

Appendix B – Agency Coordination and
Public Involvement



Agency Coordination





Commonwealth of Kentucky
Transportation Cabinet
 Frankfort, Kentucky 40622

November 18, 1999

James C. Codell, III
 Secretary of Transportation

T. Kevin Flanery
 Deputy Secretary

Paul E. Patton
 Governor

I-66 Early Agency Review Mailing List
 (See attached list)

Dear :

Subject: I-66

The Kentucky Transportation Cabinet has scheduled an early agency review meeting for the Southern Kentucky Corridor (I-66) for Tuesday, December 14, 1999, at 10:00 a.m. in the Schaaf Conference Room at the Dr. James C. Salato Wildlife Education Center in Frankfort, Kentucky. Directions to the Center are attached. Based on the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) initiatives on environmental streamlining, we have scheduled this meeting to solicit early resource agency involvement on the I-66 project and to discuss future resource agency involvement on future projects. You and/or a representative, who would be familiar with your agency's regional concerns in the project areas, are invited to attend to be briefed on the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet's activities on this project and to participate in the planning process.

The 1991 Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) identified several high priority corridors on the National Highway System. The East-West Transamerica Corridor was one of these high priority corridors, and



KENTUCKY TRANSPORTATION CABINET
 "PROVIDE A SAFE, EFFICIENT, ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND, AND FISCALLY RESPONSIBLE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM
 WHICH PROMOTES ECONOMIC GROWTH AND ENHANCES THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN KENTUCKY."
 "AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER M/F/D"

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funding was provided for a feasibility study. The East-West Transamerica Corridor was generally defined as a corridor located between I-70 and I-40 with an eastern terminus in Virginia and a western terminus in southern California. Based on the Appropriations Act, the corridor in Kentucky is to be centered on the cities of Bowling Green, Columbia, Somerset, London, Hazard, Jenkins, and Pikeville.

In 1992, consultants Wilbur Smith Associates (WSA) and Howard Needles Tammen and Bergendoff (HNTB) were selected to conduct a national East-West Transamerica Corridor Feasibility Study. A Steering Committee consisting of representatives of eleven states and the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) provided technical direction to the study while the Missouri Highway and Transportation Department served as administrative agent. This study, titled the "Transamerica Transportation Corridor Feasibility Study," was completed in 1994. While this study concluded that the entire coast-to-coast corridor did not meet the economic feasibility criteria established for the study, it did conclude that further analysis could find some segments of the corridor more feasible from a state or regional perspective.

In 1997, the Kentucky Transportation Center completed a study for the Transportation Cabinet that concluded that the Southern Kentucky Corridor (I-66) through Kentucky was indeed feasible. This study included public participation through an advisory committee, public meetings, press releases, and newsletters sent to all parties who expressed an interest in the project. At this time, the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet has planning activities underway for two segments of the I-66 Corridor in Kentucky. In 1998, a planning study was initiated, utilizing the consultant services of Wilbur Smith Associates, to identify a preferred corridor for I-66 between Somerset in Pulaski County and London in Laurel County. An analysis of various corridors has been initiated, and the corridors shown on the attached map were presented at public meetings earlier this year. The Cabinet is now evaluating additional corridors and will hold more public meetings early next year.

The second segment identified for additional planning work begins at the Daniel Boone Parkway at Hazard in Perry County and ends at a proposed I-73 location in West Virginia, as shown on the attached maps. Public involvement

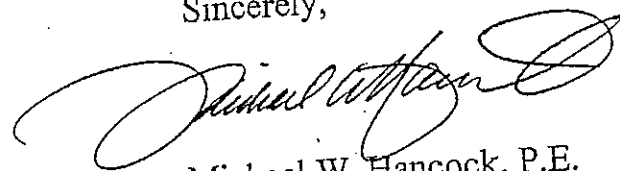
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activities are currently underway for this location study. The Cabinet is initiating activities to begin Phase I design and environmental impact assessments on a portion of this corridor from US 23 at Pikeville to I-73 in West Virginia.

We hope your agency will be able to participate in the early coordination meeting on December 14th. A tentative agenda is attached. We plan to provide a box lunch at the meeting. Therefore, we request that you RSVP using the enclosed form. Instructions for submitting the information are on the form. If you will not be able to attend or send a representative, we would still like to receive any comments you might have concerning the project. Please send them to Annette Coffey, P.E., Director, Division of Planning, 125 Holmes Street, Frankfort, Kentucky 40622.

If you have questions or need additional information, please call Annette Coffey or Jim Wilson at (502) 564-7183. We look forward to seeing you at the meeting.

Sincerely,



Michael W. Hancock, P.E.
Deputy State Highway Engineer
for Program Planning

MWH/AC/JW/DM

Attachments

c: William Leake, WSA
Charles Powers, BLA
Secretary James C. Codell, III
J. M. Yowell
John Bowlin
Roger Coffey
Andy Buell
Linda Wagner-Justice

Colonel Harry L. Spear
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
P.O. Box 59
Louisville, Kentucky 40201

Mr. Dan Glickman
Secretary
U.S. Department of Agriculture
14th Street and Independence Avenue SW
Washington, D.C. 20250

Mr. James E. Bickford
Secretary
Natural Resources and Environmental
Protection Cabinet
Capital Plaza Tower, 5th Floor
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Mr. Jesse A. Story
Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration
330 West Broadway
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Mr. Rober McCance, Jr.
Executive Director
Kentucky Nature Preserves
801 Schenkel Lane
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Mr. Norman Roush
Deputy Commissioner
West Virginia Division of Highways
1900 Kanawha Boulevard East
Charleston, West Virginia 25305

Mr. Thomas Smith
Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration
Geary Plaza Suite 200
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Charleston, West Virginia 25301

Dr. James C. Klotter
Kentucky Historical Society
Old State Capitol Annex
P.O. Box 1792
Frankfort, Kentucky 40602

Mr. David Morgan
Executive Director
Kentucky Heritage Council
300 Washington Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Mr. Jamie Rappaport Clark
Director
Fish & Wildlife Service
3256 MIB
Washington, D.C. 20240

Mr. Marvin E. Strong, Jr.
Secretary
Economic Development Cabinet
Capital Plaza Tower
500 Mero Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Mr. Tom Bennett
Commissioner
Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources
Arnold L. Mitchell Building
#1 Game Farm Road
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Mr. Benjamin T. Worthington
Forest Supervisor
Daniel Boone National Forest
1700 Bypass Road
Winchester, Kentucky 40391

Mr. Billy Ray Smith
Commissioner
Department of Agriculture
Capitol Annex, Room 188
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601



PAUL E. PATTON
GOVERNOR

DONALD S. DOTT, JR.
DIRECTOR

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
KENTUCKY STATE NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION

801 SCHENKEL LANE
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601-1403
(502) 573-2886 VOICE
(502) 573-2355 FAX

May 8, 2001

Data Request 01-220

Charles Raymer
Haworth, Meyer and Boleyn
3 HMB Circle
Frankfort, Ky. 40601

Dear Mr. Raymer:

This letter is in response to your data request of May 7, 2001 for the I-66 from Buck Creek to I-75 project. We have reviewed our Natural Heritage Program Database to determine if any of the endangered, threatened, or special concern plants and animals or exemplary natural communities monitored by the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission occur for an area within the London, Ky., Bernstadt, Ky., Billows, Ky., Ano, Ky., Shopville, Ky., and Dykes, Ky., USGS quadrangles. Based on our most current information, we have determined that 92 occurrences of the plants or animals and 4 occurrences of the exemplary natural communities that are monitored by KSNPC are reported as occurring in the specified area.

Pine Creek Gorge is a significant area because of extensive, relatively undisturbed ravine forests, with several rare species. Many areas of the forest have an average age of greater than one hundred years, with smaller patches of much older growth. Two of the monitored community types are recorded from the area, the Appalachian Mesophytic Forest, and the Hemlock Mixed Forest. Pine Creek Gorge was recommended to the United States Forest Service by KSNPC as a natural area for protection.

The reach of the Rockcastle River extending from North of Highway 192 upstream to the US 25 bridge is the location of a series of high quality gravel bar communities. This project would bisect these communities.

You should note that several plant species included in the report have a "GRANK" of



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Ms. Donna E. Shalala
Secretary
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
200 Independence Avenue, SW Room 615F
Washington, D.C. 20201

Mr. Andrew M. Cuomo
Secretary
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
451 7th Street, SW
Washington, D.C. 40210

Mr. Heinz Muller
Environmental Protection Agency
13th Floor, Federal Center
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

U.S. Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
446 Neal Street
Cookeville, Tennessee 38501

Mr. Michael C. Castle, Director
West Virginia Division of Environmental Protection
10 McJunkin Road
Nitro, West Virginia 25143

Ann R. Latta
Secretary
Tourism Development Cabinet
Capital Plaza Tower, 24th Floor
500 Mero Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Mr. Rodney S. Cain
Secretary
Workforce Development Cabinet
Capital Plaza Tower, 2nd Floor
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Mr. Stephen A. Coleman
Director
Division of Conservation
Department for Natural Resources
663 Teton Trail
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Mr. Roger Wiebusch
United States Coast Guard
Coast Guard Bridge Branch
1222 Spruce Street
St. Louis, Missouri 63103

Mr. William M. Daley
Secretary
U.S. Department of Commerce
14th Street between Constitution Avenue and
Pennsylvania Avenue NW
Washington, D.C. 40230

"G3" or higher (G2, G1). These species should be considered globally significant. Several are associated with the gravel bar habitat along the Rockcastle River, and within the Sinking Creek tributary to the Rockcastle River. *Spiraea virginiana* (Virginia spiraea, federally threatened, KSNPC threatened) occurs on gravel bars and rocky banks of second and third order streams of the Cumberland, Tennessee, and upper Ohio River drainages. Typical habitat occurs in areas with sufficient flood scour to deter woody competition. This plant can be adversely impacted by any disturbance that alters the normal stream flow or water quality. A thorough search by a qualified biologist of any suitable habitat that may be subject to disturbances affecting stream flow or water quality is recommended.

The corridor crosses and could impact several Cumberland River tributaries that are important for rare species and aquatic biodiversity conservation. Prior to impoundment of the river to form Lake Cumberland, populations of many aquatic organisms inhabited the Cumberland River mainstem and most tributary streams, such as Buck and Pitman creeks and the Rockcastle and Big South Fork Cumberland rivers. Impoundment of the Cumberland River and operation of Wolf Creek Dam altered physical, chemical, and biological conditions and eliminated most native fishes, mussels, snails, etc. from the mainstem and impounded segments of tributaries. The remaining remnant aquatic communities and populations of rare species are now restricted to the free-flowing tributaries upstream from the impoundment. These relatively small populations are isolated from adjacent populations by the impoundment and cannot interbreed. As a result of this habitat fragmentation and the degradation of habitat in tributary watersheds, remaining aquatic communities and populations of rare species are declining or being lost. For example, in the Little South Fork Cumberland River only 9 of 26 species of freshwater mussels remain and the community viability is uncertain. Populations of the USFWS endangered *Epioblasma brevidens* and *E. capsaeformis* in Buck Creek and the Rockcastle River have been lost or are on the verge of extirpation.

Each major tributary crossed by or adjacent to the corridor supports a remnant population of rare organisms or an important community that could be impacted by construction, maintenance, and use of the road. *Villosa trabalis* formerly occurred throughout much of the Cumberland River basin in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Virginia. The world's best remaining population of this USFWS and KSNPC endangered mussel inhabits Sinking Creek. Buck Creek and the Rockcastle River are among the top ten streams in Kentucky for rare organisms and aquatic biodiversity conservation.

Aquatic species and habitats in the area are sensitive to increased turbidity, sediment, and other adverse influences on water quality. A written erosion control plan should be developed that includes stringent erosion control methods (i.e., straw bales, silt fences and erosion mats, immediate seeding and mulching of disturbed areas) which are placed in a staggered manner to

provide several stages of control. All erosion control measures should be monitored periodically to ensure that they are functioning as planned. Our data are not sufficient to guarantee absence of endangered, threatened or sensitive species from the sites of proposed construction disturbance. I recommend that impacted streams be thoroughly surveyed by a qualified biologist prior to any in-stream disturbance.

Corynorhinus rafinesquii (Rafinesque's Big-Eared Bat, KSNPC Special Concern), *Myotis leibii* (Eastern Small-footed Myotis, KSNPC threatened) and *Myotis grisescens* (Gray Myotis, federally listed endangered, KSNPC endangered) are known to occur within your search area. In addition, *Myotis sodalis* (Indiana myotis, federally listed endangered, KSNPC endangered) is recorded from the general area, with occurrences in Pulaski, Whitley, Rockcastle, Jackson, and McCreary Counties. Suitable roost and winter sites include sandstone and limestone caves, rockhouses, cliffhills and abandoned mines. Summer foraging habitats include upland forests, bottomland forests, and riparian corridors. In order to avoid impacts to bats, a thorough survey should be conducted. The survey should include a search for potential roost and winter sites, and a mistnetting census at numerous points within the proposed corridor, particularly in preferred summer habitat.

Caves are often associated with sensitive ecosystems and may provide habitat for a number of rare or endangered species. Cave organisms are heavily dependent on water quality, and steps should be taken to avoid disturbances of these sensitive subterranean habitats. Because the federal Cave Protection Act calls for the protection of caves, the location of caves is not included in this report. Please contact KSNPC for more information.

There are several managed areas located within the proposed project site. The Daniel Boone Forest London Ranger District is among them. The boundaries of the DBNF are not shown on the maps. Please contact the USDA Forest Service office in Winchester, Kentucky, for more information on current property boundaries of the DBNF.

I have included a county list of species known from the two counties where the corridor is located, for your further information about the general area.

I would like to take this opportunity to remind you of the terms of the data request license, which you agreed upon in order to submit your request. The license agreement states "Data and data products received from the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission, including any portion thereof, may not be reproduced in any form or by any means without the express written authorization of the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission." The exact location of plants, animals, and natural communities, if released by the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission, may not be released in any document or correspondence. These products are provided on a

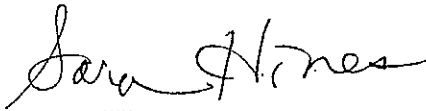
temporary basis for the express project (described above) of the requester, and may not be redistributed, resold or copied without the written permission of the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission's Data Manager (801 Schenkel Lane, Frankfort, KY, 40601. Phone: (502) 573-2886).

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

We would greatly appreciate receiving any pertinent information obtained as a result of on-site surveys.

If you have any questions or if I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,



Sara Hines
Data Manager

EBC/SGH

Enclosures: Data Reports and Interpretation Keys
Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern Plants and Animals of Kentucky
Plants and Animals Presumed Extinct or Extirpated from Kentucky
Monitored Natural Communities of Kentucky
County List of Pulaski and Laurel Counties

Data Key for Element and Occurrence Reports (v. 3.98)
Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission
Natural Heritage Program Data Services

Many of the data fields on the enclosed report are easily understood. Other fields, however, use abbreviations and formats that are not always self-explanatory. A key to these fields follows. Your report may contain some or all of the following data fields.

BEARING:	Bearing in degrees from a center point to an occurrence's latitude and longitude. This field is masked for sensitive occurrences; contact KSNPC in these cases. Omitted for G, U, and Q precision occurrence records.
BESTSOURCE:	Best available reference to the occurrence: literature citation, collector, collection number, museum or herbarium code, etc.
COMMENTS:	Additional information about the occurrence including identification, taxonomy, or date of occurrence.
DIRECTIONS:	Directions to an occurrence. This field is masked for sensitive occurrences; contact KSNPC in these cases.
DISTANCE:	Distance from a center point to an occurrence's latitude and longitude. Units coded as M (miles), K (kilometers), and F (feet). This field is masked for sensitive occurrences; contact KSNPC in these cases. Omitted for G, U, and Q precision occurrence records.
ELCODE:	Element (species) code.
BOCODE:	Element (species) code, occurrence number (last three digits), and state.
BODATA:	Occurrence population data: date of observation, number of individuals, health, size of colony, flowering data, etc.
BEORANK:	Judgement of occurrence quality: A = excellent, B = good, C = marginal, D = poor, E = verified extant but quality not judged, O = obscure (not found at reported site but more searching needed), H = historically known from site but no known observation or collection since 1975, X = extirpated from site.
FIRSTOBS:	Year of first known observation or collection.
GENDESC:	Description of an occurrence's habitat.
GRANK:	Estimate of element abundance on a global scale: G1 = extremely rare, G2 = rare, G3 = uncommon, G4 = common, G5 = very common, GH = historically known and expected to be rediscovered, GU = uncertain, GX = extinct. Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species.
HABITAT:	General description of the element's habitat across its range.
IDENT:	Whether the identification has been checked by a reliable individual and is believed to be correctly identified: Y = identification confirmed and believed correct, N = No, identification determined to be wrong despite reports to the contrary, ? = Whether identification is correct or not is confusing or disputed, blank or U = unknown whether identification correct or not, assumed correct.
KSNPC:	Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status: N or blank = none, E = endangered, T = threatened, S = special concern, H = historic, X = extirpated.
LASTOBS:	Year(-month-date) of most recent known observation or collection.
LAT:	Latitude. This field is masked for sensitive occurrences; contact KSNPC in these cases. Omitted for G, U and Q precision occurrences.
LONG:	Longitude. This field is masked for sensitive occurrences; contact KSNPC in these cases. Omitted for G, U and Q precision occurrences.
MAP NUMBER:	Number used to location the element on KSNPC Heritage maps.
MARGNUM:	See MAP NUMBER.
PREC:	See PRECISION.

PRECISION:

Precision of the latitude, longitude, directions, and plotted location: S = location accurate to within three seconds of latitude-longitude, M = location accurate to within one minute of latitude-longitude, G = precision within about 8 km or 5 miles, or to place name precision only, Q = element known from the quadrangle but site-specific locations are not recorded by KSNPC because the species may be relatively frequent on the quadrangle or is known to frequently move, U or blank = accuracy of location unknown or not specified.

The accuracy of an occurrence's location is designated by the precision code assigned to the record. Only 'S' precision occurrence records are reliably mapped at or near their precise locations. While an attempt is made to map 'M' precision occurrences as accurately as possible, the plotted locations, lat, long, directions, bearing, and distance data fields may or may not be correct. 'G' and 'Q' precision occurrence locations are very unreliable and only should be used to indicate the possibility that the species is in the area.

SPROT: See KSNPC.

SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky: S1 = extremely rare, S2 = rare, S3 = uncommon, S4 = many occurrences, S5 = very common, SA = accidental in state, SE = exotic, SH = historically known in state, SN = migratory or nonbreeding, SR = reported but without persuasive documentation, SRF = reported falsely in literature, SU = uncertain, SX = extirpated.

USESA: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status: N or blank = none, C1 = category 1 status review, C2 = category 2 status review, 3A = considered to be extinct, 3B = not considered a species under the Endangered Species Act, 3C = considered to be more abundant than previously thought, LT = listed as threatened, LE = listed as endangered, PT = proposed as threatened, PE = proposed as endangered.

WATERBODY: Name of the the EPA Waterbody in which the occurrence is plotted. Codes used are: D--downstream, M--mainstem, T--tributary.

WATERSHED: See WATERBODY.

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission
Natural Heritage Program Data Services
Data Key for Managed Area Reports (v 7.95)

A managed area (MA) is an area that is usually in public or institutional ownership. It likely has the distinction of being maintained in a manner that will protect the significant elements of natural diversity within its boundaries, but this is not a necessary condition. The type of MA the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission (KSNPC) is interested in is an area with a professional manager or managing agency capable of protecting important element occurrences by adopting appropriate strategies for this purpose. However, some of the MA's we recognize on our database do not fit this definition and exist for reasons of convenience of filing or retrieving data.

Some of the fields in the managed area basic record are easily understood. Other fields, however, use abbreviations and formats that are not always self-explanatory. A key to these fields follows.

BOUNDARIES:	Indicates if boundaries are plotted on Heritage topographic maps: Y--yes, N--no.
COOPINSTS:	Institutions that cooperate with the primary MA manager or owner.
CONTIG:	Indicates if the MA is wholly contiguous or is broken into two or more physically separate units: Y--yes, N--no.
EAST LONG or E:	Easternmost longitude of the managed area. North lat, south lat, east long, and west long outline the smallest rectangle that wholly contains the MA.
LAT:	Latitude of a point near the center of the MA.
LEGALACT:	Real estate actions involving the MA.
LEGALDATE:	Date of a legal action involving the MA.
LONG:	Longitude of a point near the center of the MA.
MAALIAS:	An unofficial name, probably previous, or informal name by which the managed area may be known.
MAJORMANAME:	The name of the managed area, or, if the managed area lies within the boundaries of a larger MA to which it is administratively related, the name of the larger MA.
MANAGER:	Name or title of the MA's manager.
MANAME:	Legal name of the MA.
MATYPE:	Five character code indicating the type of MA. The first letter denotes the institution type (see list below), the second and third characters indicate the agency type (see list below), and the fourth and fifth characters indicate the unit type (see list below).
MGMTCOM:	General comments concerning the management of the MA.
MGRINST:	Manager institution or agency.
MGRPHONE:	Phone number of the MA.
MULTISTATE:	Indicates if part of the MA lies outside of Kentucky: Y--yes, N--no.
NORTH LAT or N:	Northernmost latitude of the managed area. North lat, south lat, east long, and west long outline the smallest rectangle that wholly contains the MA.
OWNERCODE:	Three character code used to identify the landowner. The first letter denotes the institution type (see list below) and the second and third characters indicate the agency type (see list below). MUL indicates that more than one landowner type exists in the MA.
PROTSTAT:	Indication of protection status. 1 = Protected. This status includes areas, such as those "dedicated" under appropriate statutes, which specifically prohibit removing the existing, strong, legal protection without obtaining the approval of higher levels of government and without following very specific legal procedures. It also includes any conservation group with similar conservation objectives. 2 = Semi-protected. This status is for National Wildlife Refuges, National Recreation Areas, state wildlife refuges, and like areas: i.e., areas protected but not specifically for the rarest elements, and often allowing habitat manipulations for game species. Certain other areas might be included here such as zones within parks which are designated for a special use that may not fully protect important element occurrences. 3 = Unprotected. Areas that are neither preserved nor protected. Examples include National Forest land which is not specifically designated; public domain land (BLM); and any other land including registry and voluntary protection sites that do not meet the above "protected" or "semi-protected" definitions. Blank = unknown.
PUBACCESS:	Public access: O = open, R = restricted, C = closed.

SOUTH LAT or S: Southernmost latitude of the managed area. North lat, south lat, east long, and west long outline the smallest rectangle that wholly contains the MA.

SITENAME: The name of a Natural Heritage Site that occurs at least partially within the boundaries of the MA. A site is a significant ecological area that needs to be protected.

STACRES: Number of acres within Kentucky state boundaries.

TOTACRES: Total number of acres in the MA.

WEST LONG or W: Westernmost longitude of the managed area. North lat, south lat, east long, and west long outline the smallest rectangle that wholly contains the MA.

INSTITUTION TYPES

The type of institution that manages (1st character of MATYPE field) or owns (1st character of OWNERCODE field) a MA is coded as follows: F--Federal government, L--Local government, P--Private institution, S--State government.

AGENCY TYPES

The type of agency that manages (2nd and 3rd characters of MATYPE field) or owns (2nd or 3rd characters of OWNERCODE field) a MA is coded as follows:

- AU - Audubon Society
- BC - Boone County
- BE - Berea College
- BI - Breaks Interstate Park
- CL - City of Louisville
- DA - U.S. Department of the Army
- DN - U.S. Department of the Navy
- DW - KY Division of Water
- EK - Eastern Kentucky University
- FS - U.S. Forest Service
- FW - U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
- HC - Hardin County
- HP - KY Horse Park
- JC - Jefferson County
- KC - Kenton County
- KF - KY Division of Forestry
- KN - KY State Nature Preserves Commission
- KP - KY Department of Parks
- KT - KY Department of Transportation
- KW - KY Department of Fish & Wildlife Resources
- LC - Logan County
- LF - Lexington/Fayette County Urban Government
- MO - Morehead State University
- MS - Murray State University
- NC - The Nature Conservancy
- NP - National Park Service
- NG - National Guard
- PC - Private Corporation
- PF - Private Foundation
- PI - Private Individual
- TV - Tennessee Valley Authority
- UK - University of Kentucky
- UL - University of Louisville

UNIT TYPES

A particular MA's managed area type (4th and 5th characters of MATYPE field) is coded as follows:

- AD - Army Depot
- CA - Camp
- EA - Ecological Area
- FL - Fishing Lake
- MR - Military Reservation
- MS - Mussel Sanctuary
- NL - National Natural Landmark
- NF - National Forest
- NP - National Park
- NR - National Reservation
- OR - Outstanding Resource Water
- PK - Park
- PP - Power Plant
- PR - Preserve
- RC - National Recreation Area
- RD - Ranger District
- RN - Research Natural Area
- RS - Natural Area Registry
- RV - Reservoir
- SF - State Forest
- SI - Special Interest Area
- SP - State Park
- TR - Training Center
- WA - Wilderness Area
- WC - Wildlife Conservation Area
- WM - Wildlife Management Area
- WF - Wildlife Refuge
- WR - Wild River

Standard Managed Area Report
Managed Areas Reported for from Buck Creek to F75 project

MACODE	MANAGED AREA NAME	OWNER CODE	MANAGED AREA TYPE	COUNTY	7.5 MINUTE QUADRANGLE	LAT	LONG	NORTH LAT	SOUTH LAT	EAST LONG	WEST LONG	KENTUCKY ACREAGE	MANAGER	MANAGER AGENCY	MANAGER PHONE
MUSKYHP279	SOMERSET RANGER DISTRICT	FFS	FFSRD	McCreary/Pulaski	HALL, KY, CUMBERLAND FALLS, KY, WOBORG, KY, NEVELSVILLE, KY, SAWYER, KY, BURNSIDE, KY, ANO, KY, DYKES, KY, BILLOWS, KY, SHOPVILLE, KY,	365500N	0842500W	371157N	364824N	0841748W	0843712W	72713	JERRY STEPHENS	FOREST SERVICE	606 679-2010
MUSKYHP73	ROCKCASTLE RIVER WILD RIVER	MUL	SDWR	Laurel/Pulaski/Rockcastle	ANO, KY, BILLOWS, KY,	370610N	0841616W	371027N	370147N	0841633W	0841956W	3550	MORGAN JONES	DIVISION OF WATER	502 564-3410
MUSKYHP1042	SINKING CREEK OUTSTANDING RESOURCE WATER	MUL	SDWR	Laurel	LONDON SW, KY, LONDON, KY, LILY, KY, ANO, KY,	370643N	0840830W						ROBERT WARE	DIVISION OF WATER	502 564-3410
MUSKYHP277	BUCK CREEK OUTSTANDING RESOURCE WATER (PULASKI CO)	PPI	SDWR	Pulaski/Lincoln	SHOPVILLE, KY, DYKES, KY, BOBTOWN, KY, WOODSTOCK, KY,	371030N	0842850W						ROBERT WARE	DIVISION OF WATER	502 564-3410
MUSKYHP237	BLOWING CAVE STATE NATURAL AREA	PPI	PPIRS	Pulaski	SHOPVILLE, KY,	370854N	0842717W	370857N	370847N	0842710W	0842722W	5	ELWOOD AND NORMA TAYLOR	FOREST SERVICE	606 274-4250
MUSKYHP119	LONDON RANGER DISTRICT	FFS	FFSRD	Laurel/Whitley/Rockcastle	BERNSTADT, KY, WOFFORD, KY, CUMBERLAND FALLS, KY, CORBIN, KY, VOX, KY, SAWYER, KY, LONDON SW, KY, ANO, KY, LONDON, KY, BILLOWS, KY, PARROT, KY, LIVINGSTON, KY, MOUNT VERNON, KY,	370800N	0841400W	371953N	364502N	0840538W	0842208W	94594	JOHN STROJEN	FOREST SERVICE	608 864-4163
MUSKYHP106	BUCK CREEK OUTSTANDING RESOURCE WATER (WHITLEY CO)	PPI	SDWR	Whitley	SAXTON, KY,	363850N	0840530W						ROBERT WARE	DIVISION OF WATER	502 564-3410
MUSKYHP131	ROCKCASTLE RIVER OUTSTANDING RESOURCE WATER	MUL	SDWR	Laurel/Pulaski/Jackson/Rockcastle	BILLOWS, KY, ANO, KY, BERNSTADT, KY, PARROT, KY, LIVINGSTON, KY,	371020N	0841710W						ROBERT WARE	DIVISION OF WATER	502 564-3410

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STATUS			STATUS		
KSNPC US			KSNPC US		
LICHENS			Vascular Plants		
<i>Phaeophyscia leana</i>	E	--	<i>Acer spicatum</i>	E	--
Bottomland lichen			Mountain maple		
PLANTS			<i>Aconitum uncinatum</i>	T	--
Mosses			Blue monkshood		
<i>Abietinella abietina</i>	T	--	<i>Adiantum capillus-veneris</i>	T	--
Wire fern moss			Southern maidenhair fern		
<i>Anomodon rugelii</i>	T	--	<i>Adlumia fungosa</i>	E	--
A moss			Climbing fumitory		
<i>Brachythecium populeum</i>	E	--	<i>Aesculus pavia</i>	T	--
Matted feather moss			Red buckeye		
<i>Bryum cyclophyllum</i>	E	--	<i>Agalinis auriculata</i>	E	--
A moss			Barleaf false foxglove		
<i>Bryum miniatum</i>	E	--	<i>Agalinis obtusifolia</i>	E	--
A moss			Ten-lobed false foxglove		
<i>Cirriophyllum piliferum</i>	T	--	<i>Agalinis skinneriana</i>	E	--
A moss			Pale false foxglove		
<i>Dicranodontium asperulum</i>	E	--	<i>Agastache scrophulariifolia</i>	S	--
A moss			Purple giant hyssop		
<i>Entodon brevisetus</i>	E	--	<i>Ageratina luciae-brauniae</i>	S	--
A moss			Lucy Braun's white snakeroot		
<i>Herzogiella turfacea</i>	E	--	<i>Agrimonia gryposepala</i>	T	--
A moss			Tall hairy groovebur		
<i>Neckera pennata</i>	T	--	<i>Amianthium muscitoxicum</i>	T	--
A moss			Fly-poison		
<i>Oncophorus raii</i>	E	--	<i>Amsonia tabernaemontana</i> var.	T	--
A moss			<i>gattingeri</i>		
<i>Orthotrichum diaphanum</i>	E	--	Eastern blue-star		
A moss			<i>Anemone canadensis</i>	H	--
<i>Polytrichum pallidisetum</i>	T	--	Canada anemone		
A haircap moss			<i>Angelica triquinata</i>	E	--
<i>Polytrichum piliferum</i>	E	--	Filmy angelica		
A haircap moss			<i>Apios priceana</i>	E	T
<i>Polytrichum strictum</i>	E	--	Price's potato-bean		
A haircap moss			<i>Arabis hirsuta</i> var. <i>adpressipilis</i>	E	--
<i>Sphagnum quinquefarium</i>	E	--	Hairy rock-cress		
A peatmoss			<i>Arabis missouriensis</i>	E	--
<i>Tortula norvegica</i>	E	--	Missouri rock-cress		
A tortula					

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KSNPC US			KSNPC US		
<i>Arabis perstellata</i>	T	E	<i>Calamagrostis canadensis</i> var.		
Braun's rock-cress			<i>macouniana</i>	E	--
<i>Aristida ramosissima</i>	H	--	Blue-joint reed grass		
Branched three-awn grass			<i>Calamagrostis porteri</i> ssp. <i>insperata</i>	E	--
<i>Armoria lacustris</i>	T	--	Reed bent grass		
Lake cress			<i>Calamagrostis porteri</i> ssp. <i>porteri</i>	T	--
<i>Aster acuminatus</i>	T	--	Porter's reed grass		
Whorled aster			<i>Callirhoe alcaeoides</i>	H	--
<i>Aster concolor</i>	T	--	Clustered poppy-mallow		
Eastern silvery aster			<i>Calopogon tuberosus</i>	E	--
<i>Aster drummondii</i> var. <i>texanus</i>	T	--	Grass-pink		
Texas aster			<i>Calycanthus floridus</i> var. <i>glaucus</i>	T	--
<i>Aster hemisphericus</i>	E	--	Sweetshrub		
Tennessee aster			<i>Calylophus serrulatus</i>	H	--
<i>Aster pilosus</i> var. <i>priceae</i>	T	--	Yellow evening primrose		
White heath aster			<i>Carex aestivalis</i>	E	--
<i>Aster pratensis</i>	S	--	Summer sedge		
Barrens silky aster			<i>Carex alata</i>	T	--
<i>Aster radula</i>	E	--	Broadwing sedge		
Low rough aster			<i>Carex appalachica</i>	T	--
<i>Aster saxicastellii</i>	T	--	Appalachian sedge		
Rockcastle aster			<i>Carex atlantica</i> ssp. <i>capillacea</i>	E	--
<i>Aureolaria patula</i>	S	--	Prickly bog sedge		
Spreading false foxglove			<i>Carex austrocaroliniana</i>	S	--
<i>Baptisia australis</i> var. <i>minor</i>	S	--	Tarheel sedge		
Blue wild indigo			<i>Carex buxbaumii</i>	H	--
<i>Baptisia bracteata</i> var. <i>leucophaea</i>	S	--	Brown bog sedge		
Cream wild indigo			<i>Carex comosa</i>	H	--
<i>Baptisia tinctoria</i>	T	--	Bristly sedge		
Yellow wild indigo			<i>Carex crawei</i>	S	--
<i>Bartonia virginica</i>	T	--	Crawe's sedge		
Yellow screwstem			<i>Carex crebriflora</i>	T	--
<i>Berberis canadensis</i>	E	--	Coastal Plain sedge		
American barberry			<i>Carex decomposita</i>	T	--
<i>Berchemia scandens</i>	T	--	Epiphytic sedge		
Supplejack			<i>Carex gigantea</i>	T	--
<i>Botrychium matricariifolium</i>	E	--	Large sedge		
Matricary grapefern			<i>Carex hystericina</i>	H	--
<i>Botrychium oneidense</i>	E	--	Porcupine sedge		
Blunt-lobed grapefern			<i>Carex joorii</i>	E	--
<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i>	S	--	Cypress-swamp sedge		
Side-oats grama			<i>Carex juniperorum</i>	E	--
<i>Boykinia aconitifolia</i>	T	--	Cedar sedge		
Brook saxifrage			<i>Carex lanuginosa</i>	E	--
<i>Cabomba caroliniana</i>	T	--	Woolly sedge		
Carolina fanwort					

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KSNPC US			KSNPC US		
<i>Carex leptoneura</i>	E	--	<i>Collinsonia verticillata</i>	E	--
Finely-nerved sedge			Whorled horse-balm		
<i>Carex reniformis</i>	E	--	<i>Comptonia peregrina</i>	E	--
Reniform sedge			Sweet-fern		
<i>Carex roanensis</i>	E	--	<i>Conradina verticillata</i>	E	T
Roan sedge			Cumberland rosemary		
<i>Carex rugosperma</i>	T	--	<i>Convallaria montana</i>	E	--
Umbel-like sedge			American lily-of-the-valley		
<i>Carex seorsa</i>	S	--	<i>Corallorhiza maculata</i>	E	--
Weak stellate sedge			Spotted coralroot		
<i>Carex stipata</i> var. <i>maxima</i>	S	--	<i>Coreopsis pubescens</i>	S	--
Stalkgrain sedge			Star tickseed		
<i>Carex straminea</i>	T	--	<i>Corydalis sempervirens</i>	S	--
Straw sedge			Pale corydalis		
<i>Carex tetanica</i>	E	--	<i>Cymophyllus fraserianus</i>	E	--
Rigid sedge			Fraser's sedge		
<i>Carya aquatica</i>	T	--	<i>Cyperus plukenetii</i>	H	--
Water hickory			Plukenet's cyperus		
<i>Castanea dentata</i>	E	--	<i>Cypripedium candidum</i>	E	--
American chestnut			Small white lady's-slipper		
<i>Castanea pumila</i>	T	--	<i>Cypripedium kentuckiense</i>	S	--
Allegheny chinkapin			Kentucky lady's-slipper		
<i>Castilleja coccinea</i>	E	--	<i>Cypripedium parviflorum</i>	T	--
Scarlet indian paintbrush			Small yellow lady's-slipper		
<i>Ceanothus herbaceus</i>	T	--	<i>Cypripedium reginae</i>	H	--
Prairie redroot			Showy lady's-slipper		
<i>Cheilanthes alabamensis</i>	E	--	<i>Dalea purpurea</i>	S	--
Alabama lip fern			Purple prairie-clover		
<i>Cheilanthes feei</i>	E	--	<i>Delphinium carolinianum</i>	T	--
Fée's lip fern			Carolina larkspur		
<i>Chelone obliqua</i> var. <i>obliqua</i>	E	--	<i>Deschampsia cespitosa</i> ssp. <i>glauca</i>	E	--
Red turtlehead			Tufted hair grass		
<i>Chelone obliqua</i> var. <i>speciosa</i>	S	--	<i>Deschampsia flexuosa</i>	T	--
Rose turtlehead			Crinkled hair grass		
<i>Chrysogonum virginianum</i>	E	--	<i>Dichanthelium boreale</i>	S	--
Green-and-gold			Northern witch grass		
<i>Chrysosplenium americanum</i>	E	--	<i>Didiplis diandra</i>	S	--
American golden-saxifrage			Water-purslane		
<i>Cimicifuga rubifolia</i>	T	--	<i>Disporum maculatum</i>	S	--
Appalachian bugbane			Nodding mandarin		
<i>Circaea alpina</i>	S	--	<i>Dodecatheon frenchii</i>	S	--
Small enchanter's-nightshade			French's shooting-star		
<i>Clematis crispa</i>	T	--	<i>Draba cuneifolia</i>	E	--
Blue jasmine leather-flower			Wedge-leaf whitlow-grass		
<i>Coeloglossum viride</i> var. <i>virescens</i>	H	--	<i>Drosera brevifolia</i>	E	--
Long-bract green orchis			Dwarf sundew		

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<i>Drosera intermedia</i>	H	--	<i>Gnaphalium helleri</i> var. <i>micradenium</i>	H	--
Spoon-leaved sundew			Small rabbit-tobacco		
<i>Dryopteris carthusiana</i>	S	--	<i>Gratiola pilosa</i>	T	--
Spinulose wood fern			Shaggy hedge-hyssop		
<i>Dryopteris ludoviciana</i>	H	--	<i>Gratiola viscidula</i>	S	--
Southern shield wood fern			Short's hedge-hyssop		
<i>Echinodorus berteroi</i>	T	--	<i>Gymnopogon ambiguus</i>	S	--
Burhead			Bearded skeleton grass		
<i>Echinodorus parvulus</i>	E	--	<i>Gymnopogon brevifolius</i>	E	--
Dwarf burhead			Shortleaf skeleton grass		
<i>Eleocharis olivacea</i>	S	--	<i>Halesia tetraptera</i>	T	--
Olivaceous sedge			Common silverbell		
<i>Elodea nuttallii</i>	T	--	<i>Hedeoma hispidum</i>	T	--
Waterweed			Rough pennyroyal		
<i>Elymus svensonii</i>	S	--	<i>Helianthemum bicknellii</i>	T	--
Svenson's wild rye			Plains frostweed		
<i>Eriophorum virginicum</i>	E	--	<i>Helianthemum canadense</i>	E	--
Tawny cotton-grass			Canada frostweed		
<i>Eryngium integrifolium</i>	E	--	<i>Helianthus eggertii</i>	T	T
Blue-flower coyote-thistle			Eggert's sunflower		
<i>Erythronium rostratum</i>	S	--	<i>Helianthus silphoides</i>	E	--
Golden-star			Silphium sunflower		
<i>Eupatorium maculatum</i>	H	--	<i>Heracleum lanatum</i>	E	--
Spotted joe-pye-weed			Cow-parsnip		
<i>Eupatorium semiserratum</i>	E	--	<i>Heteranthera dubia</i>	S	--
Small-flowered thoroughwort			Grassleaf mud-plantain		
<i>Eupatorium steelei</i>	E	--	<i>Heteranthera limosa</i>	S	--
Steele's joe-pye-weed			Blue mud-plantain		
<i>Euphorbia mercurialina</i>	T	--	<i>Heterotheca subaxillaris</i> var. <i>latifolia</i>	T	--
Mercury spurge			Broad-leaf golden-aster		
<i>Fimbristylis puberula</i>	T	--	<i>Hexastylis contracta</i>	E	--
Hairy fimbriatylis			Southern heartleaf		
<i>Forestiera ligustrina</i>	T	--	<i>Hexastylis heterophylla</i>	S	--
Upland privet			Variable-leaved heartleaf		
<i>Gentiana decora</i>	S	--	<i>Hieracium longipilum</i>	T	--
Showy gentian			Hairy hawkweed		
<i>Gentiana flavida</i>	E	--	<i>Houstonia serpyllifolia</i>	E	--
Yellow gentian			Michaux's bluets		
<i>Gentiana puberulenta</i>	E	--	<i>Hydrocotyle americana</i>	E	--
Prairie gentian			American water-pennywort		
<i>Glandularia canadensis</i>	T	--	<i>Hydrolea ovata</i>	E	--
Rose verbena			Ovate fiddleleaf		
<i>Gleditsia aquatica</i>	S	--	<i>Hydrolea uniflora</i>	S	--
Water locust			One-flower fiddleleaf		
<i>Glyceria acutiflora</i>	T	--			
Sharp-scaled manna grass					

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STATUS			STATUS		
KSNPC US			KSNPC US		
<i>Hydrophyllum virginianum</i>	S	--	<i>Lesquerella lescurii</i>	S	--
Virginia waterleaf			Lescur's bladderpod		
<i>Hypericum adpressum</i>	H	--	<i>Leucothoe recurva</i>	E	--
Creeping St. John's-wort			Fetterbush		
<i>Hypericum crux-andreae</i>	T	--	<i>Liatris cylindracea</i>	T	--
St. Peter's-wort			Slender blazingstar		
<i>Hypericum nudiflorum</i>	H	--	<i>Lilium philadelphicum</i>	T	--
Pretty St. John's-wort			Wood lily		
<i>Hypericum pseudomaculatum</i>	H	--	<i>Lilium superbium</i>	T	--
Large spotted St. John's-wort			Turk's cap lily		
<i>Iris fulva</i>	E	--	<i>Limnium spongia</i>	T	--
Copper iris			American frog's-bit		
<i>Isoetes butleri</i>	E	--	<i>Liparis loeselii</i>	T	--
Butler's quillwort			Loesel's twayblade		
<i>Isoetes melanopoda</i>	E	--	<i>Listera australis</i>	E	--
Blackfoot quillwort			Southern twayblade		
<i>Juglans cinerea</i>	S	--	<i>Listera smallii</i>	T	--
White walnut			Kidney-leaf twayblade		
<i>Juncus articulatus</i>	S	--	<i>Lobelia appendiculata</i> var.		
Jointed rush			<i>gattingeri</i>	E	--
<i>Juncus elliotii</i>	H	--	Gattinger's lobelia		
Bog rush			<i>Lobelia nuttallii</i>	T	--
<i>Juncus filipendulus</i>	T	--	Nuttall's lobelia		
Long-styled rush			<i>Lonicera dioica</i> var. <i>orientalis</i>	E	--
<i>Juniperus communis</i> var. <i>depressa</i>	T	--	Wild honeysuckle		
Ground juniper			<i>Lonicera reticulata</i>	E	--
<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>	E	--	Grape honeysuckle		
June grass			<i>Ludwigia hirtella</i>	E	--
<i>Krigia occidentalis</i>	E	--	Hairy ludwigia		
Western dwarf dandelion			<i>Lycopodiella appressa</i>	E	--
<i>Lathyrus palustris</i>	T	--	Southern bog club-moss		
Vetchling peavine			<i>Lycopodiella inundata</i>	E	--
<i>Lathyrus venosus</i>	S	--	Northern bog club-moss		
Smooth veiny peavine			<i>Lycopodium clavatum</i>	E	--
<i>Leavenworthia exigua</i> var. <i>laciniata</i>	T	--	Running-pine		
Glade cress			<i>Lysimachia fraseri</i>	E	--
<i>Leavenworthia torulosa</i>	T	--	Fraser's loosestrife		
Necklace glade cress			<i>Lysimachia radicans</i>	H	--
<i>Leiophyllum buxifolium</i>	H	--	Trailing loosestrife		
Sand-myrtle			<i>Lysimachia terrestris</i>	E	--
<i>Lespedeza capitata</i>	S	--	Swamp-candles		
Round-head bush-clover			<i>Maianthemum canadense</i>	T	--
<i>Lespedeza stuevei</i>	S	--	Wild lily-of-the-valley		
Tall bush-clover			<i>Maianthemum stellatum</i>	E	--
<i>Lesquerella globosa</i>	T	C	Starry false solomon-seal		
Lesquereux's bladderpod					

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STATUS			STATUS		
KSNPC US			KSNPC US		
<i>Malus angustifolia</i>	S	--	<i>Oenothera linifolia</i>	E	--
Southern crabapple			Thread-leaf sundrops		
<i>Malvastrum hispidum</i>	T	--	<i>Oenothera oakesiana</i>	H	--
Hispid false mallow			Evening primrose		
<i>Marshallia grandiflora</i>	E	--	<i>Oenothera perennis</i>	E	--
Barbara's-buttons			Small sundrops		
<i>Matelea carolinensis</i>	E	--	<i>Oenothera triloba</i>	T	--
Carolina anglepod			Stemless evening-primrose		
<i>Melampyrum lineare</i> var. <i>latifolium</i>	T	--	<i>Oldenlandia uniflora</i>	E	--
American cow-wheat			Clustered bluets		
<i>Melampyrum lineare</i> var. <i>pectinatum</i>	E	--	<i>Onosmodium molle</i> ssp. <i>hispidissimum</i>	E	--
American cow-wheat			Hairy false gromwell		
<i>Melanthera nivea</i>	S	--	<i>Onosmodium molle</i> ssp. <i>molle</i>	E	--
Snow melanthera			Soft false gromwell		
<i>Melanthium parviflorum</i>	E	--	<i>Onosmodium molle</i> ssp. <i>occidentale</i>	E	--
Small-flowered false hellebore			Western false gromwell		
<i>Melanthium virginicum</i>	E	--	<i>Orobancha ludoviciana</i>	H	--
Virginia bunchflower			Louisiana broomrape		
<i>Melanthium woodii</i>	T	--	<i>Orontium aquaticum</i>	T	--
False hellebore			Goldenclub		
<i>Minuartia cumberlandensis</i>	E	E	<i>Oxalis priceae</i>	H	--
Cumberland sandwort			Price's yellow wood sorrel		
<i>Minuartia glabra</i>	T	--	<i>Parnassia asarifolia</i>	E	--
Appalachian sandwort			Kidney-leaf grass-of-parnassus		
<i>Mirabilis albidia</i>	E	--	<i>Parnassia grandifolia</i>	E	--
Pale umbrella-wort			Largeleaf grass-of-parnassus		
<i>Monarda punctata</i>	H	--	<i>Paronychia argyrocoma</i>	E	--
Spotted beebalm			Silverling		
<i>Monotropsis odorata</i>	T	--	<i>Paspalum boscianum</i>	S	--
Sweet pinesap			Bull paspalum		
<i>Muhlenbergia bushii</i>	E	--	<i>Paxistima canbyi</i>	T	--
Bush's muhly			Canby's mountain-lover		
<i>Muhlenbergia cuspidata</i>	T	--	<i>Pedicularis lanceolata</i>	H	--
Plains muhly			Swamp lousewort		
<i>Muhlenbergia glabriflora</i>	S	--	<i>Perideridia americana</i>	T	--
Hair grass			Eastern eulophus		
<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i>	S	--	<i>Phacelia ranunculacea</i>	S	--
Broadleaf water-milfoil			Blue scorpion-weed		
<i>Myriophyllum pinnatum</i>	H	--	<i>Philadelphus inodorus</i>	T	--
Cutleaf water-milfoil			Mock orange		
<i>Najas gracillima</i>	S	--	<i>Philadelphus pubescens</i>	E	--
Thread-like naiad			Hoary mock orange		
<i>Nemophila aphylla</i>	T	--	<i>Phlox bifida</i> ssp. <i>bifida</i>	T	--
Small-flower baby-blue-eyes			Cleft phlox		
<i>Nestronia umbellula</i>	E	--			
Conjurer's-nut					

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	KSNPC	US		KSNPC	US
<i>Phlox bifida</i> ssp. <i>stellaria</i>	T	--	<i>Ptilimnium nuttallii</i>	E	--
Starry cleft phlox			Nuttall's mock bishop's-weed		
<i>Plantago cordata</i>	H	--	<i>Pycnanthemum albescens</i>	E	--
Heartleaf plantain			White-leaved mountain-mint		
<i>Platanthera cristata</i>	T	--	<i>Pycnanthemum muticum</i>	T	--
Yellow-crested orchid			Blunt mountain-mint		
<i>Platanthera integrilabia</i>	T	C	<i>Pyrola americana</i>	H	--
White fringeless orchid			American wintergreen		
<i>Platanthera psycodes</i>	E	--	<i>Ranunculus ambigens</i>	S	--
Small purple-fringed orchid			Water-plantain spearwort		
<i>Poa saltuensis</i>	E	--	<i>Rhododendron canescens</i>	E	--
Drooping blue grass			Hoary azalea		
<i>Podostemum ceratophyllum</i>	S	--	<i>Rhynchosia tomentosa</i>	E	--
Threadfoot			Hairy snout-bean		
<i>Pogonia ophioglossoides</i>	E	--	<i>Rhynchospora globularis</i>	S	--
Rose pogonia			Globe beaked-rush		
<i>Polygala cruciata</i>	E	--	<i>Rhynchospora macrostachya</i>	E	--
Cross-leaf milkwort			Tall beaked-rush		
<i>Polygala nuttallii</i>	H	--	<i>Rubus canadensis</i>	E	--
Nuttall's milkwort			Smooth blackberry		
<i>Polygala paucifolia</i>	E	--	<i>Rubus whartoniae</i>	T	--
Gaywings			Wharton's dewberry		
<i>Polygala polygama</i>	T	--	<i>Rudbeckia subtomentosa</i>	E	--
Racemed milkwort			Sweet coneflower		
<i>Polymnia laevigata</i>	E	--	<i>Sabatia campanulata</i>	E	--
Tennessee leafcup			Slender marsh-pink		
<i>Pontederia cordata</i>	T	--	<i>Sagittaria graminea</i>	T	--
Pickernel-weed			Grass-leaf arrowhead		
<i>Potamogeton illinoensis</i>	S	--	<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i>	T	--
Illinois pondweed			Delta arrowhead		
<i>Potamogeton pulcher</i>	T	--	<i>Sagittaria rigida</i>	E	--
Spotted pondweed			Sessile-fruit arrowhead		
<i>Prenanthes alba</i>	E	--	<i>Salix amygdaloides</i>	H	--
White rattlesnake-root			Peachleaf willow		
<i>Prenanthes aspera</i>	E	--	<i>Salix discolor</i>	H	--
Rough rattlesnake-root			Pussy willow		
<i>Prenanthes barbata</i>	E	--	<i>Salvia urticifolia</i>	E	--
Barbed rattlesnake-root			Nettle-leaf sage		
<i>Prenanthes crepidinea</i>	T	--	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i> ssp. <i>pubens</i>	E	--
Nodding rattlesnake-root			Red elderberry		
<i>Psoraleidium tenuiflorum</i>	E	--	<i>Sanguisorba canadensis</i>	E	--
Few-flowered scurf-pea			Canada burnet		
<i>Ptilimnium capillaceum</i>	T	--	<i>Saxifraga michauxii</i>	T	--
Mock bishop's-weed			Michaux's saxifrage		
<i>Ptilimnium costatum</i>	S	--	<i>Saxifraga micranthidifolia</i>	E	--
Eastern mock bishop's-weed			Lettuce-leaf saxifrage		

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<i>Saxifraga pensylvanica</i>	H	--	<i>Solidago curtisii</i>	T	--
Swamp saxifrage			Curtis' goldenrod		
<i>Schisandra glabra</i>	E	--	<i>Solidago gracillima</i>	S	--
Bay starvine			Southern bog goldenrod		
<i>Schizachne purpurascens</i>	T	--	<i>Solidago puberula</i>	S	--
Purple-oat			Downy goldenrod		
<i>Schwalbea americana</i>	H	E	<i>Solidago roanensis</i>	T	--
American chaffseed			Roan Mountain goldenrod		
<i>Scirpus expansus</i>	E	--	<i>Solidago shortii</i>	E	E
Woodland beak-rush			Short's goldenrod		
<i>Scirpus fluviatilis</i>	E	--	<i>Solidago simplex</i> ssp. <i>randii</i>	S	--
River bulrush			Rand's goldenrod		
<i>Scirpus hallii</i>	E	--	<i>Solidago squarrosa</i>	H	--
Hall's bulrush			Squarrose goldenrod		
<i>Scirpus heterochaetus</i>	E	--	<i>Sparganium eurycarpum</i>	E	--
Slender bulrush			Large bur-reed		
<i>Scirpus microcarpus</i>	E	--	<i>Sphenopholis pensylvanica</i>	S	--
Small-fruit bulrush			Swamp wedgescale		
<i>Scirpus verecundus</i>	E	--	<i>Spiraea alba</i>	E	--
Bashful bulrush			Narrow-leaved meadowsweet		
<i>Scleria ciliata</i> var. <i>ciliata</i>	E	--	<i>Spiraea virginiana</i>	T	T
Fringed nut-rush			Virginia spiraea		
<i>Scutellaria arguta</i>	T	--	<i>Spiranthes lucida</i>	T	--
Hairy skullcap			Shining ladies'-tresses		
<i>Scutellaria saxatilis</i>	T	--	<i>Spiranthes magnicamporum</i>	T	--
Rock skullcap			Great Plains ladies'-tresses		
<i>Sedum telephioides</i>	T	--	<i>Spiranthes ochroleuca</i>	S	--
Allegheny stonecrop			Yellow nodding ladies'-tresses		
<i>Sida hermaphrodita</i>	S	--	<i>Spiranthes odorata</i>	E	--
Virginia-mallow			Sweetscent ladies'-tresses		
<i>Silene ovata</i>	T	--	<i>Sporobolus clandestinus</i>	T	--
Ovate catchfly			Rough dropseed		
<i>Silene regia</i>	E	--	<i>Sporobolus heterolepis</i>	E	--
Royal catchfly			Northern dropseed		
<i>Silphium laciniatum</i> var. <i>laciniatum</i>	E	--	<i>Stachys eplingii</i>	E	--
Compassplant			Epling's hedge-nettle		
<i>Silphium laciniatum</i> var. <i>robinsonii</i>	T	--	<i>Stellaria fontinalis</i>	T	--
Compassplant			Water stichwort		
<i>Silphium pinnatifidum</i>	S	--	<i>Stellaria longifolia</i>	S	--
Tansy rosinweed			Longleaf stitchwort		
<i>Silphium wasiotense</i>	S	--	<i>Streptopus roseus</i> var. <i>perspectus</i>	E	--
Appalachian rosinweed			Rosy twistedstalk		
<i>Solidago albopilosa</i>	T	T	<i>Symphoricarpos albus</i>	E	--
White-haired goldenrod			Snowberry		
<i>Solidago buckleyi</i>	S	--	<i>Talinum calcaricum</i>	E	--
Buckley's goldenrod			Limestone fameflower		

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<i>Talinum teretifolium</i>	T	--	<i>Veronica americana</i>	H	--
Roundleaf fameflower			American speedwell		
<i>Taxus canadensis</i>	T	--	<i>Viburnum molle</i>	T	--
Canadian yew			Missouri arrow-wood		
<i>Tephrosia spicata</i>	E	--	<i>Viburnum nudum</i>	E	--
Spiked hoary-pea			Possum haw viburnum		
<i>Thaspium pinnatifidum</i>	T	--	<i>Viburnum rafinesquianum</i> var.		
Cutleaf meadow-parsnip			<i>rafinesquianum</i>	T	--
<i>Thermopsis mollis</i>	E	--	Downy arrowwood		
Soft-haired thermopsis			<i>Viola septemloba</i> var. <i>egglesonii</i>	S	--
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	T	--	Eggleson's violet		
Northern white-cedar			<i>Viola walteri</i>	T	--
<i>Torreyochloa pallida</i>	E	--	Walter's violet		
Pale manna grass			<i>Vitis labrusca</i>	S	--
<i>Toxicodendron vernix</i>	E	--	Northern fox grape		
Poison sumac			<i>Vitis rupestris</i>	T	--
<i>Tragia urticifolia</i>	E	--	Sand grape		
Nettle-leaf noseburn			<i>Woodsia appalachiana</i>	E	--
<i>Trepocarpus aethusae</i>	T	--	Mountain woodsia		
Trepocarpus			<i>Xerophyllum asphodeloides</i>	H	--
<i>Trichostema setaceum</i>	E	--	Eastern turkeybeard		
Narrow-leaved bluecurls			<i>Xyris difformis</i>	E	--
<i>Trientalis borealis</i>	E	--	Carolina yellow-eye-grass		
Northern starflower			<i>Zizania palustris</i> var. <i>interior</i>	H	--
<i>Trifolium reflexum</i>	E	--	Indian wild rice		
Buffalo clover			<i>Zizaniopsis miliacea</i>	T	--
<i>Trifolium stoloniferum</i>	T	E	Southern wild rice		
Running buffalo clover					
<i>Trillium nivale</i>	E	--	ANIMALS		
Snow trillium					
<i>Trillium pusillum</i> var. <i>ozarkanum</i>	E	--	Gastropods		
Ozark least trillium					
<i>Trillium pusillum</i> var. <i>pusillum</i>	E	--	<i>Anguispira rugoderma</i>	T	--
Least trillium			Pine Mountain tigersnail		
<i>Trillium undulatum</i>	T	--	<i>Antroselatus spiralis</i>	S	--
Painted trillium			Shaggy cavesnail		
<i>Triplasis purpurea</i>	H	--	<i>Appalachina chilhoweensis</i>	S	--
Purple sand grass			Queen crater		
<i>Ulmus serotina</i>	S	--	<i>Fumonelix wetherbyi</i>	S	--
September elm			Clifty covert		
<i>Utricularia macrorhiza</i>	E	--	<i>Glyphyalinia raderi</i>	S	--
Greater bladderwort			Maryland glyph		
<i>Vallisneria americana</i>	S	--	<i>Glyphyalinia rhoadsi</i>	T	--
Eel-grass			Sculpted glyph		
<i>Vernonia noveboracensis</i>	S	--	<i>Helicodiscus notius specus</i>	T	--
New York ironweed			A snail		

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<i>Helicodiscus punctatellus</i>	S	--	<i>Cumberlandia monodonta</i>	E	--
Punctate coil			Spectaclecase		
<i>Leptoxis praerosa</i>	S	--	<i>Cyprogenia stegaria</i>	E	E
Onyx rocksnail			Fanshell		
<i>Lithasia armigera</i>	S	--	<i>Epioblasma brevidens</i>	E	E
Armored rocksnail			Cumberlandian combshell		
<i>Lithasia geniculata</i>	S	--	<i>Epioblasma capsaeformis</i>	E	E
Ornate rocksnail			Oyster mussel		
<i>Lithasia salebrosa</i>	S	--	<i>Epioblasma obliquata obliquata</i>	E	E
Muddy rocksnail			Catspaw		
<i>Lithasia verrucosa</i>	S	--	<i>Epioblasma torulosa rangiana</i>	E	E
Varicose rocksnail			Northern riffleshell		
<i>Mesomphix rugeli</i>	T	--	<i>Epioblasma triquetra</i>	S	--
Wrinkled button			Snuffbox		
<i>Neohelix dentifera</i>	T	--	<i>Fusconaia subrotunda subrotunda</i>	S	--
Big-tooth whitelip			Longsolid		
<i>Patera panselenus</i>	S	--	<i>Lampsilis abrupta</i>	E	E
Virginia bladetooth			Pink mucket		
<i>Pilsbryna</i> sp.	E	--	<i>Lampsilis ovata</i>	E	--
A snail (undescribed)			Pocketbook		
<i>Pleurocera alveare</i>	S	--	<i>Lasmigona compressa</i>	E	--
Rugged hornsnail			Creek heelsplitter		
<i>Pleurocera curta</i>	S	--	<i>Lasmigona subviridis</i>	E	--
Shortspire hornsnail			Green floater		
<i>Rabdotus dealbatus</i>	T	--	<i>Lexingtonia dolabelloides</i>	H	C
Whitewashed rabdotus			Slabside pearlymussel		
<i>Rhodacme elatior</i>	S	--	<i>Obovaria retusa</i>	E	E
Domed ancyliid			Ring pink		
<i>Vertigo bollesiana</i>	E	--	<i>Pegias fabula</i>	E	E
Delicate vertigo			Littlewing pearlymussel		
<i>Vertigo clappi</i>	E	--	<i>Plethobasus cooperianus</i>	E	E
Cupped vertigo			Orangefoot pimpleback		
<i>Vitrinizonites latissimus</i>	T	--	<i>Plethobasus cyphus</i>	S	--
Glassy grapeskin			Sheepnose		
<i>Webbhelix multilineata</i>	T	--	<i>Pleurobema clava</i>	E	E
Striped whitelip			Clubshell		
			<i>Pleurobema oviforme</i>	E	--
			Tennessee clubshell		
Freshwater Mussels			<i>Pleurobema plenum</i>	E	E
<i>Alasmidonta atropurpurea</i>	E	E	Rough pigtoe		
Cumberland elktoe			<i>Pleurobema rubrum</i>	E	--
<i>Alasmidonta marginata</i>	T	--	Pyramid pigtoe		
Elktoe			<i>Potamilus capax</i>	E	E
<i>Anodontoides denigratus</i>	E	--	Fat pocketbook		
Cumberland papershell			<i>Potamilus purpuratus</i>	E	--
			Bleufer		

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<i>Ptychobranhus subientum</i>	E	C	<i>Orconectes burri</i>	T	--
Fluted kidneyshell			A crayfish		
<i>Quadrula cylindrica cylindrica</i>	T	--	<i>Orconectes inermis</i>	S	--
Rabbitsfoot			A crayfish		
<i>Simpsonaias ambigua</i>	T	--	<i>Orconectes jeffersoni</i>	E	--
Salamander mussel			Louisville crayfish		
<i>Toxolasma lividus</i>	E	--	<i>Orconectes lancifer</i>	E	--
Purple lilliput			A crayfish		
<i>Toxolasma texasiensis</i>	E	--	<i>Orconectes palmeri</i>	E	--
Texas lilliput			A crayfish		
<i>Villosa fabalis</i>	E	--	<i>Orconectes pellucidus</i>	S	--
Rayed bean			A crayfish		
<i>Villosa lienosa</i>	S	--	<i>Palaemonias ganteri</i>	E	E
Little spectaclecase			Mammoth Cave shrimp		
<i>Villosa ortmanni</i>	T	--	<i>Procambarus viaeviridis</i>	T	--
Kentucky creekshell			A crayfish		
<i>Villosa trabalis</i>	E	E	<i>Stygobromus vitreus</i>	S	--
Cumberland bean			An amphipod		
<i>Villosa vanuxemensis</i>	T	--			
Mountain creekshell			Insects		
Crustaceans			<i>Calephelis mutica</i>	S	--
			Swamp metalmark		
<i>Barbicambarus cornutus</i>	S	--	<i>Callophrys irus</i>	S	--
Bottlebrush crayfish			Frosted elfin		
<i>Bryocamptus morrisoni elegans</i>	T	--	<i>Celithemis verna</i>	S	--
A copepod			Double-ringed pennant		
<i>Caecidotea barri</i>	E	--	<i>Cheumatopsyche helma</i>	H	--
Clifton Cave isopod			Helma's net-spinning caddisfly		
<i>Cambarellus puer</i>	E	--	<i>Dryobius sexnotatus</i>	T	--
A dwarf crayfish			Sixbanded longhorn beetle		
<i>Cambarellus shufeldtii</i>	S	--	<i>Ephemerella inconstans</i>	H	--
Cajun dwarf crayfish			An ephemerellid mayfly		
<i>Cambarus parvovulus</i>	E	--	<i>Erora laeta</i>	S	--
A crayfish			Early hairstreak		
<i>Cambarus veteranus</i>	S	--	<i>Euphyes dukesi</i>	S	--
A crayfish			Duke's skipper		
<i>Gammarus bousfieldi</i>	E	--	<i>Litobranchea recurvata</i>	S	--
Bousfield's amphipod			A burrowing mayfly		
<i>Macrobrachium ohione</i>	E	--	<i>Lordithon niger</i>	H	--
Ohio shrimp			Black lordithon rove beetle		
<i>Orconectes australis</i>	T	--	<i>Lytroasis permagnaria</i>	E	--
A crayfish			A geometrid moth		
<i>Orconectes bisectus</i>	T	--	<i>Manophylax butleri</i>	S	--
Crittenden crayfish			A limnephilid caddisfly		

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<i>Nicrophorus americanus</i>	H	E	<i>Pseudanophthalmus pubescens</i>		
American burying beetle			<i>intrepidus</i>	T	--
<i>Ophiogomphus aspersus</i>	H	--	A cave beetle		
Brook snaketail			<i>Pseudanophthalmus puteanus</i>	T	--
<i>Ophiogomphus howei</i>	S	--	Old Well Cave beetle		
Pygmy snaketail			<i>Pseudanophthalmus rogersae</i>	T	--
<i>Papaipema eryngii</i>	E	--	Rogers' cave beetle		
Rattlesnake-master borer moth			<i>Pseudanophthalmus scholasticus</i>	T	--
<i>Phyciodes batesii</i>	H	--	Scholarly cave beetle		
Tawny crescent			<i>Pseudanophthalmus simulans</i>	T	--
<i>Polygonia faunus</i>	H	--	Cub Run Cave beetle		
Green comma			<i>Pseudanophthalmus tenebrosus</i>	T	--
<i>Polygonia progne</i>	H	--	Stevens Creek Cave beetle		
Gray comma			<i>Pseudanophthalmus troglodytes</i>	T	--
<i>Pseudanophthalmus audax</i>	T	--	Louisville cave beetle		
Bold cave beetle			<i>Pyrgus wyandot</i>	T	--
<i>Pseudanophthalmus calcareus</i>	T	--	Appalachian grizzled skipper		
Limestone Cave beetle			<i>Raptoheptagenia cruentata</i>	H	--
<i>Pseudanophthalmus catoryctos</i>	E	--	A heptageniid mayfly		
Lesser Adams Cave beetle			<i>Satyrium favonius ontario</i>	S	--
<i>Pseudanophthalmus conditus</i>	T	--	Northern hairstreak		
Hidden cave beetle			<i>Speyeria idalia</i>	H	--
<i>Pseudanophthalmus desertus major</i>	T	--	Regal fritillary		
Beaver Cave beetle			<i>Stenonema bednariki</i>	S	--
<i>Pseudanophthalmus exoticus</i>	H	--	A heptageniid mayfly		
Exotic cave beetle			<i>Stylurus notatus</i>	H	--
<i>Pseudanophthalmus frigidus</i>	T	--	Elusive clubtail		
Icebox Cave beetle			<i>Traverella lewisi</i>	H	--
<i>Pseudanophthalmus globiceps</i>	T	--	A leptophlebiid mayfly		
Round-headed cave beetle			Fishes		
<i>Pseudanophthalmus horni abditus</i>	T	--			
Concealed cave beetle			<i>Acipenser fulvescens</i>	E	--
<i>Pseudanophthalmus horni caecus</i>	T	--	Lake sturgeon		
Clifton Cave beetle			<i>Alosa alabamae</i>	E	C
<i>Pseudanophthalmus horni horni</i>	S	--	Alabama shad		
Garman's cave beetle			<i>Amblyopsis spelaea</i>	S	--
<i>Pseudanophthalmus hypolithos</i>	T	--	Northern cavefish		
Ashcamp cave beetle			<i>Ammocrypta clara</i>	E	--
<i>Pseudanophthalmus inexpectatus</i>	T	--	Western sand darter		
Surprising cave beetle			<i>Atractosteus spatula</i>	E	--
<i>Pseudanophthalmus parvus</i>	T	--	Alligator gar		
Tatum Cave beetle			<i>Cyprinella camura</i>	E	--
<i>Pseudanophthalmus pholeter</i>	E	--	Bluntnose shiner		
Greater Adams Cave beetle			<i>Cyprinella venusta</i>	S	--
			Blacktail shiner		

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<i>Erimystax insignis</i>	E	--	<i>Ichthyomyzon gagei</i>	H	--
Blotched chub			Southern brook lamprey		
<i>Erimyzon sucetta</i>	T	--	<i>Ichthyomyzon greeleyi</i>	T	--
Lake chubsucker			Mountain brook lamprey		
<i>Esox niger</i>	S	--	<i>Ictiobus niger</i>	S	--
Chain pickerel			Black buffalo		
<i>Etheostoma chienense</i>	E	E	<i>Lampetra appendix</i>	T	--
Relict darter			American brook lamprey		
<i>Etheostoma cinereum</i>	S	--	<i>Lepomis marginatus</i>	E	--
Ashy darter			Dollar sunfish		
<i>Etheostoma fusiforme</i>	E	--	<i>Lepomis miniatus</i>	T	--
Swamp darter			Redspotted sunfish		
<i>Etheostoma lynceum</i>	E	--	<i>Lota lota</i>	S	--
Brighteye darter			Burbot		
<i>Etheostoma maculatum</i>	T	--	<i>Macrhybopsis gelida</i>	H	C
Spotted darter			Sturgeon chub		
<i>Etheostoma microlepidum</i>	E	--	<i>Macrhybopsis meeki</i>	H	C
Smallscale darter			Sicklefin chub		
<i>Etheostoma nigrum susanae</i>	E	C	<i>Menidia beryllina</i>	T	--
Johnny darter			Inland silverside		
<i>Etheostoma parvipinne</i>	E	--	<i>Moxostoma poecilurum</i>	E	--
Goldstripe darter			Blacktail redhorse		
<i>Etheostoma percnurum</i>	E	E	<i>Nocomis biguttatus</i>	S	--
Duskytail darter			Hornyhead chub		
<i>Etheostoma proeliare</i>	T	--	<i>Notropis albizonatus</i>	E	E
Cypress darter			Palezone shiner		
<i>Etheostoma pyrrhogaster</i>	E	--	<i>Notropis hudsonius</i>	S	--
Firebelly darter			Spottail shiner		
<i>Etheostoma swaini</i>	E	--	<i>Notropis maculatus</i>	T	--
Gulf darter			Taillight shiner		
<i>Etheostoma tecumsehi</i>	T	--	<i>Notropis</i> sp.	E	--
Shawnee darter			Sawfin shiner (undescribed)		
<i>Fundulus chrysotus</i>	E	--	<i>Noturus exilis</i>	E	--
Golden topminnow			Slender madtom		
<i>Fundulus dispar</i>	E	--	<i>Noturus hildebrandi</i>	E	--
Northern starhead topminnow			Least madtom		
<i>Hybognathus hayi</i>	E	--	<i>Noturus phaeus</i>	E	--
Cypress minnow			Brown madtom		
<i>Hybognathus placitus</i>	S	--	<i>Noturus stigmosus</i>	S	--
Plains minnow			Northern madtom		
<i>Hybopsis amnis</i>	H	--	<i>Percina macrocephala</i>	T	--
Pallid shiner			Longhead darter		
<i>Ichthyomyzon castaneus</i>	S	--	<i>Percina squamata</i>	E	--
Chestnut lamprey			Olive darter		
<i>Ichthyomyzon fossor</i>	T	--	<i>Percopsis omiscomaycus</i>	S	--
Northern brook lamprey			Trout-perch		

Endangered, Threatened, Special Concern, and Historical Biota of Kentucky, 2000

STATUS			STATUS		
KSNPC US			KSNPC US		
<i>Phenacobius uranops</i>	S	--	Reptiles		
Stargazing minnow			<i>Apalone mutica mutica</i>	S	--
<i>Phoxinus cumberlandensis</i>	T	T	Midland smooth softshell		
Blackside dace			<i>Chrysemys picta dorsalis</i>	T	--
<i>Platygobio gracilis</i>	S	--	Southern painted turtle		
Flathead chub			<i>Clonophis kirtlandii</i>	T	--
<i>Rhinichthys cataractae</i>	E	--	Kirtland's snake		
Longnose dace			<i>Elaphe guttata guttata</i>	S	--
<i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i>	E	E	Corn snake		
Pallid sturgeon			<i>Eumeces anthracinus anthracinus</i>	T	--
<i>Thoburnia atripinnis</i>	S	--	Northern coal skink		
Blackfin sucker			<i>Eumeces anthracinus pluvialis</i>	E	--
<i>Typhlichthys subterraneus</i>	S	--	Southern coal skink		
Southern cavefish			<i>Eumeces inexpectatus</i>	S	--
<i>Umbra limi</i>	T	--	Southeastern five-lined skink		
Central mudminnow			<i>Farancia abacura reinwardtii</i>	S	--
Amphibians			Western mud snake		
<i>Amphiuma tridactylum</i>	E	--	<i>Lampropeltis triangulum elapsoides</i>	S	--
Three-toed amphiuma			Scarlet kingsnake		
<i>Cryptobranchus alleganiensis</i>	S	--	<i>Macroclmys temminckii</i>	T	--
<i>alleganiensis</i>			Alligator snapping turtle		
Eastern hellbender			<i>Nerodia cyclopion</i>	E	--
<i>Eurycea guttolineata</i>	T	--	Mississippi green water snake		
Three-lined salamander			<i>Nerodia erythrogaster neglecta</i>	S	--
<i>Hyla avivoca</i>	T	--	Copperbelly water snake		
Bird-voiced treefrog			<i>Nerodia fasciata confluens</i>	E	--
<i>Hyla cinerea</i>	S	--	Broad-banded water snake		
Green treefrog			<i>Ophisaurus attenuatus longicaudus</i>	T	--
<i>Hyla gratiosa</i>	S	--	Eastern slender glass lizard		
Barking treefrog			<i>Pituophis melanoleucus melanoleucus</i>	T	--
<i>Hyla versicolor</i>	S	--	Northern pine snake		
Gray treefrog			<i>Sistrurus miliarius streckeri</i>	T	--
<i>Plethodon cinereus</i>	S	--	Western pigmy rattlesnake		
Redback salamander			<i>Thamnophis proximus proximus</i>	T	--
<i>Plethodon wehrlei</i>	E	--	Western ribbon snake		
Wehrle's salamander			<i>Thamnophis sauritus sauritus</i>	S	--
<i>Rana areolata circulosa</i>	S	--	Eastern ribbon snake		
Northern crawfish frog			Breeding Birds		
<i>Rana pipiens</i>	S	--	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	S	--
Northern leopard frog			Sharp-shinned hawk		
			<i>Actitis macularia</i>	E	--
			Spotted sandpiper		

Endangered, Threatened, Special Concern, and Historical Biota of Kentucky, 2000

STATUS			STATUS		
KSNPC US			KSNPC US		
<i>Aimophila aestivalis</i>	E	--	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	T	--
Bachman's sparrow			Common moorhen		
<i>Ammodramus henslowii</i>	S	--	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	E	T
Henslow's sparrow			Bald eagle		
<i>Anas clypeata</i>	E	--	<i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i>	S	--
Northern shoveler			Mississippi kite		
<i>Anas discors</i>	T	--	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	T	--
Blue-winged teal			Least bittern		
<i>Ardea alba</i>	E	--	<i>Junco hyemalis</i>	S	--
Great egret			Dark-eyed junco		
<i>Ardea herodias</i>	S	--	<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	T	--
Great blue heron			Hooded merganser		
<i>Asio flammeus</i>	E	--	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	T	--
Short-eared owl			Yellow-crowned night-heron		
<i>Asio otus</i>	E	--	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	T	--
Long-eared owl			Black-crowned night-heron		
<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	H	--	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	T	--
Upland sandpiper			Osprey		
<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>	H	--	<i>Passerculus sandwichensis</i>	S	--
American bittern			Savannah sparrow		
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	S	--	<i>Phalacrocorax auritus</i>	H	--
Cattle egret			Double-crested cormorant		
<i>Certhia americana</i>	E	--	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	S	--
Brown creeper			Rose-breasted grosbeak		
<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>	T	--	<i>Picoides borealis</i>	E	E
Lark sparrow			Red-cockaded woodpecker		
<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	T	--	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	E	--
Northern harrier			Pied-billed grebe		
<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	S	--	<i>Poocetes gramineus</i>	E	--
Sedge wren			Vesper sparrow		
<i>Corvus corax</i>	E	--	<i>Rallus elegans</i>	E	--
Common raven			King rail		
<i>Corvus ossifragus</i>	S	--	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	S	--
Fish crow			Bank swallow		
<i>Dendroica fusca</i>	T	--	<i>Sitta canadensis</i>	E	--
Blackburnian warbler			Red-breasted nuthatch		
<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	S	--	<i>Sterna antillarum</i>	E	E
Bobolink			Least tern		
<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	E	--	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>	S	--
Little blue heron			Bewick's wren		
<i>Empidonax minimus</i>	E	--	<i>Tyto alba</i>	S	--
Least flycatcher			Barn owl		
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	E	--	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	T	--
Peregrine falcon			Golden-winged warbler		
<i>Fulica americana</i>	H	--	<i>Vireo bellii</i>	S	--
American coot			Bell's vireo		

Endangered, Threatened, Special Concern, and Historical Biota of Kentucky, 2000

STATUS			STATUS		
KSNPC US			KSNPC US		
<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	S	--	<i>Myotis sodalis</i>	E	E
Canada warbler			Indiana myotis		
			<i>Nycticeius humeralis</i>	T	--
Mammals			Evening bat		
			<i>Peromyscus gossypinus</i>	T	--
<i>Clethrionomys gapperi maurus</i>	S	--	Cotton mouse		
Kentucky red-backed vole			<i>Sorex cinereus</i>	S	--
<i>Corynorhinus rafinesquii</i>	S	--	Masked shrew		
Rafinesque's big-eared bat			<i>Sorex dispar blitchi</i>	E	--
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii virginianus</i>	E	E	Long-tailed shrew		
Virginia big-eared bat			<i>Spilogale putorius</i>	S	--
<i>Mustela nivalis</i>	S	--	Eastern spotted skunk		
Least weasel			<i>Ursus americanus</i>	S	--
<i>Myotis austroriparius</i>	E	--	Black bear		
Southeastern myotis					
<i>Myotis grisescens</i>	E	E			
Gray myotis					
<i>Myotis leibii</i>	T	--			
Eastern small-footed myotis					

Plants and animals presumed extinct or extirpated from Kentucky

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commissioner, 2000			
US STATUS		US STATUS	
PLANTS			
<i>Caltha palustris</i> var. <i>palustris</i>	--	<i>Hemistena lata</i>	E
Marsh marigold	--	Cracking pearlymussel	PE
<i>Orbexilum stipulatum</i>	--	<i>Leptodea leptodon</i>	
Stipuled scurf-pea	--	Scaleshell	
<i>Physostegia intermedia</i>	--	<i>Plethobasus cicatricosus</i>	E
Slender dragon-head	--	White wartyback	
<i>Polytaenia nuttallii</i>	--	<i>Quadrula fragosa</i>	E
Prairie parsley	--	Winged mapleleaf	
		<i>Quadrula tuberosa</i>	--
		Rough rockshell	
ANIMALS			
Freshwater Mussels		Insects	
<i>Dromus dromas</i>	E	<i>Pentagenia robusta</i>	--
Dromedary pearlymussel		Robust pentagenian burrowing	
<i>Epioblasma arcaeformis</i>	--	Mayfly	
Sugarspoon	--	Fishes	
<i>Epioblasma biemarginata</i>	--	<i>Ammocrypta vivax</i>	--
Angled riffleshell	--	Scaly sand darter	
<i>Epioblasma flexuosa</i>	--	<i>Crystallaria asprella</i>	--
Leafshell		Crystal darter	
<i>Epioblasma florentina florentina</i>	E	<i>Erimystax x-punctatus</i>	--
Yellow blossom		Gravel chub	
<i>Epioblasma florentina walkeri</i>	E	<i>Etheostoma microperca</i>	--
Tan riffleshell	--	Least darter	
<i>Epioblasma haysiana</i>	--	<i>Hemitremia flammea</i>	--
Acornshell	--	Flame chub	
<i>Epioblasma lewisii</i>	--	<i>Moxostoma lacerum</i>	--
Forkshell		Harelip sucker	
<i>Epioblasma obliquata perobliqua</i>	E	<i>Moxostoma valenciennesi</i>	--
White catspaw	--	Greater redhorse	
<i>Epioblasma personata</i>	--	<i>Percina burtoni</i>	--
Round combshell	--	Blotchside logperch	
<i>Epioblasma propinqua</i>	--	Reptiles	
Tennessee riffleshell	--	<i>Masticophis flagellum flagellum</i>	--
<i>Epioblasma sampsonii</i>	--	Eastern coachwhip	
Wabash riffleshell	--		
<i>Epioblasma stewardsonii</i>	--		
Cumberland leafshell			
<i>Epioblasma torulosa torulosa</i>	E		
Tubercled blossom			

Plants and animals presumed extinct or extirpated from Kentucky, 2000

US STATUS		US STATUS	
Breeding Birds		Greater prairie-chicken	
<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>	--	<i>Vermivora bachmanii</i>	E
Anhinga		Bachman's warbler	
<i>Campephilus principalis</i>	E	Mammals	
Ivory-billed woodpecker		<i>Bos bison</i>	--
<i>Chlidonias niger</i>	--	American bison	
Black tern	--	<i>Canis lupus</i>	E
<i>Conuropsis carolinensis</i>	--	Gray wolf	
Carolina parakeet	--	<i>Canis rufus</i>	E
<i>Ectopistes migratorius</i>	--	Red wolf	
Passenger pigeon	--	<i>Cervus elaphus</i>	--
<i>Elanoides forficatus forficatus</i>	--	Elk	
Swallow-tailed kite	--	<i>Puma concolor cougar</i>	E
		Eastern puma	
<i>Tympanuchus cupido</i>	--		

Key to Status Categories

(KSNPC) Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

- E: Endangered. A taxon in danger of extirpation and/or extinction throughout all or a significant part of its range in Kentucky.
- T: Threatened. A taxon likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant part of its range in Kentucky.
- S: Special Concern. A taxon that should be monitored because (1) it exists in a limited geographic area in Kentucky, (2) it may become threatened or endangered due to modification or destruction of habitat, (3) certain characteristics or requirements make it especially vulnerable to specific pressures, (4) experienced researchers have identified other factors that may jeopardize it, or (5) it is thought to be rare or declining in Kentucky but insufficient information exists for assignment to the threatened or endangered status categories.
- H: Historic. A taxon documented from Kentucky but not observed reliably since 1980 but is not considered extinct or extirpated.

(US) Endangered Species Act of 1973

- E: Endangered. "... any species ... in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range ..." (USFWS 1992).

**COUNTY REPORT
OF
ENDANGERED, THREATENED, AND SPECIAL CONCERN
PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES
OF
KENTUCKY**

KENTUCKY STATE NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION
801 SCHENKEL LANE
FRANKFORT, KY 40601
(502) 573-2886 (phone)
(502) 573-2355 (fax)

www.kynaturepreserves.org

Data Current as of April 20, 2000

T: Threatened. "... any species ... likely to become an endangered species within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range" (USFWS 1992).

PE: Proposed Endangered. A taxon proposed for listing as endangered.

C: Candidate. Taxa for which the USFWS has "... sufficient information on biological vulnerability and threats to support proposals to list them as endangered or threatened" (USFWS 1999).

Extinct/Extirpated. A taxon for which habitat loss has been pervasive and/or concerted efforts by knowledgeable biologists to collect or observe specimens within appropriate habitat have failed.

Extinct: A taxon that no longer exists.

Extirpated: A taxon that no longer exists in the wild in Kentucky, but exists elsewhere in the wild.

For status category definitions see:

United States Fish and Wildlife Service. 1992. Endangered Species Act of 1973 as amended through the 100th Congress. United States Government Printing Office, Washington, District of Columbia;

United States Fish and Wildlife Service. 1999. Endangered and threatened wildlife and plants; review of plant and animal taxa that are candidates or proposed for listing as endangered or threatened; annual notice of findings on recycled petitions; annual description of progress on listing actions; proposed rule. Federal Register 64:57533-57547.

US statutes were taken from:

United States Fish and Wildlife Service. 1999. Endangered and threatened wildlife and plants; review of plant and animal taxa that are candidates or proposed for listing as endangered or threatened; annual notice of findings on recycled petitions; annual description of progress on listing actions; proposed rule. Federal Register 64:57533-57547;

National Marine Fisheries Service. 1999. Endangered and threatened species; revision of candidate species list under the Endangered Species Act. Federal Register 64:33466—33468;

United States Fish and Wildlife Service. 2000. Endangered and threatened wildlife and plants. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC.

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission
801 Schenkel Lane
Frankfort, KY 40601-1403
phone (502) 573-2886 fax (502) 573-2355
<http://www.kynaturepreserves.org>

OF OCCURRENCES: Number of occurrences of a particular element from a county. Column headings are as follows:

- E - currently reported from the county
- H - reported from the county but not seen since before 1975
- O - reported from county & cannot be relocated but for which further inventory is needed
- X - known to have extirpated from the county
- U - reported from a county but cannot be mapped to a quadrangle or exact location.

The data from which the county report is generated is continually updated. The date on which the report was created is in the report header. Contact KSNPC for a current copy of the report.

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new species of plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

KSNPC appreciates the submission of any endangered species data for Kentucky from field observations. For information on data reporting or other data services provided by KSNPC, please contact the Data Manager at:

KY State Nature Preserves Commission
801 Schenkel Lane
Frankfort, KY 40601
phone: (502) 573-2886
fax: (502) 573-2355

Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission
Key for County List Report
April 20, 2000

The attached report lists endangered, threatened, special concern, and historic plants, animals, and natural communities (elements) reported from each county in Kentucky. Within a county, elements are arranged first by taxonomic complexity (plants first, natural communities last), and second by scientific name.

A key to status, ranks, and count data fields follows.

STATUS

- KSNPC: Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission status:
 - N or blank = none
 - E = endangered
 - T = threatened
 - S = special concern
 - H = historic
 - X = extirpated
- USES: U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service status:
 - N or blank = none
 - C = candidate
 - 3A = considered extinct
 - LT = listed as threatened
 - LE = listed as endangered
 - PT = proposed as threatened
 - PE = proposed as endangered
- LTNL = Listed Threatened in part of its range, but is not listed in Kentucky (Copperbelly water snake has a special conservation agreement in 14 Kentucky counties as an alternative to Federal Listing.)

RANKS

- GRANK: Estimate of element abundance on a global scale:
 - G1 = extremely rare
 - G2 = rare
 - G3 = uncommon
 - G4 = common
 - G5 = very common
 - GU = uncertain
 - GH = historically known and expected to be rediscovered
 - GX = extinct
- Subspecies and variety abundances are coded with a 'T' suffix; the 'G?' portion of the rank then refers to the entire species.
- SRANK: Estimate of element abundance in Kentucky:
 - S1 = extremely rare
 - S2 = rare
 - S3 = uncommon
 - S4 = many occurrences
 - S5 = very common
 - SA = accidental
 - SXF = reported falsely in literature
 - SU = uncertain
 - SX = extirpated
 - SE = exotic
 - ? = unknown
 - SZ = not of significant conservation concern
 - SH = historically known in state
 - S#B - breeding rank for non-resident species
 - SR = reported but without persuasive documentation
 - S#N - non-breeding rank for non-resident species

County Report of Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern Plants, Animals, and Natural Communities of Kentucky
Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences E H O X U
Laurel	PLANT	HYDROPHYLLUM VIRGINIANUM	EASTERN WATERLEAF	S	G5/S3	1 0 0 0 0
MOIST OR WET WOODS, OPEN WET PLACES.						
Laurel	PLANT	HYPERICUM CRUX-ANDREAE	ST. PETER'S-WORT	T	G5/S2S3	0 1 0 0 1
MOIST OR DRY SANDY WOODS, MEADOWS AND BARRENS.						
Laurel	PLANT	LILIUM PHILADELPHICUM	WOOD LILY	T	G6/S2S3	13 0 1 0 1
DRY THICKETS, OPEN WOODS, CLEARINGS.						
Laurel	PLANT	LOBELIA NUTTALLII	NUTTALL'S LOBELIA	T	G4G5/S2	6 2 1 0 1
DAMP TO DRY SANDY OR ARGILLACEOUS SOIL, WET MEADOWS, SANDY SWAMPS ON THE COASTAL PLAIN AND INLAND.						
Laurel	PLANT	LYCOPODIELLA APPRESSA	SOUTHERN BOG CLUBMOSS	E	G5/S1	1 0 0 0 0
BOGS OR SANDY BANKS IN ACID SOILS.						
Laurel	PLANT	MALUS ANGUSTIFOLIA	SOUTHERN CRABAPPLE	S	G57/S3	1 0 0 0 0
OPEN DRY - MESIC WOODS AND THICKETS.						
Laurel	PLANT	PLATANTHERA CRISTATA	YELLOW-CRESTED ORCHID	T	G5/S1S2	1 0 0 0 0
DRY TO MOIST OPEN SOIL, THICKETS, WOODS, AND BOGS, MOIST OPEN EPHEMERAL STREAMHEADS, POND MARGINS.						
Laurel	PLANT	PLATANTHERA INTEGRILABIA	WHITE FRINGELESS ORCHID	T/C	G2G3G5/S1S2	4 0 0 0 0
PARTIAL SHADE OR OPEN SEEPAGE AREAS BOTH WOODED AND HERBACEOUS INCLUDING SWAMPS, FLOODPLAIN FORESTS, SEEPAGE SLOPES.						
Laurel	PLANT	PODOSTEMUM CERATOPHYLLUM	THREADFOOT	S	G5/S3	1 0 0 0 0
SWIFTLY FLOWING WATER, AROUND ROCKS IN RAPIDS OF LARGER RIVERS						
Laurel	PLANT	POTAMOGETON ILLINOENSIS	ILLINOIS PONDWEED	S	G5/S2	1 0 0 0 0
QUIET WATERS.						
Laurel	PLANT	POTAMOGETON PULCHER	SPOTTED PONDWEED	T	G5/S1S2	1 0 0 0 0
PEATY OR MUDDY ACID WATERS OR SHORES, PONDS (ESP. SINKHOLE), SLOW STREAMS, AND SWAMPS.						
Laurel	PLANT	RHYNCHOSPORA GLOBULARIS	GLOBE BEAKED-RUSH	S	G5/S3	2 0 0 0 1
SWAMPS, BOGS, AND OPEN WET SOIL INCLUDING DITCHES AND OTHER DISTURBED SITUATIONS.						
Laurel	PLANT	SAXIFRAGA MICHAUXII	MICHAUX'S SAXIFRAGE	T	G4G5S1S2	1 0 0 0 0
MOIST OR WET LEDGES AND ROCKY WOODS IN MTS.						
Laurel	PLANT	SOLIDAGO CAESIA VAR CURTISII	CURTIS' GOLDENROD	T	G5T4T5/S2S3	0 0 0 0 1
RICH OPEN WOODS, CHIEFLY IN THE UPLANDS.						

Data Current: April 20, 2000

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County Report of Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern Plants, Animals, and Natural Communities of Kentucky
Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences E H O X U
Laurel	PLANT	ACONTIUM UNICINATUM	BLUE MONKSHOOD	T	G4/S2	1 0 0 0 0
LOW, MOIST WOODS AND SLOPES AND ALLUVIAL SOILS ALONG STREAMS IN THE CUMBERLAND PLATEAU.						
Laurel	PLANT	AGERATINA LUCIAE-BRAUNIAE	LUCY BRAUN'S WHITE SNAKEROOT	S	G3/S2S3	15 1 3 0 0
MOIST, SHELTERED(BEHIND DRIP LINE), SANDSTONE ROCKHOUSES.						
Laurel	PLANT	ASTER CONCOLOR	EASTERN SILVERY ASTER	T	G47/S2	1 0 0 0 0
DRY SANDY OPEN OAK-PINE WOODS AND BARRENS, AND ROADSIDES.						
Laurel	PLANT	ASTER SAXICASTELLII	ROCKCASTLE ASTER	T	G1G2S1S2	6 0 0 0 0
THICKETS IN TRANSITION FROM OPEN BOULDER-COBBLE BARS TO ADJACENT SLOPE FOREST.						
Laurel	PLANT	BARTONIA VIRGINICA	YELLOW SCREWSTEM	T	G5/S1S2	3 0 0 0 0
DRY OR WET ACID SOIL. IN MOSSY SEEPS IN KY.						
Laurel	PLANT	CAREX GIGANTEA	LARGE SEDGE	T	G4/S2	1 0 0 0 0
BOTTOMLAND FORESTS AND FLOODPLAIN SWAMPS.						
Laurel	PLANT	CEANOTHUS HERBACEUS	PRAIRIE REDROOT	T	G5/S2	3 0 0 0 0
SANDY OR ROCKY SOIL, PLAINS, AND PRAIRIES AND FOR KY MEDLEY LISTS SANDSTONE BOULDER-COBBLE BARS AND LIMESTONE COBBLE BARS.						
Laurel	PLANT	COMPTONIA PEREGRINA	SWEET FERN	E	G5/S1	1 0 0 0 0
DISTURBANCE MEDIATED. RIVER BARS, OPEN WOODS, CLEARINGS AND PASTURES, OFTEN ON SANDY SOIL.						
Laurel	PLANT	CYPRIPEDIUM KENTUCKIENSE	KENTUCKY LADY'S-SLIPPER	S	G3/S3	5 0 0 0 0
MESOPHYTIC FORESTS ON ANNUALLY INUNDATED FLOODPLAINS OF MID-SIZED OR RARELY LARGE STREAMS IN SANDY ALLUVIUM.						
Laurel	PLANT	CYPRIPEDIUM PARVIFLORUM	SMALL YELLOW LADY'S-SLIPPER	T	G5/S2	1 0 0 0 1
BOGS, MOSSY, SWAMPS AND WOODS, WET SHORES AND, IN KY RICH MESIC FORESTED SLOPES.						
Laurel	PLANT	ENIOPHORUM VIRGINICUM	TAWNY COTTON-GRASS	E	G5/S1?	1 0 0 0 0
SWAMPS AND BOGS.						
Laurel	PLANT	GRATIOLA PILOSA	SHAGGY HEDGE HYSSOP	T	G57/S2	2 0 0 0 0
WET MEADOWS, RIVERBANK SEEPS, POND MARGINS, PINE BARRENS.						
Laurel	PLANT	GRATIOLA VISCIDULA	SHORT'S HEDGEHYSSOP	S	G4G5/S3	2 0 0 0 0
WET STREAMBANKS, MARSHES, POND MARGINS AND ALLUVIAL WOODS.						
Laurel	PLANT	HEXASTYLIS CONTRACTA	SOUTHERN HEARTLEAF	E	G3/S1	0 0 0 0 0
DECIDUOUS FORESTS.						

Data Current as of April 20, 2000

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Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences E H O X U
Laurel	BIVALVE	PEGAS FABULA	LITTLE-WING PEARLY MUSSEL	ELE	G1/S1	0 1 0 0 0
SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZE STREAMS WITH COOL WATER. FOUND IN POOLS AND RIFPLES ON AND SOMETIMES BURIED IN SAND AND GRAVEL SUBSTRATE OR UNDER LARGE ROCKS (BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, DISTEFANO 1984, HARKER ET AL. 1980, STANSBERRY 1976, STARNES AND STARNES 1980, WILSON 1967).						
Laurel	BIVALVE	PLEUROBEMA OVIFORME	TENNESSEE CLUBSHELL	E	G3/S1	0 1 1 0 0
INHABITS SMALL HEADWATER STREAMS AND LARGE RIVERS (E.G., TENNESSEE AND CUMBERLAND RIVERS)(ORTMANN 1925, STANSBERRY 1976), BUT IS REPORTED TO PREFER SMALLER HEADWATER STREAMS (AHLSTEDT 1984), PRESENT IN SAND/GRAVEL MIXTURES AND OCCASIONALLY MUD IN THE VICINITY OF RAPIDS.						
Laurel	BIVALVE	PTYCHOBRAUCHUS SUBTENTUM	FLUTED KIDNEYSHELL	E/C	G4/S1	0 0 0 1 0
APPARENTLY PREFERENCES SMALLER STREAM AND RIVERS WHERE IT OCCUPIES CLEAN SWEEP RUBBLE, GRAVEL, AND SAND SUBSTRATES IN SHALLOW RIFPLES AND SHOALS WITH MODERATE TO SWIFT CURRENT (AHLSTEDT 1984, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983). SOMETIMES FOUND BURIED ALONG SIDES OF BOWLS.						
Laurel	BIVALVE	VILLOSA LIENOSA	LITTLE SPECTACLECASE	S	G5/S3S4	0 0 0 2 0
INHABITS SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED RIVERS, USUALLY IN SHALLOW WATER ON A SAND/MUD/DETRITUS BOTTOM (PARMALEE 1967, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).						
Laurel	BIVALVE	VILLOSA TRABALIS	CUMBERLAND BEAN	ELE	G1/S1	28 3 12 0 0
SAND OR GRAVEL IN SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS WITH SLOW TO MODERATE CURRENT, BUT ALSO HISTORICALLY KNOWN FROM BARS IN THE MAINSTREAM CUMBERLAND RIVER (CLARKE 1981, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983).						
Laurel	INSECT	OPHIOGOMPHUS HOWEII	PYGMY SNAKETAIL	S	G3/S2	1 1 0 0 0
SAND AND GRAVEL IN SWIFTLY FLOWING, UNPOLLUTED AND UNDAUNED RIVERS (CARLE 1987, COOK 1992).						
Laurel	INSECT	STYLURUS NOTATUS	ELUSIVE CLUBTAIL	H	G3/SH	0 1 0 0 0
TALL-GRASS PRAIRIE IN MIDWEST, BUT IS FOUND IN OTHER OPEN GRASSY SITUATIONS ELSEWHERE. DAMP MEADOWS OR PASTURES WITH BOGGY OR MARSHY AREAS IN THE EAST, BUT DRY MOUNTAIN PASTURES ARE ALSO SELECTED IN SOME AREAS. IT IS RESTRICTED TO THE UPPER AUSTRAL AND TROPICAL REGIONS.						
Laurel	INSECT	SPEYERIA IDALLA	REGAL FRITILLARY	H	G3/SH	0 0 1 0 0
TALL-GRASS PRAIRIE IN MIDWEST, BUT IS FOUND IN OTHER OPEN GRASSY SITUATIONS ELSEWHERE. DAMP MEADOWS OR PASTURES WITH BOGGY OR MARSHY AREAS IN THE EAST, BUT DRY MOUNTAIN PASTURES ARE ALSO SELECTED IN SOME AREAS. IT IS RESTRICTED TO THE UPPER AUSTRAL AND TROPICAL REGIONS.						
Laurel	FISH	ETHEOSTOMA CINEREUM	ASHY DARTER	S	G2/S1	23 0 0 0 0
MEDIUM-SIZE RIVERS WITH SLOW TO MODERATE CURRENT, USUALLY ASSOCIATED WITH COVER (E.G., BOULDERS, SNAGS, DETRITUS)(BRANSON AND SCHUSTER 1983, COMISKY AND ETNIER 1972, SAYLOR 1980, SHEPARD AND BURR 1984, STARNES AND ETNIER 1980). MOST OFTEN FOUND IN POOLS.						
Laurel	FISH	ICHTHYOMYZON GREILEYI	MOUNTAIN BROOK LAMPREY	T	G3/S2	2 0 0 0 0
CLEAN, CLEAR, SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZE STREAMS WITH HIGH GRADIENT AND MIXED SAND AND GRAVEL BOTTOMS (BURR AND WARREN 1986). AMMOCOETES LIVE IN LOW GRADIENT AREAS OF THESE STREAMS IN SAND, MUD, AND ORGANIC DEBRIS.						
Laurel	FISH	PERCINA MACROCEPHALA	LONGHEAD DARTER	T	G3/S1	0 0 0 0 0
CLEAR, UPLAND STREAMS AND RIVERS WITH MODERATE CURRENT, OVER CLEAN SUBSTRATES, OFTEN ABOVE AND BELOW RIFPLES (KUEHNE AND BARBOUR 1983, PAGE 1983, BURR AND WARREN 1986).						
Laurel	FISH	PERCINA SOUMATA	OLIVE DARTER	E	G2/S1	2 1 0 0 1
PREFERENCES UPLAND STREAMS AND RIVERS WITH HIGH GRADIENT CHUTES AND DEEP RIFPLES COMPOSED OF COBBLE AND BOULDERS (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993). OCCASIONALLY IN THE LOWER REACHES OF CLEAN TRIBUTARIES TO RIVERS (KUEHNE AND BARBOUR 1983, PAGE 1).						
Laurel	FISH	PHENACOBIVUS URAMOPS	STARGLAZING MINNOW	S	G4/S2S3	0 1 0 0 2
INHABITS MEDIUM-SIZE STREAMS TO SMALL RIVERS WITH HIGH GRADIENT, PERMANENT FLOW, CLEAR WATER, AND PEBBLE AND GRAVEL SUBSTRATES (BURR AND WARREN 1986).						
Laurel	FISH	PHOXINUS CUMBERLANDENSIS	BLACKSIDE DACE	T/LT	G2/S3	4 0 1 0 0
SMALL UPLAND STREAMS USUALLY IN POOLS THAT ARE WELL SHADED BY DENSE RIPARIAN VEGETATION AND WITH COOL WATER (<20 C) MUCH OF YEAR. WIDTH RANGES FROM 1 TO 4 M WITH DEPTHS TO 1 M. SUBSTRATES CONSIST OF BEDROCK AND RUBBLE WITH SOME AREAS OF SILTY SAND. CURRENTS ARE WEAK.						

Data Current as of April 20, 2000

County Report of Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern Plants, Animals, and Natural Communities of Kentucky
Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences E H O X U
Laurel	PLANT	SOLIDAGO SIMPLEX SSP RANDII	RAND'S GOLDENROD	S	G5/S7S2S3	5 0 0 0 0
ROCK CREVICES AND SAND DUNES, DRY, OFTEN CALCAREOUS LEDGES, ROCKY BANKS, AND BOULDER-COBBLE BARS.						
Laurel	PLANT	SPIRAEA VIRGINIANA	VIRGINIA SPIRAEA	T/LT	G2/S2	8 0 0 0 0
HIGH GRADIENT STREAMS WITH SUFFICIENT SCOUR (NATURAL DISTURBANCE) TO DETER ARBOREAL ESTABLISHMENT.						
Laurel	PLANT	VERNONIA NOVEBORACENSIS	NEW YORK IRONWEED	S	G5/S3	10 0 0 0 1
LOW WET WOODS AND MARSHES, WET ROADSIDES, STREAMBANKS.						
Laurel	PLANT	VITIS RUPESTRIS	SAND GRAPE	T	G3/S2	4 0 0 0 1
SANDY BANKS, SHORES, IN KY, COBBLE BANKS OF ROCKCASTLE RIVER AT OUTER EDGE OF VEG.						
Laurel	GASTROPOD	LEPTOXIS PRAERIOSA	ONYX ROCKSNAIL	S	G1G3/S3S4	4 0 0 0 0
CALL (1895) INDICATED THAT IN THE OHIO RIVER AT THE FALLS IT OCCURRED IN THE GREATEST PROFUSION WHERE THE BOTTOM IS CLEAN ROCK OR ROCK WITH ABUNDANT "CONFEROID" VEGETATION.						
Laurel	GASTROPOD	MESODON WETHERBYI	CLIFTY COVERT	S	G7/S2	2 0 0 0 0
UNDER LOGS AND IN MOIST LEAF LITTER ON WOODED HILLSIDES AND IN RAVINES (HUBBRIGHT 1985). IN KENTUCKY, MACGREGOR (PERS COMM) FOUND THE SPECIES ON EXTREMELY STEEP, FORESTED SLOPES ADJACENT TO CLIFPLINES, NEAR ROCK OUTCROPS, OR IN AND AROUND BOULDER TALUS.						
Laurel	GASTROPOD	PLEUROBEMA CURTII	SHORTSPIRE HORNSNAIL	S	G2/S2	0 1 0 0 0

Data Current as of April 20, 2000

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences E H O X U
Laurel	COMMUNITY	APPALACHIAN MESOPHYTIC FOREST		N	/S5	2 0 0 0 0
Laurel	COMMUNITY	APPALACHIAN PINE-OAK FOREST		N	/S5	2 0 0 0 0
Laurel	COMMUNITY	BOTTOMLAND HARDWOOD FOREST		N	/S2	1 0 0 0 0
Laurel	COMMUNITY	CUMBERLAND PLATEAU GRAVEL/COBBLE BAR		N	/S2	3 0 0 0 0
Laurel	COMMUNITY	HEMLOCK-MIXED FOREST		N	/S5	1 1 0 0 0
Laurel	COMMUNITY	RIPARIAN FOREST		N	/S5	1 0 0 0 0
Pulaski	PLANT	ACER SPICATUM	MOUNTAIN MAPLE	E	G5/S1S2	0 0 1 0 0
Pulaski	PLANT	ADIANTUM CAPILLUS-VENERIS	SOUTHERN MADENHAIR-FERN	T	G5/S2	17 2 0 0 1
Pulaski	PLANT	AGALINIS OBTUSIFOLIA	TEN-LOBE FALSE FOXGLOVE	E	G4G5O/S1	1 0 0 0 0
Pulaski	PLANT	AGERATMA LUCIAE-BRAUNIAE	LUCY BRAUN'S WHITE SNAKEROOT	S	G3/S2S3	11 1 0 0 0
Pulaski	PLANT	ASTER CONCOLOR	EASTERN SILVERY ASTER	T	G4/?/S2	2 0 0 0 0
Pulaski	PLANT	ASTER SAXICASTELLII	ROCKCASTLE ASTER	T	G1G2S1S2	4 0 0 0 0
Pulaski	PLANT	AUREOLARIA PATULA	SPREADING FALSE FOXGLOVE	S	G2G3S2S3	10 0 0 0 0
Pulaski	PLANT	BARTONIA VIRGINICA	YELLOW SCREWSTEM	T	G5/S1S2	1 0 0 0 0

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County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences E H O X U
Laurel	REPTILE	EUMECES ANTHRACINUS ANTHRACINUS	NORTHERN COAL SKINK	T	G5/?/S2	0 1 0 0 0
Laurel	REPTILE	EUMECES INEXPECTATUS	SOUTHEASTERN FIVE-LINED SKINK	S	G5/S3	0 0 0 0 1
Laurel	BIRD	ACCIPITER STRIATUS	SHARP-SHINNED HAWK	S	G5/S3B,S4N	2 0 0 0 0
Laurel	BIRD	AMMODRAMUS HENSLOWII	HENSLOW'S SPARROW	S	G4/S3B	1 0 0 0 0
Laurel	BIRD	AMOPHILA AESTIVALIS	BACHMAN'S SPARROW	E	G3/SX7B	0 0 0 0 1
Laurel	BIRD	ARDEA HERODIAS	GREAT BLUE HERON	S	G5/S3B,S4N	1 0 0 0 0
Laurel	BIRD	CISTOTHORUS PLATENSIS	SEDGE WREN	S	G5/S3B	0 0 0 0 1
Laurel	BIRD	FALCO PEREGRINUS	PEREGRINE FALCON	E/E(S)/PDL	G4/S1B,S2N	0 0 0 0 1
Laurel	BIRD	HALIAETUS LEUCOCEPHALUS	BALD EAGLE	E/LT	G4/S1S2B,S2S3N	0 0 1 0 0
Laurel	BIRD	PICOIDES BOREALIS	RED-COCKADED WOODPECKER	E/E	G3/S1	0 0 8 0 0
Laurel	BIRD	RAFINESQUE'S BIG-EARED BAT	RAFINESQUE'S BIG-EARED BAT	T	G3G4/S3	14 0 0 0 0
Laurel	MAMMAL	CORYNORHINUS RAFINESQUII	RAFINESQUE'S BIG-EARED BAT	T	G3G4/S3	14 0 0 0 0
Laurel	MAMMAL	MYOTIS LEBII	EASTERN SMALL-FOOTED MYOTIS	E	G3/S2	1 0 0 0 0
Laurel	MAMMAL	URSUS AMERICANUS	BLACK BEAR	S	G5/S2	1 0 0 0 0
Laurel	COMMUNITY	APPALACHIAN ACID SEEP		N	/S2	1 0 0 0 0

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences E H O X U
Pulaski	PLANT	LYCOPODIELLA APPRESSA	SOUTHERN BOG CLUBMOSS	E	G5/S1	1 0 0 0 0
Pulaski	PLANT	MINUARTIA GLABRA	APPALACHIAN SANDWORT	T	G4/S1S2	4 0 0 0 0
Pulaski	PLANT	MUHLBERGIA CUSPIDATA	PLAINS MULHLY	T	G4/S2	1 0 0 0 0
Pulaski	PLANT	PAXISTIMA CANBYI	CANBY'S MOUNTAIN-LOVER	T	G2/S2	1 0 0 0 0
Pulaski	PLANT	PHILADELPHUS INODORUS	MOCK ORANGE	T	G4G5/S1S2	6 1 0 0 1
Pulaski	PLANT	PHILADELPHUS PUBESCENS	HOARY MOCK ORANGE	E	G5/S1	0 0 0 1 0
Pulaski	PLANT	PLATANATHERA CRISTATA	YELLOW-CRESTED ORCHID	T	G5/S1S2	1 0 0 0 0
Pulaski	PLANT	PLATANATHERA INTEGRILABIA	WHITE FRINGELESS ORCHID	T/C	G2G3/S1S2	3 0 0 1 0
Pulaski	PLANT	RHYNCHOSIA TOMENTOSA	HAIRY SNOOTBEAN	E	G5/S1	1 0 0 0 0
Pulaski	PLANT	RHYNCHOSPORA GLOBULARIS	GLOBE BEAKED-RUSH	S	G5/S3	1 0 0 0 0
Pulaski	PLANT	SAXIFRAGA MICHAUXII	MICHAUX'S SAXIFRAGE	T	G4G5/S1S2	2 0 0 0 0
Pulaski	PLANT	SOLIDAGO SIMPLEX SSP RANDII	RAND'S GOLDENROD	S	G5T5/S2S3	4 0 0 0 0
Pulaski	PLANT	SPIRAEA VIRGINIANA	VIRGINIA SPIRAEA	T/L/T	G2/S2	1 0 0 0 0
Pulaski	PLANT	SPIRANTHES LUCIDA	SHINING LADIES'-TRETTSES	T	G5/S2S3	1 0 0 0 0

Data Current as of April 20, 2000

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences E H O X U
Pulaski	PLANT	CALOPOGON TUBEROSUS	GRASS PINK	E	G5/S1	1 0 0 0 0
Pulaski	PLANT	CAREX JOORII	CYPRESS-SWAMP SEDGE	E	G4G5/S1S2	1 0 0 0 0
Pulaski	PLANT	CEANOTHUS HERBACEUS	PRAIRIE REDROOT	T	G5/S2	2 0 0 0 0
Pulaski	PLANT	CYPRIPEDIUM KENTUCKIENSE	KENTUCKY LADY'S-SLIPPER	S	G3/S3	4 0 0 0 0
Pulaski	PLANT	DROSER A BREVIFOLIA	DWARF SUNDEW	E	G5/S1	1 0 0 0 0
Pulaski	PLANT	GYMNOPOGON AMBIGUUS	BEARDED SKELETONGRASS	S	G4/S2S3	2 0 0 0 0
Pulaski	PLANT	GYMNOPOGON BREVIFOLIUS	SHORTLEAF SKELETONGRASS	E	G5/S1	2 0 0 0 0
Pulaski	PLANT	HYPERICUM CRUX-ANDREAE	ST. PETERS-WORT	T	G5/S2S3	1 0 0 0 0
Pulaski	PLANT	JUGLANS CINEREA	WHITE WALNUT	S	G3G4/S3	2 0 0 0 0
Pulaski	PLANT	JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS VAR DEPRESSA	GROUND JUNIPER	T	G5T5/S2	2 0 0 0 0
Pulaski	PLANT	LILIUM PHILADELPHICUM	WOOD LILY	T	G5/S2S3	5 0 0 0 0
Pulaski	PLANT	LOBELIA NUTTALLII	NUTTALL'S LOBELIA	T	G4G5/S2	1 0 0 0 0
Pulaski	PLANT	LONGICERA DIOICA VAR ORIENTALIS	WILD HONEYSUCKLE	E	G5T7/S4	1 0 0 0 0
Pulaski	PLANT	LUDWIGIA HIRTIELLA	HAIRY LUDWIGIA	E	G5/S1	1 0 0 0 0

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences E H O X U
Pulaski	BIVALVE	CUMBERLANDIA MONODONTA	SPECTACLECASE	E	G2G3S1	0 0 0 3 0
USUALLY FOUND IN MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS WHERE IT INHABITS SUBSTRATE RANGING FROM SILT TO RUBBLE AND BOULDERS IN SLOW TO SWIFT CURRENTS OF SHALLOW TO DEEP WATER (AHLSTEDT 1984, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, BUCHANAN 1980, NELSON AND FREITAG 1980, PARMALEE 1967)						
Pulaski	BIVALVE	EPIOBLASMA BREVIDENS	CUMBERLANDIAN COMBSHELL	ELE	G1/S1	11 0 10 3 0
MEDIUM TO LARGE, CLEAR STREAMS AND RIVERS WITH CLEAN-SWEPT RUBBLE, GRAVEL, AND SAND SUBSTRATES (WILSON AND CLARK 1914, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, AHLSTEDT 1984, GORDON NO DATE). AHLSTEDT (1984) INDICATED THAT E. BREVIDENS REMAINS BURIED						
Pulaski	BIVALVE	EPIOBLASMA CAPSAEFORMIS	OYSTER MUSSEL	ELE	G1/S1	4 1 8 4 0
MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS IN SHALLOW RIFFILES OR SHOALS OF RUBBLE, GRAVEL AND SAND (WILSON AND CLARK 1914, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, AHLSTEDT 1984, GORDON NO DATE). IT MAY LIVE BENEATH THE SURFACE OF THE SUBSTRATE DURING CERTAIN TIMES OF THE YEAR (GORDON NO DATE).						
Pulaski	BIVALVE	EPIOBLASMA OBLIQUATA OBLIQUATA	CATSPAW	ELE	G1T1/S1	0 0 0 1 0
INHABITS MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS IN RIFFILES, SHOALS, AND/OR DEEP WATER IN SWIFT CURRENT (BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, PARMALEE 1967, WILSON AND CLARK 1914).						
Pulaski	BIVALVE	EPIOBLASMA TRIQUETRA	SNUFFBOX	S	G3/S3	3 0 7 0 0
OCCURS IN MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS TO LARGE RIVERS GENERALLY ON MUD, ROCKY, GRAVEL, OR SAND SUBSTRATES IN FLOWING WATER (BAKER 1928, BUCHANAN 1980, JOHNSON 1978, MURRAY AND LEONARD 1962, PARMALEE 1967). OFTEN DEEPLY BURIED IN SUBSTRATE AND OVERLOOKED BY COLL						
Pulaski	BIVALVE	FUSCONIA SUBROTUNDA SUBROTUNDA	LONG SOLID	S	G3T3/S3	0 0 0 4 0
GRAVEL BARS AND DEEP POOLS IN LARGE RIVERS AND LARGE TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (AHLSTEDT 1984, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, PARMALEE 1967).						
Pulaski	BIVALVE	LAMPUSILIS OVATA	POCKETBOOK	E	G5/S1	0 0 0 2 0
CONSIDERED A LARGE RIVER SPECIES (CLENCH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, PARMALEE 1967, STANSBERRY 1976), BUT OCCURS IN MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS IN GRAVEL, SAND, OR EVEN MUD (PARMALEE 1967, JOHNSON 1970, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989). IN THE LOWER WABASH AND OHIO RIVERS S						
Pulaski	BIVALVE	OBOVARIA RETUSA	RING PINK	ELE	G1/S1	0 0 0 1 0
LARGE RIVER SPECIES THAT INHABITS GRAVEL AND SAND BARS (BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964, STANSBERRY 1976).						
Pulaski	BIVALVE	PEGAS FABULA	LITTLE-WING PEARLYMUSSEL	ELE	G1/S1	0 0 1 1 0
SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZE STREAMS WITH COOL WATER. FOUND IN POOLS AND RIFFILES ON AND SOMETIMES BURIED IN SAND AND GRAVEL SUBSTRATE OR UNDER LARGE ROCKS (BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, DISTEFANO 1984, HARKER ET AL. 1980, STANSBERRY 1976, STARNES AND STARNES 1980, WILS						
Pulaski	BIVALVE	PLEUROBEMA CLAVA	CLUBSHELL	ELE	G2/S1	0 0 0 0 0
THIS SPECIES IS AN INHABITANT OF SMALL STREAMS AND RIVERS (GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944; ORTMANN 1919, 1925), ALTHOUGH IN KENTUCKY IT IS KNOWN FROM MODERATLY LARGE RIVERS. OFTEN DEEPLY BURIED IN THE SUBSTRATE AND CONSEQUENTLY DIFFICULT TO FIND (WATTER						
Pulaski	BIVALVE	PLEUROBEMA OVIFORME	TENNESSEE CLUBSHELL	E	G3/S1	3 0 10 2 0
INHABITS SMALL HEADWATER STREAMS AND LARGE RIVERS (E.G., TENNESSEE AND CUMBERLAND RIVERS)(ORTMANN 1925, STANSBERRY 1976), BUT IS REPORTED TO PREFER SMALLER HEADWATER STREAMS (AHLSTEDT 1984). PRESENT IN SAND/GRAVEL MIXTURES AND OCCASIONALLY MUD IN THE VICI						
Pulaski	BIVALVE	PLEUROBEMA PLENUM	ROUGH PIGTOE	ELE	G1/S1	0 0 0 2 0
MEDIUM TO LARGE RIVERS IN SAND, GRAVEL, AND COBBLE SUBSTRATES (AHLSTEDT 1984, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983, CLARKE 1981, NEEL AND ALLEN 1964).						
Pulaski	BIVALVE	PLEUROBEMA PYRAMIDATUM	PYRAMID PIGTOE	E	G2/S1	0 0 0 4 0
Pulaski	BIVALVE	PTYCHOBRANCHUS SUBTENTUM	FLUTED KIDNEYSHELL	E/C	G4/S1	9 0 8 5 0
APPARENTLY PREFERS SMALLER STREAM AND RIVERS WHERE IT OCCUPIES CLEAN SWEPT RUBBLE, GRAVEL, AND SAND SUBSTRATES IN SHALLOW RIFFILES AND SHOALS WITH MODERATE TO SWIFT CURRENT (AHLSTEDT 1984, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983). SOMETIMES FOUND BURIED ALONG SIDES OF BOU						
Data Current	April 20, 2000			Par	3 of 16	

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences E H O X U
Pulaski	PLANT	SPOROBOLUS CLANDESTINUS	ROUGH DROPSIED	T	G5/S2S3	2 0 0 0 0
PRAIRIES, LIMESTONE GLADES, LIMESTONE CLIFF EDGES, ALONG RAILROADS.						
Pulaski	PLANT	TALINUM TERRETFOLIUM	ROUNDLEAF FAMEFLOWER	T	G4/S1S2	2 0 0 0 0
DRY ROCKS (OFTEN SERPENTINE) AND SANDS; IN KY, FLAT SANDSTONE GLADES, IN ZONE BETWEEN GRASS AND ROCK -J CAMPBELL.						
Pulaski	PLANT	TAXUS CANADENSIS	CANADIAN YEW	T	G5/S2S3	1 0 0 0 0
CONIFEROUS WOODS AND BOGS IN MOST OF RANGE. IN KY FOUND ON COOL, MESIC STREAMBANKS AND BASES OF LIMESTONE BLUFFS.						
Pulaski	PLANT	THUJA OCCIDENTALIS	NORTHERN WHITE CEDAR	T	G5/S2	17 0 0 0 0
MOIST OR WET SOIL, OFTEN IN SWAMPS, IN KY OCCURS ALONG ROCKY OPEN OR WOODED RIVERBANKS, USUALLY ON LIMESTONE.						
Pulaski	PLANT	TRAGIA URTICIFOLIA	NETTLE-LEAF NOSEBURN	E	G5/S1?	1 0 0 0 0
DRY, SANDY SOIL AND IN KY, NATURAL ROCKY OPENINGS ON SW-FACING LIMESTONE POINT -JC.						
Pulaski	PLANT	ULMUS SEROTINA	SEPTEMBER ELM	S	G4/S3?	4 0 0 0 0
UPLAND TO BOTTOMLAND LIMESTONE WOODS, ALLUVIAL TERRACES.						
Pulaski	PLANT	VITIS RUPESTRIS	SAND GRAPE	T	G3/S2	4 0 0 0 1
SANDY BANKS, SHORES; IN KY, COBBLE BANKS OF ROCKCASTLE RIVER AT OUTER EDGE OF VEG.						
Pulaski	GASTROPOD	LEPTOXIS PRAEROSA	ONYX ROCKSNAIL	S	G1G3/S3S4	4 0 0 1 0
CALL (1895) INDICATED THAT IN THE OHIO RIVER AT THE FALLS IT OCCURRED IN THE GREATEST PROFUSION WHERE THE BOTTOM IS CLEAN ROCK OR ROCK WITH ABUNDANT "CONFERVOID" VEGETATION.						
Pulaski	GASTROPOD	LITHASIA ARMIGERA	ARMORED ROCKSNAIL	S	G7/S3S4	0 0 0 0 1
BARS AND POOLS WITH SAND, GRAVEL, AND ROCK SUBSTRATES (KNPC), SLOPING ROCK OUTCROPS WITH POCKETS OF SAND, GRAVEL AND MUD, PARTIALLY BURIED LOGS, AND ROCK RIPRAP (SICKEL 1988).						
Pulaski	GASTROPOD	LITHASIA GEMICULATA	ORNATE ROCKSNAIL	S	G1G3/S3S4	0 0 0 0 2
Pulaski	GASTROPOD	MESODON WETTERBYI	CLIFTY COVERT	S	G7/S2	2 0 0 0 0
UNDER LOGS AND IN MOIST LEAF LITTER ON WOODED HILLSIDES AND IN RAVINES (HUBBRIGHT 1985). IN KENTUCKY, MACGREGOR (PERS COMM) FOUND THE SPECIES ON EXTREMELY STEEP, FORESTED SLOPES ADJACENT TO CLIFFLINES, NEAR ROCK OUTCROPS, OR IN AND AROUND BOULDER TALUS.						
Pulaski	GASTROPOD	PLEUROCERA ALVEARE	RUGGED HORNSNAIL	S	G2G3/S3S4	0 0 0 0 1
Pulaski	BIVALVE	ALASMDONTA ATROPURPUREA	CUMBERLAND ELKTOE	ELE	G1G2/S1	0 0 0 2 0
MEDIUM-SIZE, LOW TO MODERATE GRADIENT, HIGH QUALITY STREAMS USUALLY IN AREAS OF NEAR ZERO FLOW. OCCUPIES INTERSTITIAL SPACES WITHIN COBBLE AND OR BOULDER SUBSTRATE WHERE IT IS USUALLY PARTLY BURIED IN A SAND, GRAVEL, AND MUD MIXTURE (HARKER ET AL. 1980, CAL						
Pulaski	BIVALVE	ALASMDONTA MARGINATA	ELKTOE	T	G4/S2	0 0 0 1 0
OCCURS IN LARGE TO MEDIUM SIZE STREAMS BUT MORE TYPICAL OF SMALLER STREAMS (BUCHANAN 1980, GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, OESCH 1984, PARMALEE 1967, WILSON AND CLARK 1914). SOMETIMES FOUND IN LAKES CONNECTED TO RIVERS. PARMALEE (1967) REPORTED THE PRE						
Data Current	as of April 20, 2000			Page	12 of 16	

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences E H O X U
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Pulaski	FISH	TYPHLICHTYS SUBTERRANEUS	SOUTHERN CAVEFISH	S	G3G4/S2	0 1 0 0 0
SUBTERRANEAN WATERS WHERE LIMESTONE BEDROCKS ARE HONEYCOMBED BY SUBSURFACE DRAINAGES. OCCURS IN CAVE STREAMS, MOST FREQUENTLY OVER MIXED GRAVEL, SAND, AND MUD, OR RUBBLE SUBSTRATES AND MAY OCCUR AT SPRINGS AND WELLS (COOPER 1980, COOPER AND BEITER 1972, P						
Pulaski	AMPHIBIAN	CRYPTOBRAUCHUS ALLEGANIENSIS ALLEGANIENSIS	EASTERN HELLBENDER	N	G4T4/S3	1 0 0 0 0
CONFINED TO RUNNING WATERS OF FAIRLY LARGE STREAMS AND RIVERS.						

Pulaski	REPTILE	EUMECES INEXPECTATUS	SOUTHEASTERN FIVE-LINED SKINK	S	G5/S3	1 0 0 0 0
OPEN WOODLANDS, EDGES.						

Pulaski	BIRD	ACCIPTER STRIATUS	SHARP-SHINNED HAWK	S	G5/S3B,S4N	1 0 0 0 0
FOREST AND OPEN WOODLAND, CONIFEROUS, MIXED, OR DECIDUOUS, PRIMARILY IN CONF. IN MORE NORTHERN AND MOUNTAINOUS PORTION OF RANGE (B83CCOM01NA). MIGRATES THROUGH VARIOUS HABITATS, MAINLY ALONG RIDGES, LAKESHORES, & COASTLINES (B83NAT01NA).						
Pulaski	BIRD	AMOPHILA AESTIVALIS	BACHMAN'S SPARROW	E	G3SX?B	0 0 0 0 1
OPEN PINE WOODS WITH SCATTERED BUSHES OR UNDERSTORY, BRUSHY OR OVERGROWN HILLSIDES, OVERGROWN FIELDS WITH THICKETS AND BRAMBLES, GRASSY ORCHARDS.						

Pulaski	BIRD	AMMODRAMUS HENSLOWII	HENSLOW'S SPARROW	S	G4/S3B	2 0 0 0 0
OPEN FIELDS & MEADOWS W/ GRASS INTERSPERSED W/ WEEDS OR SHRUBBY VEG., ESPEC. IN DAMP OR LOW-LYING AREAS, ADJACENT TO SALT MARSH IN SOME AREAS. IN MIGRATION & WINTER ALSO IN GRASSY AREAS ADJACENT TO PINE WOODS OR SECOND-GROWTH WOODS.						
Pulaski	BIRD	ARDEA HERODIAS	GREAT BLUE HERON	S	G5/S3B,S4N	2 0 0 0 0
FRESHWATER AND BRACKISH MARSHES, ALONG LAKES, RIVERS, BAYS, LAGOONS, OCEAN BEACHES, MANGROVES, FIELDS, AND MEADOWS.						

Pulaski	BIRD	CISTOTHORUS PLATENSIS	SEDFE WREN	S	G5/S3B	1 0 1 0 0
GRASSLANDS AND SAVANNA, ESPECIALLY WHERE WET OR BOGGY, SEDGE MARSHES, LOCALLY IN DRY CULTIVATED GRAINFIELDS. IN MIGRATION AND WINTER ALSO IN BRUSHY GRASSLANDS. (B83CCOM01NA)						
Pulaski	BIRD	LOPHODITES CUCULATUS	HOODED MERGANSER	T	G5/S1S2B,S3S4N	1 0 0 0 0
STREAMS, LAKES, SWAMPS, MARSHES, AND ESTUARIES; WINTERS MOSTLY IN FRESHWATER BUT ALSO REGULARLY IN ESTUARIES AND SHELTERED BAYS (B83CCOM01NA).						

Pulaski	BIRD	PICOIDES BOREALIS	RED-COCKADED WOODPECKER	ELE	G3/S1	0 0 2 0 0
APPALACHIAN PINE-OAK FORESTS ALONG SANDSTONE RIDGETOPS. THE WELL DEVELOPED MID-STORIES (DOMINATED BY MAPLES, SOURWOOD, AND DOGWOOD) HAVE BEEN REMOVED BY THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE AT ALL KNOWN COLONIES STARTING IN 1989.						
Pulaski	BIRD	THRYOMANES BEWICKII	BEWICK'S WREN	S	G5/S3B	1 0 0 0 0
BRUSHY AREAS, THICKETS AND SCRUB IN OPEN COUNTRY, OPEN AND RIPARIAN WOODLAND, AND CHAPARRAL. MORE COMMONLY IN ARID RE-GIONS BUT LOCALLY ALSO IN HUMID AREAS (SUBTROPICAL AND TEM- PERATE ZONES) (B83CCOM01NA), FOUND IN COUNTRY TOWNS AND FARMS						

Pulaski	MAMMAL	CORYMORHINUS RAFINESQUII	RAFINESQUE'S BIG-EARED BAT	T	G3G4/S3	25 1 2 0 0
RAFINESQUE'S BIG-EARED BATS USE A VARIETY OF SITES FOR ROOSTING INCLUDING CAVES, PROTECTED SITES ALONG CLIFFLINES, OLD MINE PORTALS, ABANDONED TUNNELS, CISTERNS, OLD OR SELDOM USED BUILDINGS, ETC. APPARENTLY LESS FREQUENTLY USE TREE CAVITIES.						
Pulaski	MAMMAL	MYOTIS GRISESCENS	GRAY MYOTIS	ELE	G3/S2	4 0 0 1 0
GRAY BATS USE PRIMARILY CAVES THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, ALTHOUGH THEY MOVE FROM ONE CAVE TO ANOTHER SEASONALLY. MALES AND YOUNG OF THE YEAR USE DIFFERENT CAVES IN SUMMER THAN FEMALES.						

Pulaski	MAMMAL	MYOTIS LEBII	EASTERN SMALL-FOOTED MYOTIS	E	G3/S2	1 0 0 0 0
LIEB'S BATS USE A VARIETY OF HABITATS. THEY OCCUR IN CAVES, MINES, PROTECTED SITES ALONG CLIFFLINES, ABANDONED BUILDINGS, AND ARE OCCASIONALLY FOUND ROOSTING UNDER ROCKS ON THE GROUND OR ON THE FLOORS OF CAVES. SUMMER HABITAT IS CURRENTLY UNKNOWN, BUT MAY						

Data Current April 20, 2000

County Report of Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern Plants, Animals, and Natural Communities of Kentucky
Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences E H O X U
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Pulaski	BIVALVE	QUADRULA CYLINDRICA CYLINDRICA	RABBITFOOT	T	G3T3/S2	0 0 0 2 0
SMALL TO LARGE RIVERS WITH SAND, GRAVEL, AND COBBLE AND MODERATE TO SWIFT CURENT, SOMETIMES IN DEEP WATER (PARMALEE 1967, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983).						
Pulaski	BIVALVE	TOXOLASMA LIVIDUS	PURPLE LILLIPUT	E	G2/S1	3 1 7 3 0
SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (GOODRICH AND VAN DER SCHALIE 1944, PARMALEE 1967, STANSBERRY 1976, LAURITSEN 1987). PARMALEE (1967) REPORTED ITS OCCURRENCE ON MUD BUT RELATED THAT SAND OR FINE GRAVEL BEDS IN SHALLOW RUNNING WATER WAS THE PREFERRED HABITAT.						

Pulaski	BIVALVE	VILLOSA LIENOSA	LITTLE SPECTACLECASE	S	G5/S3S4	0 0 5 2 0
INHABITS SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED RIVERS, USUALLY IN SHALLOW WATER ON A SAND/MUD/DETRITUS BOTTOM (PARMALEE 1967, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).						

Pulaski	BIVALVE	VILLOSA TRABALIS	CUMBERLAND BEAN	ELE	G1/S1	22 0 15 1 0
SAND OR GRAVEL IN SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS WITH SLOW TO MODERATE CURRENT, BUT ALSO HISTORICALLY KNOWN FROM BARS IN THE MAINSTREAM CUMBERLAND RIVER (CLARKE 1981, BOGAN AND PARMALEE 1983).						
Pulaski	BIVALVE	VILLOSA VANUXEMENSIS	MOUNTAIN CREEKSHELL	T	G4/S2	0 0 0 1 0
INHABITS SAND TO HETEROGENOUS MIXTURES IN AND ADJACENT TO SHALLOW RIFFILES AND SHOALS IN SLOW TO FAST CURRENT OF SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZED STREAMS (AHLSTEDT 1984, GORDON AND LAYZER 1989).						

Pulaski	CRUSTACEAN	ORCONECTES AUSTRALIS	A CRAYFISH	T	G4/S2S3	4 6 0 0 1
SUBTERRANEAN STREAMS AND POOLS (HOBBS 1989).						

Pulaski	INSECT	STENONEMA BEDNARIKI	A HEPTAGENIID MAYFLY	S	G7/S2	1 0 0 0 0
SLAB RUBBLE AND GRAVELLY SUBSTRATES OF MODERATE GRADIENT STREAMS WITH GOOD WATER QUALITY.						

Pulaski	INSECT	STYLURUS NOTATUS	ELUSIVE CLUBTAIL	H	G3/SH	0 1 0 0 0
LARGE-RIVER SPECIES (SCHWEITZER 1989).						

Pulaski	FISH	ETHEOSTOMA CINEREUM	ASHY DARTER	S	G2/S1	9 2 0 0 0
MEDIUM-SIZE RIVERS WITH SLOW TO MODERATE CURRENT, USUALLY ASSOCIATED WITH COVER (E.G., BOULDERS, SNAGS, DETRITUS)(BRANSON AND SCHUSTER 1983, COMISKEY AND ETNIER 1972, SAYLOR 1980, SHEPARD AND BURR 1984, STARNES AND ETNIER 1980), MOST OFTEN FOUND IN POOLS						
Pulaski	FISH	ETHEOSTOMA MICROLEPIDUM	SMALLSCALE DARTER	E	G2G3/S1	0 0 0 0 1
MEDIUM TO LARGE STREAMS OVER RIFFILES 0.5 TO 0.9 M DEEP WITH MODERATE TO SWIFT FLOW AND SUBSTRATE OF GRAVEL AND RUBBLE (KUEHNE AND BARBOUR 1983, PAGE 1983, BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).						

Pulaski	FISH	HYBOPHS AMNIS	PALUD SHINER	H	G4/SH	0 0 0 0 2
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Pulaski	FISH	ICHTHYOMYZON GREELEYI	MOUNTAIN BROOK LAMPREY	T	G3/S2	1 0 0 0 0
CLEAN, CLEAR, SMALL TO MEDIUM-SIZE STREAMS WITH HIGH GRADIENT AND MIXED SAND AND GRAVEL BOTTOMS (BURR AND WARREN 1986). AMMOCCOETES LIVE IN LOW GRADIENT AREAS OF THESE STREAMS IN SAND, MUD, AND ORGANIC DEBRIS.						
Pulaski	FISH	NOTROPIS SP 4	SAWFIN SHINER	E	G3/S1	2 0 0 0 0
INHABITS FLOWING POOLS OR RACEWAYS WITH ROCKY BOTTOMS IN CLEAR UPLAND STREAMS (BURR AND WARREN 1986, ETNIER AND STARNES 1993).						

Pulaski	FISH	PHOXINUS CUMBERLANDENSIS	BLACKSIDE DACE	TILT	G2/S3	2 0 0 0 0
SMALL UPLAND STREAMS USUALLY IN POOLS THAT ARE WELL SHADED BY DENSE RIPARIAN VEGETATION AND WITH COOL WATER (<20 C) MUCH OF YEAR. WIDTH RANGES FROM 1 TO 4 M WITH DEPTHS TO 1 M. SUBSTRATES CONSIST OF BEDROCK AND RUBBLE WITH SOME AREAS OF SILTY SAND. CURREN						



COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
KENTUCKY STATE NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION
801 SCHENKEL LANE
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601-1403
(502) 573-2886 VOICE
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OCT 15 2001

October 10, 2001

Haworth, Meyer & Boleyn

Data Request 02-70

DONALD S. DOTT, JR.
DIRECTOR

Peggy Measel
HMB Professional Engineers, Inc.
#3 HMB Circle
Frankfort, Ky. 40601

Dear Ms. Measel:

This letter is in response to your data request of September 26, 2001 for the I-66 project, Pulaski and Laurel Counties. We have reviewed our Natural Heritage Program Database to determine if any of the endangered, threatened, or special concern plants and animals or exemplary natural communities monitored by the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission occur in the area specified on the Ano, Shopville, Lily, Bobtown, London SW, Dykes, Bernstadt, and Billows, Ky. USGS quadrangles. Based on our most current information, we have determined that one hundred twenty-eight occurrences of the plants or animals and seven occurrences of the exemplary natural communities that are monitored by KSNPC are reported as occurring in the specified area.

You should be aware that some of the species listed on the enclosed data reports are considered sensitive by KSNPC. Certain taxa are considered sensitive by KSNPC because they either exist in limited geographic areas, or they have certain characteristics or habitat requirements that make them especially vulnerable to specific pressures such as collection, human disturbance, etc. Because of their vulnerability, their exact locations have not been revealed on the data reports or on the topographic maps. Measures should be taken to avoid the disturbance of possible habitat for these species. Please contact KSNPC for more information on these species.

Many of the mussels and several of the plants listed on the enclosed reports have a "GRANK" of "G3" or higher (G2, G1). These species are considered globally significant.

The reach of the Rockcastle River extending from north of Highway 192 upstream to the US



County Report of Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern Plants, Animals, and Natural Communities of Kentucky
Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission

County	Taxonomic Group	Scientific name	Common name	Statuses	Ranks	# of Occurrences E H O X U
Pulaski	MAMMAL	MYOTIS SODALIS	INDIANA MYOTIS	E/E	G2/S1/S2	5 0 0 0 0
INDIANA BATS USE PRIMARILY CAVES FOR HIBERNACULA, ALTHOUGH THEY ARE OCCASIONALLY FOUND IN OLD MINE PORTALS.						
Pulaski	MAMMAL	NYCTICEIUS HUMERALIS	EVENING BAT	T	G5/S2/S3	0 0 1 0 0
THE EVENING BAT IS A COLONIAL SPECIES THAT ROOSTS IN TREES AND HOUSES. IT APPARENTLY MIGRATES SOUTHWARD IN WINTER.						
Pulaski	MAMMAL	URSUS AMERICANUS	BLACK BEAR	S	G5/S2	1 0 0 0 0
Pulaski	COMMUNITY	ACID SEEP		N	/S3/S4	1 0 0 0 0
Pulaski	COMMUNITY	ACIDIC MESOPHYTIC FOREST		N	/S5	1 0 0 0 0
Pulaski	COMMUNITY	ACIDIC SUB-XERIC FOREST		N	/S5	2 0 0 0 0
Pulaski	COMMUNITY	APPALACHIAN MESOPHYTIC FOREST		N	/S5	1 0 0 0 0
Pulaski	COMMUNITY	APPALACHIAN PINE-OAK FOREST		N	/S5	2 0 0 0 0
Pulaski	COMMUNITY	CUMBERLAND PLATEAU GRAVEL/COBBLE BAR		N	/S2	1 0 0 0 0
Pulaski	COMMUNITY	DEPRESSION SWAMP		N	/S2	1 0 0 0 0
Pulaski	COMMUNITY	FLOODPLAIN RIDGE/TERRACE FOREST		N	/S1	0 0 0 1 0
Pulaski	COMMUNITY	HEMLOCK-MIXED FOREST		N	/S5	6 0 0 0 0
Pulaski	COMMUNITY	XEROHYDRIC FLATWOODS		N	/S1	2 0 0 0 0

.25 bridge is the location of a series of high-quality gravel bar communities. Several plant species associated with the gravel bar habitat have a "GRANK" of "G3" or higher. One of these is *Spiraea virginiana* (Virginia spiraea, federally threatened, KSNPC threatened), which occurs on gravel bars and banks of generally fourth to sixth order streams of the Cumberland, Tennessee, and upper Ohio River drainages. Known occurrences in this project area are in the Rockcastle River, Laurel River, and Sinking Creek. This plant can be adversely impacted by disturbance within the watershed that alters the normal stream flow or water quality. A thorough search of suitable habitat by a qualified botanist is recommended.

Cypripedium kentuckiense (Kentucky Lady's-slipper, KSNPC special concern) occurs in several places within the search area and may be impacted by proposed construction work. Kentucky Lady's slipper is a globally rare plant and the US Fish and Wildlife Service lists it as a Species of Management Concern. *Platanthera integrilabia* (White-fringeless orchid, federal candidate, KSNPC threatened) is known from the project area on the Bernstadt quadrangle, and could be present in moist streamheads. Because of these species' sensitive status, their locations are not mapped. Please contact KSNPC for more information.

Myotis grisescens (Gray myotis, federally listed endangered, KSNPC endangered), *Corynorhinus rafinesquii* (Rafinesque's big-eared bat, KSNPC special concern), and *Myotis Leibii* (Eastern small-footed myotis) KSNPC threatened) have been found within your project area. *Myotis sodalis* (Indiana myotis, federally listed endangered, KSNPC endangered), although not known specifically from the corridor according to our records, is known to occur nearby on the Dykes quadrangle in Pulaski County, and is also found in Rockcastle County. A thorough survey for these and other bat species should be conducted by a qualified biologist. The survey should include a search for potential roost and winter sites, and a mistnetting census at numerous points within the proposed corridor, particularly in preferred summer habitat. Suitable roost and winter sites include sandstone and limestone caves, rockhouses, cliffhills, and abandoned mines. Summer foraging habitats include upland forests, bottomland forests, and riparian corridors.

There are several known caves within the proposed corridor, primarily on the Shopville quadrangle associated with Buck Creek, and along KY 80. Although the corridor only touches the Dykes quadrangle, you should be aware that there are many caves throughout the entire quadrangle.

Caves are often associated with sensitive ecosystems and may provide habitat for a number of rare or endangered species. Cave organisms are heavily dependent on water quality, and steps should be taken to avoid introducing contaminants into the water system. Because the Federal Cave Resources Protection Act of 1988 calls for the protection of caves, the location of caves is not included in this report.

The corridor for proposed I-66 crosses three high quality streams, Buck Creek, Rockcastle

River, and Sinking Creek, that support diverse aquatic communities and organisms that are rare nationally and in Kentucky. They are rare because development throughout the upper Cumberland River basin has degraded and destroyed habitat and fragmented and isolated remaining aquatic communities and rare species in free-flowing streams such as Buck Creek, Rockcastle River, Big South Fork Cumberland River, and others. These remaining high quality streams are remnants of our natural heritage and should be protected from further adverse impacts.

The Rockcastle River is one of the most diverse and important streams remaining in the upper Cumberland basin, exceeded in importance only by the Big South Fork. We have identified it as one of the 10 most important streams in Kentucky for rare species and aquatic biodiversity conservation. The Rockcastle River Corridor was recommended to the United States Forest Service by KSNPC as a natural area for protection. Buck Creek also is an important stream despite recent mussel declines resulting from development. Because of the importance of these streams, conservation groups are working with landowners and local government to restore degraded areas and protect high quality habitat throughout the respective watersheds. Any crossing of mainstem Rockcastle River and Buck Creek should be made in close proximity to the KY 80 crossing and should span the streams.

The part of the proposed alignment that angles southeast across the Sinking Creek basin to I-75 is particularly disturbing. Sinking Creek, a high quality tributary to Rockcastle River, is very important because of the presence of several globally rare aquatic species, including, *Villosa trabalis* (Cumberland bean, federally endangered, KSNPC endangered), *Alasmidonta atropurpurea* (Cumberland elktoe, Federally endangered, KSNPC endangered), *Anodontoides denigratus* (Cumberland papershell, KSNPC endangered), *Spiraea virginiana* (Virginia spiraea, federally threatened, KSNPC threatened). There are indications that there may be as much as 150 acres of relatively undisturbed old growth forest in this corridor, as well as several other terrestrial species of concern that are documented on the attached report. The Sinking Creek Corridor was recommended to the United States Forest Service by KSNPC as a natural area for protection. The *Villosa trabalis* population in Sinking Creek is the best remaining in the entire Cumberland River basin in Kentucky and Tennessee. The only population of *Alasmidonta atropurpurea* in the Rockcastle River basin is in Sinking Creek. The proposed I-66 corridor angles across the Sinking Creek watershed a relatively short distance upstream from the location of these and other rare organisms. Even with use of the best pollution control measures, construction activities will disturb large areas of land and will result in significant water quality degradation from silt and sediment. Aquatic organisms are sensitive to these forms of pollution and populations of rare aquatic organisms in Sinking Creek probably will decline or be eliminated. We strongly recommend elimination of this segment of the proposed alignment. The eastern end of proposed I-66 should skirt the northern Sinking Creek watershed and join I-75 north of the proposed location.

Pine Creek Gorge area on the Billows and Bernstadt quadrangles is a significant area because of extensive, relatively undisturbed ravine forests, with several rare species. Many areas of the forest have an average age of greater than one hundred years, with smaller patches of much older growth. Two of the KSNPC monitored community types are recorded from the area, the Appalachian Mesophytic Forest, and the Hemlock Mixed Forest. Pine Creek Gorge was recommended to the United States Forest Service by KSNPC as a natural area for protection.

Another concern is the wetland complex south of Levi Jackson State Park. While this area has been disturbed, it remains a functioning wetland, contributing to the health of the Laurel River. It also remains floristically diverse, an important feature in an area where most of the wetlands have been degraded or eliminated. The Nature Conservancy and NRCS together are starting a major wetland restoration project in the Upper Laurel River area on the Lily and Blackwater quadrangles, including this complex found within the project corridor south of Levi Jackson State Park.

On the Bobtown quadrangle, there are small prairie remnants on Bald Knob, and others expected in the area.

I would like to take this opportunity to remind you of the terms of the data request license, which you agreed upon in order to submit your request. The license agreement states "Data and data products received from the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission, including any portion thereof, may not be reproduced in any form or by any means without the express written authorization of the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission." The exact location of plants, animals, and natural communities, if released by the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission, may not be released in any document or correspondence. These products are provided on a temporary basis for the express project (described above) of the requester, and may not be redistributed, resold or copied without the written permission of the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission's Data Manager (801 Schenkel Lane, Frankfort, KY, 40601, Phone: (502) 573-2886).

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

We would greatly appreciate receiving any pertinent information obtained as a result of on-site surveys.

If you have any questions or if I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,


Sara Hines
Data Manager

ALC/SGH

Enclosures: Data Interpretation Key(s)
Endangered, Threatened, and Special Concern Plants and Animals of Kentucky
Plants and Animals Presumed Extinct or Extirpated from Kentucky
Monitored Natural Communities of Kentucky

September 25, 2001

Sara,
I also need more in-depth information on caves within the project corridor. I will be working with the Kentucky Speleological Society (KSS) to obtain information on these resources also. What do I need to do to get the cave information that you have at KSNPC? Please advise. Thanks.

Peggy
Peggy

Peggy,

I have not yet resolved how to do this, as these caves appear to be on federal property. I am sure we can work something out, but I need some more information on how to proceed.

Sara



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

446 Neal Street
Cookeville, TN 38501

November 5, 2001

Ms. Peggy A. Measel
Chief Biologist
Haworth, Meyer, & Boleyn, Inc.
3 HMB Circle, U.S. 460
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Dear Ms. Measel:

Thank you for your letter and enclosures of September 24, 2001, concerning the proposed construction of Interstate 66 between London and Somerset in Laurel, Pulaski, and Rockcastle Counties, Kentucky. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) personnel have reviewed the information submitted and we offer the following comments.

Endangered species collection records available to the Service indicate that several federally protected species, as well as several "Species of Management Concern," occur or potentially occur in the project study area. We have attached a list of these species to this correspondence (Attachment I). Rare aquatic species are particularly abundant in both Buck Creek and the Rockcastle River watersheds, although other streams in the area may also contain rare fish and mussels. You should assess potential impacts to the federally listed species and determine if the proposed work may affect them. A "may affect" finding could necessitate initiation of formal consultation with this office and our subsequent issuance of a biological opinion. While "Species of Management Concern" are not currently listed, they are being evaluated for potential listing and we would appreciate any measures that you could take to minimize adverse impacts to individuals and their habitat.

Information available to the Service indicates that numerous wetlands exist in the vicinity of the proposed I-66 corridor. Due to the large number of USGS quads involved, we are unable to provide copies of maps of all the known locations of existing wetlands. However, there is a web site that provides digital access to National Wetlands Inventory data for the entire State of Kentucky. The address for this website is www.kfwis.state.ky.us/KFWIS/DownloadNWIP/download.htm. It should be noted that these digital maps are not to be used as a substitute for field verification. They are provided as a planning tool. The Corps of Engineers should be contacted regarding the presence of regulatory wetlands and the requirements of wetlands protection statutes.

Your concern for the protection of endangered species and environmentally sensitive areas is appreciated. If you have questions regarding this information, or if we can be of further assistance, please contact Rob Tawes of my staff at telephone 931/528-6481, ext 213, or via e-mail at robert_tawes@fws.gov.

Sincerely,

Lee A. Barclay, Ph.D.
Field Supervisor

xc: John Strojan, District Ranger, London Ranger District, USFS

Attachment

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ATTACHMENT
Rare Species List
I-66, London to Somerset, Kentucky

Laurel County

Cumberland elktoe - *Alasmodonta atropurpurea* (E)
Cumberland bean - *Villosa trabalis* (E)
Cumberlandian combshell - *Epioblasma brevidens* (E)
Blackside dace - *Phoxinus cumberlandensis* (E)
Virginia Spirea - *Spiraea virginiana* (T)
Fluted kidneyshell - *Ptychobranhus subtenum* (C)
White fringeless orchid - *Platanthera integrilabia* (C)

Eastern small-footed bat - *Myotis leibii* (SOMC)
Rafinesque's big-eared bat - *Corynorhinus rafinesquii* (SOMC)
Rockcastle aster - *Aster saxicastelli* (SOMC)
Cumberland papershell - *Anadontoides denigrata* (SOMC)
Ashy darter - *Etheostoma cinereum* (SOMC)
Olive darter - *Percina squamata* (SOMC)
Shortspire hornsnail - *Pleurocera curta* (SOMC)

Pulaski County

Gray bat - *Myotis grisescens* (E)
Cumberland elktoe - *Alasmodonta atropurpurea* (E)
Cumberland bean - *Villosa trabalis* (E)
Cumberlandian combshell - *Epioblasma brevidens* (E)
Oyster mussel - *Epioblasma capsaeformis* (E)
Littlewing pearlymussel - *Pegias fabula* (E)
Virginia Spirea - *Spiraea virginiana* (T)
Fluted kidneyshell - *Ptychobranhus subtenum* (C)

Rafinesque's big-eared bat - *Corynorhinus rafinesquii* (SOMC)
Rockcastle aster - *Aster saxicastelli* (SOMC)
Purple lilliput - *Toxolasma lividus* (SOMC)
Tennessee clubshell - *Pleurobema oviforme* (SOMC)
Snuffbox - *Epioblasma triquetra* (SOMC)
Cumberland papershell - *Anadontoides denigrata* (SOMC)
Ashy darter - *Etheostoma cinereum* (SOMC)

Olive darter - *Percina squamata* (SOMC)
Shortspire hornsnail - *Pleurocera curta* (SOMC)
Butternut - *Juglans cinerea* (SOMC)
Northern white cedar - *Thuja occidentalis* (SOMC)

Rockcastle County

Cumberland bean - *Villosa trabalis* (E)
Cumberlandian combshell - *Epioblasma brevidens* (E)
Virginia Spirea - *Spiraea virginiana* (T)

Rafinesque's big-eared bat - *Corynorhinus rafinesquii* (SOMC)
Ashy darter - *Etheostoma cinereum* (SOMC)
Olive darter - *Percina squamata* (SOMC)

E = federally endangered

T = federally threatened

C = candidate

SOMC = species of management concern



COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
KENTUCKY STATE NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION

801 SCHENKEL LANE
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601-1403
(502) 573-2886 VOICE
(502) 573-2355 FAX

March 28, 2002

RECEIVED Pm (org.)
APR 1 2002 CFW

~~Haworth, Meyer & Boleyn~~

Peggy Measel
HMB Professional Engineers, Inc.
#3 HMB Circle
Frankfort, Ky. 40601

Data Request 02-158

Dear Ms. Measel:

This letter is in response to your data request of March 18, 2002 for the I-66 project, Pulaski and Laurel Counties, to document species occurrences added since the first request for the project in 1998. This information was analyzed based on a file dated 10-02-98, assumed to be the original information provided for this project, and compared to the records in our database at this time. The maps provided were not analyzed. We have reviewed our Natural Heritage Program Database to determine if any additional occurrences of the endangered, threatened, or special concern plants and animals monitored by the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission occur on the Ano, Bernstadt, Billows, Blackwater, Bobtown, Delmer, Dykes, Lily, London, London SW, Portersburg, Sawyer, Science Hill, Shopville, and Somerset USGS quadrangles. Based on our most current information, we have determined that fifteen occurrences of the plants or animals are apparently new records since the first report.

There were many occurrences of natural communities that were not considered in the first request, as they are not shown on the maps provided. The community occurrences that have been added since 1998 were therefore not included in this report. If you wish to include natural communities in your planning, please contact me for further information.

You should be aware that some of the species listed on the enclosed data reports are considered sensitive by KSNPC. Certain taxa are considered sensitive by KSNPC because they either exist in limited geographic areas, or they have certain characteristics or habitat requirements that make them especially vulnerable to specific pressures such as collection, human disturbance, etc.



Data Request 02-158
March 28, 2002
Page 2

Because of their vulnerability, their exact locations have not been revealed on the data reports or on the topographic maps. Measures should be taken to avoid the disturbance of possible habitat for these species. Because of the nature of this project, approximate locations have been provided for these occurrences.

I would like to take this opportunity to remind you of the terms of the data request license, which you agreed upon in order to submit your request. The license agreement states "Data and data products received from the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission, including any portion thereof, may not be reproduced in any form or by any means without the express written authorization of the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission." The exact location of plants, animals, and natural communities, if released by the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission, may not be released in any document or correspondence. These products are provided on a temporary basis for the express project (described above) of the requester, and may not be redistributed, resold or copied without the written permission of the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission's Data Manager (801 Schenkel Lane, Frankfort, KY, 40601. Phone: (502) 573-2886).

Please note that the quantity and quality of data collected by the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program are dependent on the research and observations of many individuals and organizations. In most cases, this information is not the result of comprehensive or site-specific field surveys; many natural areas in Kentucky have never been thoroughly surveyed, and new plants and animals are still being discovered. For these reasons, the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program cannot provide a definitive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of biological elements in any part of Kentucky. Heritage reports summarize the existing information known to the Kentucky Natural Heritage Program at the time of the request regarding the biological elements or locations in question. They should never be regarded as final statements on the elements or areas being considered, nor should they be substituted for on-site surveys required for environmental assessments.

We would greatly appreciate receiving any pertinent information obtained as a result of on-site surveys.

ECO CODE	SNAME	SCOMNAME	GRANK	SRANK	SPROT	USES A	IDENT	LAST OBS	PREC	EO RANK	COUNTY	7.5 MINUTE QUADRANGLE	LAT	LONG	EPA WATERBODY	DIRECTIONS	HABITAT
***Vascular Plants																	
PPAD0030100337KY	ADIANTUM CAPILLIS-VENERIS	SOUTHERN MAIDENHAIR- FERN	G6	S2	T	Y		2000-02-09	S	C/B	Pulaski	SHOPVILLE, KY.	370942N	842702W	BUCK CREEK BASIN	BUCK CREEK, S OF JENKINS KNOB, CA 1 STREAM M IN OF KY 80, E-FACING CLIFFS IN STREAM BED.	MOIST TO WET LIMESTONE SEEPS. REPORTED ON SHALE, OFTEN IN ASSOCIATION WITH WATERFALLS OF NEAR TRAVERTINE DEPOSITS..
PDASTBX0070058KY	AGERATINA LUCIAE- BRAUNIAE	LUCY BRAUN'S WHITE SNAKEPOOT	G3	S3	S	Y		2001-06-12	S	C	Laurel	BILLOWS, KY.	370931N	841620W	ROCKCASTLE RIVER, TD OF ROUNDSTONE- CUMBERLAND	ROCKHOUSE CA 1.5 M E OF POISON HONEY FORK AND CA 0.2 M N OF MOUTH.	MOIST, SHELTERED/BEHIND DRIP LINE, SANDSTONE ROCKHOUSES.
PDFA8270307007KY	LESPEDeza CAPTATA	ROUND-HEAD BUSH-CLOVER	G5	S3	S	Y		1988-10-13	G	E	Pulaski	SOMERSET, KY.			PTMAN CREEK BASIN	SOMERSET BYPASS.	PRAIRIE PATCHES ON LIMESTONE.
PDPSL0218070011KY	POLYGALA FALCIPOLIA	GAYWINGS	G5	S17	E	Y		2001-04-18	S	B	Laurel	LONDON SW, KY.	370558N	840955W	SINKING CREEK BASIN	0.15 M S OF THE CORN. OF SINKING CREEK AND CLIFFY BRANCH, JUST TO THE SE OF WILLIE GREEN RD.	MOIST RICH WOODS (CRONQ. 1991)
PDASTP00507002KY	SOLIDAGO GRACILLIMA	SOUTHERN BOG GOLDENROD	G47	S27	S	Y		1987-09-17	M	E	Laurel, Whitley	SAWYER, KY.	365744N	841619W	LAUREL RIVER, MD OF LAUREL RIVER, LK DAM, LK CUMBERLAND	BANKS OF LAUREL RIVER FROM DAM TO 0.5 M DOWNSTREAM.	SWAMPS AND OTHER MOIST PLACES (CRONQUIST); IN KY, OPEN ROCKY RIVER BANKS.
PDASTP00507004KY	SOLIDAGO GRACILLIMA	SOUTHERN BOG GOLDENROD	G47	S27	S	Y		1987-10-02	S	E	Pulaski, Laurel	ANO, KY.	370223N	841903W	ROCKCASTLE RIVER, MD OF ROUNDSTONE- CUMBERLAND	ROCKCASTLE RIVER, Boulders on both sides of beech narrows, 1700 FT DOWNSTREAM FROM BEECH CREEK MARNUM 1893, AND BAR ON WY BANK 300 FT E OF TURN TO E THAT IS 2500 FT DOWNSTREAM OF BEECH CREEK (MARNUM 1893).	SWAMPS AND OTHER MOIST PLACES (CRONQUIST); IN KY, OPEN ROCKY RIVER BANKS.
PDASTP00507003KY	SOLIDAGO GRACILLIMA	SOUTHERN BOG GOLDENROD	G47	S27	S	Y		1987-10-02	S	E	Pulaski, Laurel	ANO, KY.	370223N	841619W	ROCKCASTLE RIVER, MD OF ROUNDSTONE- CUMBERLAND	ROCKCASTLE RIVER, BAR ON E BANK AT SMALL NARROWS 2300 FT UPSTREAM OF BEECH CREEK (MARNUM 65); AND BOLDERY BANKS BETW ABOVE NARROWS AND AREA OPPOSITE MOUTH OF BEECH CREEK (MARNUM 1893).	SWAMPS AND OTHER MOIST PLACES (CRONQUIST); IN KY, OPEN ROCKY RIVER BANKS.

THESE DATA ARE VALID ONLY ON THE DATE ON WHICH THE REPORT WAS GENERATED, AND MAY BE USED ONLY FOR THE PROJECT NAMED ABOVE.

Provided to HHS, Peggy Mansel

Data Request 02-158
March 28, 2002
Page 3

If you have any questions or if I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Sara Hines

Sara Hines
Data Manager

Enclosures: Data Report and Interpretation Key

ECOCODE	STATE	SCONAME	GRANK	SRANK	SPROT	USES A	IDENT	LASTOBS	PREC	COUNTRY	7.5 MINUTE QUADRANGLE	LAT	LONG	EPA WATERBODY	DIRECTIONS	HABITAT
AF00C021307322-KY	ETHESOTOMA CINCEREUM	ASHY DARTER	62G	S3	S			1999-06-05	S	C	Laurel	37 44N	84 128W	LITTLE ROCKCASTLE RIVER BASIN	LITTLE ROCKCASTLE RIVER (MOOD GREEN) 0.5 MI ABOVE ROCKCASTLE RIVER.	MEDIUM-SIZE RIVERS WITH SLOW TO MODERATE CURRENT, USUALLY ASSOCIATED WITH COVER (E.G., BOULDERS, SNAGS, DETRITUS/SPRANSON AND SCHUSTER 1983, COMSKEY AND ETNIER 1972, SAYLOR 1980, SHEPARD AND BURR 1984, STARNES AND ETNIER 1980). MOST OFTEN FOUND IN POOLS OR EDDIES NEAR SHORE.
***Mammals																
AMAC0209207222-KY	CORYNOCHINUS RAFINESQUEII	RAFINESQUE'S BIG-EARED BAT	63G	S3	S			1998-10-16	S	E	Pulaski	37 40N	084 190W		SENSITIVE ELEMENT--CONTACT KSNPC.	RAFINESQUE'S BIG-EARED BATS USE A VARIETY OF SITES FOR ROOSTING INCLUDING CAVES, PROTECTED SITES ALONG CULPINES, OLD MINE PORTALS, ABANDONED TUNNELS, CISTERNS, OLD OR SELDOM USED BUILDINGS, ETC. APPARENTLY LESS FREQUENTLY USE TREE CAVITIES.
AMAC0311907138-KY	MYOTIS SODALIS	INDIANA BAT	62	S1S2	E	LE	Y	2001-01-05	S	D	Pulaski	37 02N	084 240W		SENSITIVE ELEMENT--CONTACT KSNPC.	INDIANA BATS USE PRIMARILY CAVE FOR HIBERNACULA, ALTHOUGH THEY ARE OCCASIONALLY FOUND IN OLD MINE PORTALS.

SENSITIVE ELEMENTS. Locational information for sensitive plants, animals, and natural communities, if released by the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission, may not be released in any document or correspondence. Please refer to the Data License Agreement for a full description of rights and restrictions. Approximate Locations are given for these records.

THESE DATA ARE VALID ONLY ON THE DATE ON WHICH THE REPORT WAS GENERATED, AND MAY BE USED ONLY FOR THE PROJECT NAMED ABOVE.

Provided to HMB, Peggy Wease!

[illegible]

THESE DATA ARE VALID ONLY ON THE DATE ON WHICH THE REPORT WAS GENERATED, AND MAY BE USED ONLY FOR THE PROJECT NAMED ABOVE.

Provided to HMB, Peggy Measel



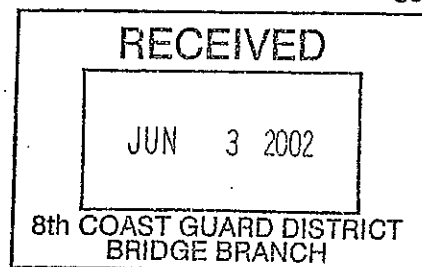
Commonwealth of Kentucky
Transportation Cabinet
 Frankfort, Kentucky 40622

James C. Codell, III
 Secretary of Transportation

Clifford C. Linkes, P.E.
 Deputy Secretary

Paul E. Patton
 Governor

May 24, 2002



Mr. Roger Wiebusch
 US Coast Guard
 1222 Spruce Street
 St. Louis, MO 63103

RE: Resource Agency Scoping Meeting
 I-66 (Somerset to London section)
 Pulaski County/Laurel County
 Item # 8-59.10

Pursuant to the Coast Guard Authorization Act of 1982, it has been determined this is not a waterway over which the Coast Guard exercises jurisdiction for bridge administration purposes. A Coast Guard bridge permit is not required.

[Signature]
 ROGER K WIEBUSCH
 Bridge Administrator
 Eighth Coast Guard District (obr)

(Date)

Dear Mr. Wiebusch:

On June 19, 2002, the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet and the Federal Highway Administration is sponsoring a scoping meeting for all appropriate resource agencies regarding the proposed design and construction of I-66 from Somerset to London in Pulaski and Laurel Counties. The meeting will be held in Frankfort, Kentucky at the Salato Wildlife Center Conference Room from 10 am to noon. The Center is located at the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife offices on Game Farm Road.

The purpose of this meeting will be to exchange information. KYTC and FHWA hope to receive input from your agency regarding any concerns, requirements and interests that you have for this project as well as provide you with information regarding our concerns, requirements and interest for the design of the roadway. We have included a copy of the corridor map as well as the Notice of Intent for this project.



KENTUCKY TRANSPORTATION CABINET
 "PROVIDE A SAFE, EFFICIENT, ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND, AND FISCALLY RESPONSIBLE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM WHICH PROMOTES ECONOMIC GROWTH AND ENHANCES THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN KENTUCKY."
 "AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER M/F/D"



3 HMB Circle
 U.S. 460
 Frankfort, KY 40601
 Office: (502) 695-9800
 Fax: (502) 695-9810

July 3, 2002

Mr. Joe Cox, P.E.
 District Design Engineer
 Kentucky Transportation Cabinet
 District 8
 1660 S. Highway 27
 P.O. Box 780
 Somerset, KY 42502

Subject: Pulaski-Laurel Counties
 I-66 from Somerset to
 London
 Item No. 8-59.10
 HMB Job #1033.00

Dear Mr. Cox:

Attached is a summary of the June 19, 2002 Resource Agency Meeting that was held at the Salato Center in Frankfort, Ky. Please advise if additional information or comments is required.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

John Sacksteder, P.E.
 Director of Highway Design
 HMB Professional Engineers, Inc.

Cc: Cathi Blair
 David Kratt
 Daniel Jewell
 Charlene Wylie
 Julie Flesch-Pate

Highway Engineering
 Structural Engineering
 Water & Wastewater
 Site Development
 Master Planning
 Environmental Planning
 Surveying
 Project Management
 Cost Estimation
 Construction Inspection
 Aviation Services
 Environmental Remediation
 Landscape Architecture

**Pulaski-Laurel Counties
I-66 from Somerset to London
Item No. 8-59.10**

**Resource Agency Meeting
Saluto Center; Frankfort, KY
June 19 2002**

Attendees (Full sign in sheets are attached)

T.K. Jones	Natural Resources Conservation Service – Somerset
Brent Johnson	Kentucky Division of Water
Joe Forgacs	Kentucky Department of Air Quality
Kerry McDaniel	Kentucky Natural Resources Environmental Protection
Marla Barber	Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife
Morgan Jones	Kentucky Division of Water – Wild Rivers
Mike Mills	Kentucky Division of Water – Water Quality Branch
Don Dott	Kentucky Nature Preserves Commission
Mike Shrunk	The Nature Conservancy
Tom Bailey	Kentucky Economic Development Cabinet
Diana Olszowy	Forestry
Jim Bussell	Kentucky Department for Surface Mining
David Kratt	KY Department of Highways, Programming
Steve Rice	KY Department of Highways, DEA
Wayna Roach	KY Department of Highways, DEA
Rebecca Turner	KY Department of Highways, DEA
Paul Rawlings	KY Department of Highways, DEA
Tony Vinegar	KY Department of Highways, DEA
Mike Hardon	KY Department of Highways, DEA
Dave Harmon	KY Department of Highways, DEA
Joe Cox	KY Department of Highways, District 8
Cathi Blair	KY Department of Highways, District 8
Matt Mason	Gannett-Fleming
Steve Creasman	Cultural Resources Analysts
Andrew Bradbury	Cultural Resources Analysts
John Adkins	Wilbur Smith Associates
Marc Williams	Wilbur Smith Associates
Richard Sutherland	American Consulting Engineers
Dan Byers	WMB
Julie Flesch-Pate	HMB
Peggy Measel	HMB
John Sacksteder	HMB

The meeting opened with Joe Cox providing an overview of the project status and provided time for everyone in the room to introduce themselves. Joe then turned the meeting over to John Sacksteder. It was explained that the project was in a very preliminary phase where general alternatives were still being developed within a very broadband corridor. The Department was at this time seeking the early input of the Resource Agencies to enable the best decision-making for the selection of alternatives for further design consideration. Copies of a map showing the preliminary Area of Potential Effect (APE) and of a contact list were provided to all attendees. Copies of each of these are attached for reference. It was explained to everyone that the sections shown on the map were for ease of use during the public meetings and held no other significance.

The project limits were then explained as beginning at the determined location for the Somerset Bypass and will extend eastwardly towards the Rockcastle River, where it will either cross alongside the existing KY 80 bridge or will be shifted north of the designated Wild River, then will shift southeastward before reaching the Walmart Distribution Center to tie into I-75 somewhere in the vicinity of the weigh stations on I-75. It was also explained that one of the project desires was to improve access for both Corbin and London, therefore establishing the location of the new interchange somewhere between those two cities. It was also explained that while the current emphasis was on the northernmost corridor based on earlier public and agency input, no alternatives have been totally ruled out at this stage. Do Nothing is also still considered a viable alternative if no reasonable design alternatives surface.

The 9-minute video that was shown at the June 17-18 Public Meetings in London & Somerset was then presented to everyone, which again provided preliminary information on the project. Marc Williams then provided an overview of the June 2000 Planning document, again stressing the early determination that a route following existing KY 80 seemed to have some preference based on early public and agency involvement.

The project schedule was then discussed. Phase 1A is to provide a general overview of environmental considerations along with multiple alternatives that will be shown in additional public meetings and Resource Agency Meetings. At this time the Department is attempting to put together a Citizen's Committee to aid in the alignment determinations. In early 2003, the Department will decide on a limited number of alternatives to develop in a Phase 1-B. A Full EIS will be developed in this stage. It is estimated that it will take 2-4 years to complete this phase. An emphasis was given that the Department will take whatever time is necessary to do the right thing.

Julie Flesch-Pate then introduced the environmental team and briefly discussed the actions that were currently ongoing in the field, including mist-netting for bats and investigations of historic properties, etc. Julie asked how we could improve the out-reach with the agencies, but was not offered much response.

The floor was then opened for questions or comments:

- 1) How will the Sheltoewe National Recreation Trail be dealt with? Existing KY 80 currently cuts the trail off. We are very aware of the trail and will investigate providing some type of grade separation at the crossing with the trail. If we utilize the existing KY 80 corridor, we may be able to enhance the trail by providing a new separation where it is currently bisected.
- 2) When will the 106 consulting party consultation/coordination be started? Cathi Blair and Rebecca Turner responded that this process would start later this summer. They did not want to confuse this process with the implementation of the Citizen's Committee that was still being formed.
- 3) John Sacksteder asked what concerns did the representatives have for the National Forest? They responded that they did not have enough information to form any clear opinions. They did prefer an alignment along KY 80 and did express some concern for that portion of the corridor extending southeast of KY 80 to its intersection with I-75. Any additional fragmentation of the Forest will be an issue, particularly any alignment that divide a watershed. Marc Williams explained that the corridors had earlier reviews by the US Forest Service and the selected alignments were the areas that they indicated would be of the least concern.
- 4) Morgan Jones advised that the official designation for the Rockcastle River is a "Wild River", not the federal designation of a "Wild and Scenic River".
- 5) We were asked what studies of the caves and karst topography had been done? Peggy Measel advised that there had been coordination with both Forest Districts and a report from the National Speleological Society had been obtained. Much cave exploration is ongoing. We indicated a great awareness of the Short Creek basin.

No further comments or questions were offered. It was explained that preliminary alternatives will be developed in the next few weeks and a follow-up meeting will likely occur sometime in the fall. A Resource Agency Meeting will then likely be called sometime around this same period. John Sacksteder and Joe Cox then wrapped up the meeting and thanked everyone for coming. John Sacksteder and Joe Cox then wrapped up the meeting and thanked everyone for coming. John Sacksteder and Joe Cox then wrapped up the meeting and thanked everyone for coming.

**Pulaski – Laurel Counties
I 66 from KY 80 east of Somerset
To I 75 south of London**

**Resource Agency Meeting
June 19, 2002**

**Key Personnel List:
Kentucky Transportation Cabinet**

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COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
KENTUCKY STATE NATURE PRESERVES COMMISSION

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(502) 573-2355 FAX

November 22, 2002

Ms. Julia Flesch-Pate
HMB, LLC
320 East Elm Street
New Albany, Indiana 47150

RE: EIS for the Somerset to London project

Dear Ms. Flesch-Pate:

This letter is in response to a request for review of the preliminary project corridor that will be scoped in an EIS for the Somerset to London (a.k.a. Somerset to I-75) I-66 project. The Commission has several concerns that should be fully addressed in the EIS.

The Commission believes that there are several issues that deal specifically with the choice of N-4 as the "recommended" alternative (i.e., likely preferred alternative to be scoped through NEPA EIS process) among those presented in Wilbur Smith and Associates' (WSA) Southern Kentucky Corridor (I-66) Somerset to London Planning Study (June 2000).

First of all, we question if the choice of the N-4 corridor as the recommended alternative in the WSA study report was exposed to the appropriate level of analysis and public involvement. The Kentucky Transportation Cabinet contracted a relatively comprehensive study of possible impacts from construction of a variety of alternatives and provided several opportunities for public comment. However, we are not confident that the forum that chose a recommended alternative (N-4) was one that afforded diverse enough representation to assure that the best decision was made. As is explained in the WSA study, the decision on exactly where to locate a proposed I-66 corridor is an extremely complex one without a clearcut answer, and many factors have to be considered. Most notably, it appears that the April 26, 2000 meeting to decide the recommended alternative was attended only by the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, the Federal Highway Administration and representatives of development/socio-economic interests (Lake Cumberland ADD and Cumberland Valley ADD). According to minutes of the meeting, these entities expressed opinions about the various alternatives, but no other interests (including natural resource agencies) appear to have been represented to express their opinions in these final discussions to determine a recommended alignment.

The Commission is also concerned that the EIS for this project will not address completely enough additional alternatives that were dismissed (or not fully considered) by the planning team. We are unclear at what point it is appropriate to eliminate viable alternatives from consideration in



Letter to Julia Flesch-Pate, HMB, LLC
November 22, 2002
Page 2

the full NEPA process. For example, the elimination of N-3 corridor appears to be based largely on the statements that an interchange between I-75 and I-66 north of London would be "particularly challenging." Particularly challenging is not equivalent to impossible, and in the absence of such statements, N-3 would appear to remain a viable alternative for consideration in the full NEPA process. Similarly, the WSA report does not identify what specific problems would be encountered due to the presence of old underground coal mines on the north side of London. These should be clearly spelled out in the EIS analysis for N-3 or any hybrids/derivatives.

Due to the complexity of analyzing all of the factors relevant to the choice of a preferred alternative for the I-66 (Somerset to I-75) corridor, the Commission recommends that the following alternatives be fully considered in the EIS: use of 1) the current KY 80 corridor, 2) the N-4 corridor, 3) the N-1 corridor; 4) the N-3 corridor; 5) an N-1 derivative that remains north of the current N-1 corridor west of London, coming closer to the SW side of London and then swinging S to cross KY 192 at a favorable location and tie into I-75 at the currently proposed eastern terminus of N-1/N-4. We concur that all M and S alternatives can be eliminated due to environmental concerns and reduced benefits to traffic flow.

Returning specifically to the choice of N-4 as a preferred corridor in the WSA report, the Commission concurs with the qualifying recommendations that the KY 80 corridor be utilized to the extent possible and that the number of crossings of Sinking Creek be minimized (preferably by shifting the segment west of I-75 to the northeast to avoid undeveloped areas in the watershed as has been suggested elsewhere in this letter). A summary of environmental issues that remain of concern relative to the choice of the N-4 alternative (and other northern alternatives) is enclosed with this letter.

Overall, the Commission identifies the southerly swing of the N-1/N-4 corridor segments (between their crossing of the Rockcastle River and I-75) to be much less desirable than a corridor that would veer less abruptly (southeasterly) away from the KY 80 corridor. If the N-1/4 corridor was scoped to be more northeasterly (closer to London) where it could serve more as a southwesterly bypass of London, environmental concerns would be greatly lessened, impact on currently undeveloped areas southwest of London would be lessened, and areas closer to London would be more accessible for controlled development. The use of the KY 192 corridor also could then be incorporated more directly in linkage between downtown London and the I-66 corridor. For this reason, we request full consideration of a revised N-1/4 corridor as described above.

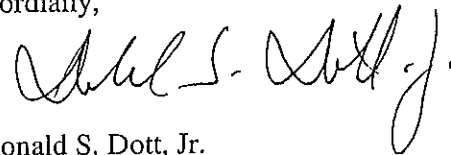
The Commission also foresees that several future issues will exist as a result of the choice of the N-4 corridor as a preferred alternative for use in the I-66 project. First, most travelers between London and Somerset will not use a significant portion of this highway being called "Somerset to London." As now planned, a majority of travellers between London and Somerset will continue to use a section of KY 80 immediately west of London (it will make no sense to them to go several miles out of their way south to use I-66). The Commission can envision that at some point, an improved KY 80 corridor between London and the presently considered (N-4) I-66 corridor will be inevitable (we must then ask "how much more development will be along this highway and how much more

expensive will it be to build at that time?"). Moreover, an improved KY 192 corridor between London and I-66 corridor seems inevitable given the planned configuration of I-66 as it nears I-75 on the N-4 corridor. These inevitabilities represent at the very least, indirect effects of the choice that has been made that should be evaluated under the NEPA process. Also, as currently proposed, the eastern section of the I-66 Somerset to London will also serve as a "southwest bypass" around London. Certainly, interchanges will be planned that will serve to greatly improve access to the areas of southwestern London and Laurel County. Development will inevitably come to this region subsequent to completion of the highway and once again, this should be considered to be indirect/cumulative effects of the choice to use the N-4 corridor, and thus justified within the NEPA process. Another probable result of the choice of an N-4 corridor is that a "northwest bypass" around London will soon become an inevitable need in the eyes of planners. This "northwest bypass" would connect the current KY 80 corridor with I-75 north of London, something that might be less expensive and make more sense to consider as an eastern terminus to the I-66 Somerset to London segment at the present time. While this scenario is speculative, it would be one that would appear to be reasonable to consider as an indirect effect of this project.

If enhancing opportunity for development in the general London/Corbin area is a goal of planners of this project and the choice of N-4 as a "preferred" alternative, the public should have adequate opportunity to state their views on the desirability of this as a goal for them. Connecting to I-75 either closer to London south of mid-town or north of London would not be as convenient a connection for travellers between Corbin and Somerset, but the tradeoffs in future development and impacts to the natural quality of the Daniel Boone National Forest and streams flowing into it should be considered. Either of these connections would not be less effective at providing connectivity to the Daniel Boone Parkway.

Thank you very much for the opportunity to comment on the planning process for the upcoming EIS. Feel free to contact me if you require additional information concerning any of these comments.

Cordially,



Donald S. Dott, Jr.
Director

DSD/BPB

pc: Annette Coffey, Ky. Transportation Cabinet, Frankfort, Ky.
Olivia Michael, Federal Highway Administration, Frankfort, Ky.

Attachment A

Reiteration of Environmental Issues as Related to Various Northern Alternatives of the
I-66 Somerset to London Planning Study

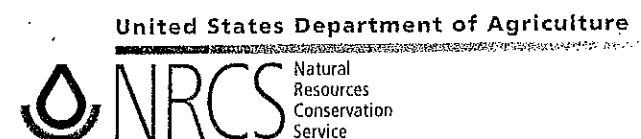
Segment	Environmental Concerns
Area generally west of Daniel Boone National Forest (DBNF) Proclamation Boundary	
N1-3 or new KY 80	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Crossing of Buck Creek (Outstanding Resource Water (ORW) would potentially impact several rare aquatic organisms including Cumberlandian combshell (<i>Epioblasma brevidens</i>), oyster mussel (<i>Epioblasma capsaeformis</i>), Snuffbox (<i>Epioblasma triquetra</i>), Tennessee clubshell (<i>Pleurobema oviforme</i>), fluted kidneyshell (<i>Ptychobranthus subtentum</i>), purple lilliput (<i>Toxolasma lividus</i>), Little spectaclecase (<i>Villosa lienosa</i>), and Cumberland bean (<i>Villosa trabalis</i>).* Karst topography and potential impacts to caves and associated fauna including rare bats.
Western portion of DBNF Proclamation Boundary east to Rockcastle River corridor	
N1-4 or KY 80	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Crossing of Rockcastle River (State Wild River) would potentially impact an especially diverse aquatic fauna including several rare species including elktoe (<i>Alasmidonta marginata</i>), Tennessee clubshell (<i>Pleurobema oviforme</i>), fluted kidneyshell (<i>Ptychobranthus subtentum</i>), purple lilliput (<i>Toxolasma lividus</i>), Cumberland bean (<i>Villosa trabalis</i>), onyx rocksnail (<i>Leptoxis praerosa</i>), pygmy snaketail (<i>Ophiogomphus howei</i>), and ashy darter (<i>Etheostoma cinereum</i>). Also potential disturbance to terrestrial habitats in the corridor including sandstone cliffhines and gravel bars that support rare species including Lucy Braun's white snakeroot (<i>Ageratina luciae-brauniae</i>) and Rockcastle aster (<i>Aster saxicastellii</i>).* Crossing of Pine Creek gorge would potentially impact the overall undisturbed old growth forest community and high potential for rare cliffline fauna.* Breaking up one of the most significant contiguous forest blocks in the southern Cumberland Plateau.
N2-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">* Karst topography and potential impacts to caves and associated fauna including rare bats.

N2-5 * Crossing of Rockcastle River would potentially impact a diverse aquatic fauna including several rare species (see N1-3 above)

Eastern portion within DBNF Proclamation Boundary

N1-5 and N1-6 * Potential impacts to water quality in Sinking Creek drainage (ORW) to protect rare species including Cumberland bean (*Villosa trabalis*) and Virginia spiraea (*Spiraea virginiana*).

N2-6 or KY 80 * Potential impacts to biological integrity of the Hawk Creek drainage, which has a relatively undisturbed, mature forest.



85 South Laurel Road
Suite 3
London, KY 40744
606-864-2180 extension 3

April 21, 2003

Ms. Julie Flesch-Pate
Environmental Project Manager
JWA/HMB Indiana, LLC
624 W. Main Street, Third Floor
Louisville, Ky. 40202

Dear Ms. Flesch-Pate,

Please find enclosed information pertaining to the Area of Potential Effect (APE) for the proposed I-66 project in Laurel County, Kentucky. The APE for Laurel County is approximately 10,000 acres. I estimate that 3,400 acres are presently in agricultural or residential landuses. The remaining 6,600 acres are forested and generally too steep for farming. Since you requested information pertaining to agriculture, I will limit my comments to the 3,400 acres of cleared land within the APE.

- *Current local trends of farmland utilization within the APE in Laurel County.*

Tobacco has long been the dominant cash crop for Laurel County farmers. The beef cattle industry ranks second in importance to the local farm economy. After sharp declines in tobacco quota, local farmers have explored several alternatives to maintain farm income. The rolling hillsides and ridges limit the type of farm enterprises suited for Laurel County's farmland. Vegetable production remains a viable option, especially when a planned handling facility is completed in nearby Corbin. Meat goats have increased in number over the last five years as producers try to find a niche. Numbers of dairy farms have been in decline for several years, mostly as a result of low milk prices and stiffer environmental regulations. As a direct result of the depressed farm economy, several farms have been converted into large residential areas or subdivisions.

- *Average acreage of farms within the APE.*

165 acres/farm

- *Total acres of farmland currently used in the production of commodities.*

Approximately 532 acres in the APE are used for the production of tobacco, corn, and hay. Pastureland is not included in the above total and would account for the primary agricultural landuse within the APE.

- *Types and amounts of commodities produced over a period of time.* (Please note that the totals below are for all of Laurel County, not just the APE.)

	<u>1998</u>	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>
Tobacco (acres)	2,520	2,460	1,230	1,190
Corn for grain (acres)	1,600	1,300	900	500
Hay (acres)	19,900	20,400	21,500	21,000

- *Soil survey information.*

The APE contains prime farmland, statewide important farmland, and hydric soils. With such a large area, it would take weeks to assemble the exact amounts of each soil type. Once the APE is narrowed to a few alternate routes, it would be much easier to calculate the impact upon prime farmland.

- *Location of currently utilized farmland within the APE.*

The information heretofore given is generalized data. Federal law does not allow me to release specific information concerning individual farms.

I hope the information provided is helpful. If you have any questions concerning my comments, please feel free to call me at 606-864-2180 extension 3.

Sincerely,

Samuel K. Miller
Samuel K. Miller
District Conservationist

The Natural Resources Conservation Service provides leadership in a partnership effort to help people conserve, maintain, and improve our natural resources and environment. AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY PROVIDER AND EMPLOYER.

KNOX

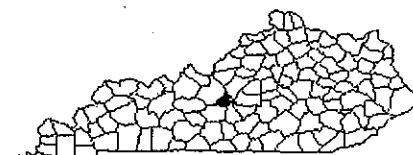


1998 CROPS	ACRES HARV.	YIELD	PRODUCTION	RANK
CORN FOR GRAIN, BU	1,500	98	147,000	73
SOYBEANS, BU	*	*	*	*
WHEAT FOR GRAIN, BU	*	*	*	*
GRAIN SORGHUM, BU	*	*	*	*
BURLEY TOBACCO, LBS	450	2,035	916,000	88
DARK FIRED TOBACCO, LBS	*	*	*	*
DARK AIR TOBACCO, LBS	*	*	*	*
ALFALFA HAY, TONS	*	*	*	*
ALL OTHER HAY, TONS	6,500	3.0	19,500	82
BARLEY FOR GRAIN, BU	*	*	*	*

CENSUS	FARMS	ACRES IN FARMS	HARVESTED CROPLAND
1982	446	56,086	5,170
1987	379	51,153	6,333
1992	376	46,321	7,181
1997	322	46,470	9,068

LIVESTOCK & MILK	NUMBER	RANK
JAN 1, 1999 ALL CATTLE & CALVES	5,600	90
JAN 1, 1999 BEEF COWS	3,000	90
DEC 1, 1998 ALL HOGS & PIGS	*	*
1998 MILK PRODUCTION, (000) LBS	*	*
CASH RECEIPTS	DOLLARS	RANK
	(000)	
1998 CROPS	3,154	103
1998 LIVESTOCK	1,548	97
1998 TOTAL	4,702	101

LARUE

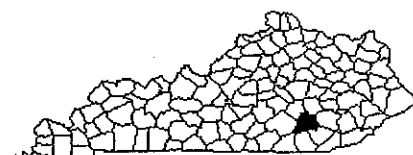


1998 CROPS	ACRES HARV.	YIELD	PRODUCTION	RANK
CORN FOR GRAIN, BU	11,300	113	1,276,900	26
SOYBEANS, BU	16,400	28	459,200	23
WHEAT FOR GRAIN, BU	4,000	46	184,000	25
GRAIN SORGHUM, BU	*	*	*	*
BURLEY TOBACCO, LBS	1,660	2,025	3,362,000	52
DARK FIRED TOBACCO, LBS	*	*	*	*
DARK AIR TOBACCO, LBS	*	*	*	*
ALFALFA HAY, TONS	4,700	5.4	25,380	6
ALL OTHER HAY, TONS	19,500	2.8	54,600	37
BARLEY FOR GRAIN, BU	*	*	*	*

CENSUS	FARMS	ACRES IN FARMS	HARVESTED CROPLAND
1982	1,011	127,151	51,082
1987	937	127,534	45,233
1992	906	120,959	46,737
1997	806	116,503	51,386

LIVESTOCK & MILK	NUMBER	RANK
JAN 1, 1999 ALL CATTLE & CALVES	28,500	35
JAN 1, 1999 BEEF COWS	12,800	33
DEC 1, 1998 ALL HOGS & PIGS	3,000	33
1998 MILK PRODUCTION, (000) LBS	39,700	18
CASH RECEIPTS	DOLLARS	RANK
	(000)	
1998 CROPS	15,219	50
1998 LIVESTOCK	13,521	40
1998 TOTAL	28,740	48

LAUREL



1998 CROPS	ACRES HARV.	YIELD	PRODUCTION	RANK
CORN FOR GRAIN, BU	1,600	102	163,200	72
SOYBEANS, BU	800	26	20,800	76
WHEAT FOR GRAIN, BU	*	*	*	*
GRAIN SORGHUM, BU	*	*	*	*
BURLEY TOBACCO, LBS	2,520	1,695	4,268,000	42
DARK FIRED TOBACCO, LBS	*	*	*	*
DARK AIR TOBACCO, LBS	*	*	*	*
ALFALFA HAY, TONS	1,000	3.0	3,000	68
ALL OTHER HAY, TONS	18,900	2.1	39,690	50
BARLEY FOR GRAIN, BU	*	*	*	*

CENSUS	FARMS	ACRES IN FARMS	HARVESTED CROPLAND
1982	1,393	105,374	19,241
1987	1,305	102,078	20,829
1992	1,252	99,527	21,637
1997	1,083	95,610	21,976

LIVESTOCK & MILK	NUMBER	RANK
JAN 1, 1999 ALL CATTLE & CALVES	21,500	43
JAN 1, 1999 BEEF COWS	10,800	42
DEC 1, 1998 ALL HOGS & PIGS	800	51
1998 MILK PRODUCTION, (000) LBS	5,200	56
CASH RECEIPTS	DOLLARS	RANK
	(000)	
1998 CROPS	12,885	61
1998 LIVESTOCK	6,367	65
1998 TOTAL	19,252	65

LAWRENCE



1998 CROPS	ACRES HARV.	YIELD	PRODUCTION	RANK
CORN FOR GRAIN, BU	*	*	*	*
SOYBEANS, BU	*	*	*	*
WHEAT FOR GRAIN, BU	*	*	*	*
GRAIN SORGHUM, BU	*	*	*	*
BURLEY TOBACCO, LBS	390	1,745	680,000	92
DARK FIRED TOBACCO, LBS	*	*	*	*
DARK AIR TOBACCO, LBS	*	*	*	*
ALFALFA HAY, TONS	*	*	*	*
ALL OTHER HAY, TONS	3,100	2.0	6,200	105
BARLEY FOR GRAIN, BU	*	*	*	*

CENSUS	FARMS	ACRES IN FARMS	HARVESTED CROPLAND
1982	405	66,353	4,731
1987	388	62,250	4,480
1992	342	48,509	3,860
1997	297	48,940	3,390

LIVESTOCK & MILK	NUMBER	RANK
JAN 1, 1999 ALL CATTLE & CALVES	3,400	101
JAN 1, 1999 BEEF COWS	1,800	98
DEC 1, 1998 ALL HOGS & PIGS	*	*
1998 MILK PRODUCTION, (000) LBS	*	*
CASH RECEIPTS	DOLLARS	RANK
	(000)	
1998 CROPS	2,149	107
1998 LIVESTOCK	836	105
1998 TOTAL	2,985	107

KNOX

1999 CROPS

CORN FOR GRAIN, BU
SOYBEANS, BU
WHEAT FOR GRAIN, BU
GRAIN SORGHUM, BU
BURLEY TOBACCO, LBS
DARK FIRED TOBACCO, LBS
DARK AIR TOBACCO, LBS
ALFALFA HAY, TONS
ALL OTHER HAY, TONS
BARLEY FOR GRAIN, BU

ACRES HARV.	YIELD	PRODUCTION	RANK
1,500	101	151,500	65
*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*
555	1,780	987,000	85
*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*
6,100	2.4	14,640	85
*	*	*	*

CENSUS	FARMS	ACRES IN FARMS	HARVESTED CROPLAND
1982	446	56,086	5,170
1987	379	51,153	6,333
1992	376	46,321	7,181
1997	322	46,470	9,068

LIVESTOCK & MILK

JAN 1, 2000 ALL CATTLE & CALVES
JAN 1, 2000 BEEF COWS
DEC 1, 1999 ALL HOGS & PIGS
1999 MILK PRODUCTION, (000) LBS

NUMBER	RANK
4,700	93
2,800	90
*	*
*	*

CASH RECEIPTS

1999 CROPS
1999 LIVESTOCK
1999 TOTAL

DOLLARS	RANK
(000)	
2,329	104
1,483	98
3,812	100

CENSUS	FARMS	ACRES IN FARMS	HARVESTED CROPLAND
1982	1,011	127,151	51,082
1987	937	127,534	45,233
1992	906	120,959	46,737
1997	806	116,503	51,386

LARUE

1999 CROPS

CORN FOR GRAIN, BU
SOYBEANS, BU
WHEAT FOR GRAIN, BU
GRAIN SORGHUM, BU
BURLEY TOBACCO, LBS
DARK FIRED TOBACCO, LBS
DARK AIR TOBACCO, LBS
ALFALFA HAY, TONS
ALL OTHER HAY, TONS
BARLEY FOR GRAIN, BU

ACRES HARV.	YIELD	PRODUCTION	RANK
11,000	88	968,000	29
15,000	21	315,000	21
2,000	45	90,000	36
*	*	*	*
1,690	1,875	3,167,000	52
*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*
4,400	2.4	10,560	20
20,700	1.9	39,330	43
*	*	*	*

LIVESTOCK & MILK

JAN 1, 2000 ALL CATTLE & CALVES
JAN 1, 2000 BEEF COWS
DEC 1, 1999 ALL HOGS & PIGS
1999 MILK PRODUCTION, (000) LBS

NUMBER	RANK
26,000	34
12,100	35
2,500	*
38,200	20

CASH RECEIPTS

1999 CROPS
1999 LIVESTOCK
1999 TOTAL

DOLLARS	RANK
(000)	
10,561	51
12,668	46
23,229	50

CENSUS	FARMS	ACRES IN FARMS	HARVESTED CROPLAND
1982	1,393	105,374	19,241
1987	1,305	102,078	20,829
1992	1,252	99,527	21,637
1997	1,083	95,610	21,976

LAUREL

1999 CROPS

CORN FOR GRAIN, BU
SOYBEANS, BU
WHEAT FOR GRAIN, BU
GRAIN SORGHUM, BU
BURLEY TOBACCO, LBS
DARK FIRED TOBACCO, LBS
DARK AIR TOBACCO, LBS
ALFALFA HAY, TONS
ALL OTHER HAY, TONS
BARLEY FOR GRAIN, BU

ACRES HARV.	YIELD	PRODUCTION	RANK
1,300	80	104,000	76
*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*
2,460	1,730	4,260,000	38
*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*
1,100	2.0	2,200	79
19,300	2.3	44,390	35
*	*	*	*

LIVESTOCK & MILK

JAN 1, 2000 ALL CATTLE & CALVES
JAN 1, 2000 BEEF COWS
DEC 1, 1999 ALL HOGS & PIGS
1999 MILK PRODUCTION, (000) LBS

NUMBER	RANK
21,500	43
11,000	39
1,000	*
5,200	53

CASH RECEIPTS

1999 CROPS
1999 LIVESTOCK
1999 TOTAL

DOLLARS	RANK
(000)	
9,554	57
5,700	69
15,254	66

CENSUS	FARMS	ACRES IN FARMS	HARVESTED CROPLAND
1982	405	66,353	4,731
1987	388	62,250	4,480
1992	342	48,509	3,860
1997	297	48,940	3,390

LAWRENCE

1999 CROPS

CORN FOR GRAIN, BU
SOYBEANS, BU
WHEAT FOR GRAIN, BU
GRAIN SORGHUM, BU
BURLEY TOBACCO, LBS
DARK FIRED TOBACCO, LBS
DARK AIR TOBACCO, LBS
ALFALFA HAY, TONS
ALL OTHER HAY, TONS
BARLEY FOR GRAIN, BU

ACRES HARV.	YIELD	PRODUCTION	RANK
*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*
300	2,110	633,000	95
*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*
3,400	1.3	4,420	105
*	*	*	*

LIVESTOCK & MILK

JAN 1, 2000 ALL CATTLE & CALVES
JAN 1, 2000 BEEF COWS
DEC 1, 1999 ALL HOGS & PIGS
1999 MILK PRODUCTION, (000) LBS

NUMBER	RANK
3,300	101
1,800	98
*	*
*	*

CASH RECEIPTS

1999 CROPS
1999 LIVESTOCK
1999 TOTAL

DOLLARS	RANK
(000)	
1,558	107
709	105
2,267	108

KNOX

2000 Population 31,795

2000 CROPS

CORN FOR GRAIN, BU
SOYBEANS, BU
WHEAT FOR GRAIN, BU
GRAIN SORGHUM, BU
BURLEY TOBACCO, LBS
DARK FIRED TOBACCO, LBS
DARK AIR TOBACCO, LBS
ALFALFA HAY, TONS
ALL OTHER HAY, TONS
BARLEY FOR GRAIN, BU

ACRES HARV.	YIELD	PRODUCTION	RANK
800	113	90,400	85
*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*
315	1,530	482,500	89
*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*
6,200	2.4	14,880	93
*	*	*	*

CENSUS	FARMS	ACRES IN FARMS	HARVESTED CROPLAND
1982	446	56,086	5,170
1987	379	51,153	6,333
1992	376	46,321	7,181
1997	322	46,470	9,068

LIVESTOCK & MILK

JAN 1, 2001 ALL CATTLE & CALVES
JAN 1, 2001 BEEF COWS
DEC 1, 2000 ALL HOGS & PIGS
2000 MILK PRODUCTION, (000) LBS

NUMBER	RANK
5,400	90
3,100	90
*	*
*	*

CASH RECEIPTS

2000 CROPS
2000 LIVESTOCK
2000 TOTAL

DOLLARS	RANK
(000)	
2,007	105
1,432	98
3,439	101

CENSUS	FARMS	ACRES IN FARMS	HARVESTED CROPLAND
1982	1,011	127,151	51,082
1987	937	127,534	45,233
1992	906	120,959	46,737
1997	806	116,503	51,386

LARUE

2000 Population 13,373

2000 CROPS

CORN FOR GRAIN, BU
SOYBEANS, BU
WHEAT FOR GRAIN, BU
GRAIN SORGHUM, BU
BURLEY TOBACCO, LBS
DARK FIRED TOBACCO, LBS
DARK AIR TOBACCO, LBS
ALFALFA HAY, TONS
ALL OTHER HAY, TONS
BARLEY FOR GRAIN, BU

ACRES HARV.	YIELD	PRODUCTION	RANK
14,600	145	2,117,000	22
15,700	55	863,500	19
6,600	46	303,600	19
*	*	*	*
910	2,000	1,818,200	52
*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*
4,500	4.2	18,900	12
23,000	2.0	46,000	48
*	*	*	*

LIVESTOCK & MILK

JAN 1, 2001 ALL CATTLE & CALVES
JAN 1, 2001 BEEF COWS
DEC 1, 2000 ALL HOGS & PIGS
2000 MILK PRODUCTION, (000) LBS

NUMBER	RANK
28,000	32
12,800	32
2,400	32
41,500	19

CASH RECEIPTS

2000 CROPS
2000 LIVESTOCK
2000 TOTAL

DOLLARS	RANK
(000)	
11,394	46
12,638	45
24,032	48

CENSUS	FARMS	ACRES IN FARMS	HARVESTED CROPLAND
1982	1,393	105,374	19,241
1987	1,305	102,078	20,829
1992	1,252	99,527	21,637
1997	1,083	95,610	21,976

LAUREL

2000 Population 52,715

2000 CROPS

CORN FOR GRAIN, BU
SOYBEANS, BU
WHEAT FOR GRAIN, BU
GRAIN SORGHUM, BU
BURLEY TOBACCO, LBS
DARK FIRED TOBACCO, LBS
DARK AIR TOBACCO, LBS
ALFALFA HAY, TONS
ALL OTHER HAY, TONS
BARLEY FOR GRAIN, BU

ACRES HARV.	YIELD	PRODUCTION	RANK
900	127	114,300	79
*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*
1,230	1,835	2,257,900	43
*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*
1,000	2.1	2,100	82
20,500	2.2	45,100	49
*	*	*	*

LIVESTOCK & MILK

JAN 1, 2001 ALL CATTLE & CALVES
JAN 1, 2001 BEEF COWS
DEC 1, 2000 ALL HOGS & PIGS
2000 MILK PRODUCTION, (000) LBS

NUMBER	RANK
21,600	42
11,400	38
1,000	42
5,400	47

CASH RECEIPTS

2000 CROPS
2000 LIVESTOCK
2000 TOTAL

DOLLARS	RANK
(000)	
8,359	64
6,387	69
14,746	71

CENSUS	FARMS	ACRES IN FARMS	HARVESTED CROPLAND
1982	405	66,353	4,731
1987	388	62,250	4,480
1992	342	48,509	3,860
1997	297	48,940	3,390

LAWRENCE

2000 Population 15,569

2000 CROPS

CORN FOR GRAIN, BU
SOYBEANS, BU
WHEAT FOR GRAIN, BU
GRAIN SORGHUM, BU
BURLEY TOBACCO, LBS
DARK FIRED TOBACCO, LBS
DARK AIR TOBACCO, LBS
ALFALFA HAY, TONS
ALL OTHER HAY, TONS
BARLEY FOR GRAIN, BU

ACRES HARV.	YIELD	PRODUCTION	RANK
*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*
230	1,905	437,700	93
*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*
3,400	2.2	7,480	101
*	*	*	*

LIVESTOCK & MILK

JAN 1, 2001 ALL CATTLE & CALVES
JAN 1, 2001 BEEF COWS
DEC 1, 2000 ALL HOGS & PIGS
2000 MILK PRODUCTION, (000) LBS

NUMBER	RANK
3,000	102
1,600	101
*	*
*	*

CASH RECEIPTS

2000 CROPS
2000 LIVESTOCK
2000 TOTAL

DOLLARS	RANK
(000)	
1,524	107
793	104
2,317	108

KNOX

2000 Population 31,795

2001 CROPS	ACRES HARV.	YIELD	PRODUCTION	RANK
CORN FOR GRAIN, BU	500	100	50,000	88
SOYBEANS, BU	*	*	*	*
WHEAT FOR GRAIN, BU	*	*	*	*
GRAIN SORGHUM, BU	*	*	*	*
BURLEY TOBACCO, LBS	310	1,580	489,800	88
DARK FIRED TOBACCO, LBS	*	*	*	*
DARK AIR TOBACCO, LBS	*	*	*	*
ALFALFA HAY, TONS	*	*	*	*
ALL OTHER HAY, TONS	6,300	1.9	11,970	95
BARLEY FOR GRAIN, BU	*	*	*	*

LARUE

2000 Population 13,373

2001 CROPS	ACRES HARV.	YIELD	PRODUCTION	RANK
CORN FOR GRAIN, BU	13,200	134	1,768,800	25
SOYBEANS, BU	16,700	40	668,000	26
WHEAT FOR GRAIN, BU	4,300	48	206,400	24
GRAIN SORGHUM, BU	*	*	*	*
BURLEY TOBACCO, LBS	800	2,005	1,604,000	56
DARK FIRED TOBACCO, LBS	*	*	*	*
DARK AIR TOBACCO, LBS	*	*	*	*
ALFALFA HAY, TONS	4,100	3.5	14,350	16
ALL OTHER HAY, TONS	24,000	3.0	72,000	20
BARLEY FOR GRAIN, BU	*	*	*	*

LAUREL

2000 Population 52,715

2001 CROPS	ACRES HARV.	YIELD	PRODUCTION	RANK
CORN FOR GRAIN, BU	500	106	53,000	87
SOYBEANS, BU	*	*	*	*
WHEAT FOR GRAIN, BU	*	*	*	*
GRAIN SORGHUM, BU	*	*	*	*
BURLEY TOBACCO, LBS	1,190	1,890	2,249,100	41
DARK FIRED TOBACCO, LBS	*	*	*	*
DARK AIR TOBACCO, LBS	*	*	*	*
ALFALFA HAY, TONS	1,000	3.0	3,000	72
ALL OTHER HAY, TONS	20,000	2.2	44,000	40
BARLEY FOR GRAIN, BU	*	*	*	*

LAWRENCE

2000 Population 15,569

2001 CROPS	ACRES HARV.	YIELD	PRODUCTION	RANK
CORN FOR GRAIN, BU	*	*	*	*
SOYBEANS, BU	*	*	*	*
WHEAT FOR GRAIN, BU	*	*	*	*
GRAIN SORGHUM, BU	*	*	*	*
BURLEY TOBACCO, LBS	265	1,490	394,900	94
DARK FIRED TOBACCO, LBS	*	*	*	*
DARK AIR TOBACCO, LBS	*	*	*	*
ALFALFA HAY, TONS	*	*	*	*
ALL OTHER HAY, TONS	3,000	2.0	6,000	104
BARLEY FOR GRAIN, BU	*	*	*	*

* - None or no estimate available.

CENSUS	FARMS	ACRES IN FARMS	HARVESTED CROPLAND
1982	446	56,086	5,170
1987	379	51,153	6,333
1992	376	46,321	7,181
1997	322	46,470	9,068

LIVESTOCK & MILK	NUMBER	RANK
JAN 1, 2002 ALL CATTLE & CALVES	5,000	91
JAN 1, 2002 BEEF COWS	2,800	91
2001 MILK PRODUCTION, (000) LBS	*	*

CASH RECEIPTS	DOLLARS	RANK
(000)		
2001 CROPS	1,659	104
2001 LIVESTOCK	1,341	99
2001 TOTAL	3,000	101

CENSUS	FARMS	ACRES IN FARMS	HARVESTED CROPLAND
1982	1,011	127,151	51,082
1987	937	127,534	45,233
1992	906	120,959	46,737
1997	806	116,503	51,386

LIVESTOCK & MILK	NUMBER	RANK
JAN 1, 2002 ALL CATTLE & CALVES	28,000	34
JAN 1, 2002 BEEF COWS	12,700	32
2001 MILK PRODUCTION, (000) LBS	38,200	20

CASH RECEIPTS	DOLLARS	RANK
(000)		
2001 CROPS	12,308	34
2001 LIVESTOCK	12,803	50
2001 TOTAL	25,111	45

CENSUS	FARMS	ACRES IN FARMS	HARVESTED CROPLAND
1982	1,393	105,374	19,241
1987	1,305	102,078	20,829
1992	1,252	99,527	21,637
1997	1,083	95,610	21,976

LIVESTOCK & MILK	NUMBER	RANK
JAN 1, 2002 ALL CATTLE & CALVES	21,500	42
JAN 1, 2002 BEEF COWS	11,000	38
2001 MILK PRODUCTION, (000) LBS	6,000	46

CASH RECEIPTS	DOLLARS	RANK
(000)		
2001 CROPS	7,271	66
2001 LIVESTOCK	6,231	68
2001 TOTAL	13,502	71

CENSUS	FARMS	ACRES IN FARMS	HARVESTED CROPLAND
1982	405	66,353	4,731
1987	388	62,250	4,480
1992	342	48,509	3,860
1997	297	48,940	3,390

LIVESTOCK & MILK	NUMBER	RANK
JAN 1, 2002 ALL CATTLE & CALVES	3,000	102
JAN 1, 2002 BEEF COWS	1,600	102
2001 MILK PRODUCTION, (000) LBS	*	*

CASH RECEIPTS	DOLLARS	RANK
(000)		
2001 CROPS	1,399	106
2001 LIVESTOCK	716	104
2001 TOTAL	2,115	108



Donald S. Dott, Jr.
Director

Ernie Fletcher
Governor

Commonwealth of Kentucky
Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission
801 Schenkel Lane
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601-1403
502-573-2886 Voice
502-573-2355 Fax

March 22, 2004

Mr. Boyce Wells, Environmental Review Coordinator
Environmental and Public Protection Cabinet
Department for Environmental Protection
14 Reilly Road
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

RE: I-66 London to Somerset Draft EIS Initial Coordination Effort (SERO 2004-009)

Dear Mr. Wells:

KSNPC has reviewed the preliminary band maps for the I-66 London to Somerset Draft EIS and we continue to object to the lack of final consideration for a tie in to I-75 NORTH of London. We have had the rationale explained to us in the past, but it continues to make no environmental sense not to utilize a tie in to I-75 corridor NORTH of London. Reconstruction of various logistical problems in this area would remain cheaper than extending the roadway to so far south of London. Current configuration of the bands continues to serve less travelers from London to Somerset and begs for an improvement of the KY 80 corridor west out of London. We also continue to advocate an upgrade where possible of the KY 80 corridor to a non access restricted highway.

Thank you for the opportunity to review this project.

Cordially,

Donald S. Dott, Executive Director

ERNIE FLETCHER
GOVERNOR



COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
ENVIRONMENTAL AND PUBLIC PROTECTION CABINET
DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
FRANKFORT OFFICE PARK
14 REILLY RD
FRANKFORT, KY 40601

RECEIVED MAR 30 2004

LAJUANA S. WILCHER
SECRETARY

corr 1033

JMP
JBS
RDP
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COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
STATE ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW PROCESS

Project Number: SERO 2004 - 009

Initial Coordination Effort for Draft Environment Impact Statement

Project Title:

I-66 between Somerset, KY and London, KY

March 26, 2004

Julie Flesch-Pate, Project Manager
HMB Professional Engineers, Inc.
3 HMB Circle
Frankfort, KY 40601

Re: I-66 between Somerset, KY and London, KY (SERO 2004-9)

Dear Ms. Flesch-Pate:

The Environmental and Public Protection Cabinet serves as the state clearinghouse for review of environmental documents generated pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Within the Cabinet, the Commissioner's Office in the Department for Environmental Protection coordinates the review for Kentucky State Agencies.

The Kentucky agencies listed on the attached sheet have been provided an opportunity to review the above referenced report. Responses were received from 5 of the reviewing agencies that were forwarded a copy of the document. Attached are the comments from the Kentucky Divisions of Water, Waste Management and Air Quality.

If you should have any questions, please contact me at (502) 564-2150, ext. 137.

Sincerely,

Boyce Wells
State Environmental Review officer

Enclosures

The following Commonwealth of Kentucky agencies make up the State Environmental Review Process. Their response is listed below. Agencies that did not receive the document for review or did not respond are also noted.

REVIEWING AGENCIES:

RESPONSE:

Division of Water.....	COMMENTS ATTACHED
Division of Waste Management.....	COMMENTS ATTACHED
Division for Air Quality.....	COMMENTS ATTACHED
Department of Health Services.....	No Response Received
Economic Development Cabinet.....	No Response Received
Division of Forestry.....	No Response Received
Department of Parks.....	No Response Received
Department of Agriculture.....	No Response Received
Nature Preserves Commission.....	No Response Received
Kentucky Heritage Council.....	No Response Received
Division of Conservation.....	No Response Received
Department for Natural Resources.....	No Response Received
Department of Fish & Wildlife Resources.....	NO COMMENT
Transportation Cabinet.....	NO COMMENT
Department for Military Affairs.....	No Response Received



COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
ENVIRONMENTAL AND PUBLIC PROTECTION CABINET
DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
FRANKFORT OFFICE PARK
14 REILLY RD
FRANKFORT, KY 40601

MEMORANDUM

TO: Boyce Wells
State Environmental Review Officer
Department for Environmental Protection

FROM: Shanda Cecil *SC*
EIS Coordinator
Division of Water

DATE: March 8, 2004

SUBJECT: Proposed Transamerica Corridor (I-66)
SERO 2004-009

The Division of Water (DOW) has reviewed the draft environmental impact statement, prepared by HMB Professional Engineers, Inc., regarding the implementation of a segment of the Transamerica Corridor (I-66)/Southeastern Kentucky corridor extending from KY 80 to Interstate 75.

STORMWATER DISCHARGE

If the construction area disturbed is equal to or greater than 1 acre, the applicant will need to apply for a Kentucky Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (KPDES) stormwater discharge permit.

FLOODPLAIN CONSTRUCTION

From the application data, the DOW ascertains that the site of the proposed project may be located in a floodplain area. Therefore, application must be made to the DOW for a floodplain construction permit. Permission, or exemption, depends upon design and exact site.

WATER QUALITY

The Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KTC) should be advised that a section 401 Water Quality Certification would be required for this project for all activities regulated under section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

In deciding upon the exact interstate highway alignment, KTC should not assume that approval would be given for the relocation or loss of stream reaches designated as "Special Waters" by the DOW. Special waters include those streams designated as state and federal wild and scenic rivers, outstanding state resource waters, cold-water aquatic habitat and exceptional waters.

The DOW is very concerned about sedimentation of streams as a result of this project. Numerous stream crossings are anticipated on outstanding resource waters, cold-water aquatic habitat streams, potential exceptional waters, and located in reference reach watersheds. In addition, runoff potentially laden with debris and of myriad chemical composition from the proposed interstate is likely to enter the streams and adversely impact them and the flora and fauna they support.

The DOW speculates that the United States Fish and Wildlife Service may consider many of the streams (Buck Creek and Sinking Creek) that will be crossed by Interstate 66 to be critical habitat for several federally endangered and threatened species.

A-95 PROJECT REVIEW
PROJECT # SERO 2004-009

Comment

Solid Waste

All solid waste generated by this project must be disposed at a permitted facility.

Superfund

During projects such as this, non-regulated underground storage tanks may be encountered as well as asbestos, lead paint, and other contamination. If this occurs, whatever is encountered must be properly reported and addressed.

Underground Storage Tanks

If UST's are encountered they must be properly addressed.

Kentucky Division for Air Quality Regulation 401 KAR 63:010 Fugitive Emissions states that no person shall cause, suffer, or allow any material to be handled, processed, transported, or stored without taking reasonable precaution to prevent particulate matter from becoming airborne. Additional requirements include the covering of open bodied trucks, operating outside the work area transporting materials likely to become airborne, and that no one shall allow earth or other material being transported by truck or earth moving equipment to be deposited onto a paved street or roadway. Please note the Fugitive Emissions Fact Sheet located at http://www.air.ky.gov/e_clearinghouse.html.

Kentucky Division for Air Quality Regulation 401 KAR 63:005 states that open burning is prohibited. Open Burning is defined as the burning of any matter in such a manner that the products of combustion resulting from the burning are emitted directly into the outdoor atmosphere without passing through a stack or chimney. However, open burning may be utilized for the expressed purposes listed on the Open Burning Fact Sheet located at http://www.air.ky.gov/e_clearinghouse.html.

Finally, the projects listed in this document must meet the conformity requirements of the Clean Air Act as amended and the transportation planning provisions of Title 23 and Title 49 of United States Code.

The Division also suggests an investigation into compliance with applicable regulations in the local governments.



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Julie F
John S
Rick D
file

Maxwell C. Bailey
Secretary of Transportation

Commonwealth of Kentucky
Transportation Cabinet
Frankfort, Kentucky 40622

Ernie Fletcher
Governor

TO: Carl Shields, Archaeologist
Division of Environmental Analysis

FROM: Cathi Blair, DEC
District 8 -- Somerset *Cathi Blair*

DATE: April 12, 2004

SUBJECT: Request to initiate Native American Consultation
I-66 Somerset to London
Pulaski/Laurel Counties
Item # 8-59.10

Please accept this memo as a request to initiate Native American Consultation for the above referenced project. The Section 106 process is on-going and a member of a state recognized tribe has been accepted as a "consulting party". However, it is important to note that no federally recognized tribes have been notified on this project yet.

The Project Team wants to conduct a "consulting party" meeting sometime in late spring or early summer of 2004 but it is extremely important that we delay this meeting until the federal tribes have been notified about the project. I realize that the federal tribes will not be involved in the basic "consulting party" meetings, but it seems to contradict the "spirit" of Section 106 if we meet with the consulting parties before we even notify the tribes.

Please let me know if you need any other information.

Cc: Dave Harmon, DEA
Julie Flesch-Pate, HMB

RECEIVED MAY 17 2004

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U.S. Department
of Transportation
**Federal Highway
Administration**

Kentucky Division Office
Jose Sepulveda, Division Administrator

330 West Broadway
Frankfort, KY 40601
PH. (502) 223-6720
FAX (502) 223-6735

May 12, 2004

Mr. James Bird, THPO
Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians
Cultural Resources Division
P.O. Box 455
Cherokee, NC 28719

Subject: An Invitation for Consultation on a Transportation Project in Kentucky
I-66 Southern Kentucky Corridor
Pulaski and Laurel Counties, Kentucky
State Item Number 8-59.10

Dear Mr. Bird:

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), in partnership with the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC) invites you, as a federally recognized Indian Tribe, to consult on a federally funded transportation project. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties of significance to Indian tribes. We are requesting your assistance in identifying areas with potential cultural and/or religious significance to your tribe, which may be impacted by this federal-aid transportation project.

Enclosed is a copy of the Project Area Description and map. The section of proposed I-66 under consideration is located in Pulaski and Laurel Counties, Kentucky. The I-66 corridor is not only a regional, but also a national transportation goal, and is a federally funded project. We would like to refer you to the website that has been set up on the internet and is being maintained for this project: <http://www.interstate66.com/>. The website contains project area maps and identifies public involvement opportunities. If you do not have Internet access please advise us and we will send you hard copies of the information. We have included a copy of the Executive Summary for your reference. The proposed project segment is intended to address several goals:

- To improve accessibility and traffic flow to the cities of Somerset, Corbin and London;
- To maximize connectivity to other major roads in the region;
- To improve accessibility to tourism and recreational facilities in the immediate vicinity of the corridor and region;

- To improve highway access to enhance economic development potential for counties throughout southeast Kentucky;
- To improve access and mobility in depressed or impoverished regions;
- To accommodate increasing traffic and truck volumes by diverting traffic to an interstate facility;
- To improve travel safety by providing a safer travel route; and
- To fulfill enacted TEA-21 legislation.

We are in the early stages of resource identification. A cultural resource survey of high probability areas is currently being conducted. Should you wish to be a consulting party, we will provide you with the results of the archaeological investigations, as they become available.

For your convenience, we have enclosed a response sheet and return envelope for this project. Please attach any additional comments. We would appreciate your response to this invitation within 30 days. If we do not hear from you within this time period, we will conclude that you do not desire to be a formal consulting party for this project. We will, however, advise you in the event that prehistoric human remains are encountered.

We are looking forward to working with you on this project. Please direct your comments and/or inquiries to both Mr. Evan Wisniewski of my staff and our assignee with the KYTC, Ms. Wayna Roach, Archaeologist, State Office Building Annex, 125 Holmes Street A-1, Frankfort, Kentucky 40622.

Sincerely Yours,

Evan Wisniewski
for Jose Sepulveda
Division Administrator

JS/wlr/crs

Enclosure

c: David Morgan (KY SHPO)
Cathi Blair (KYTC District 8)
Dean Croft (KYTC District 11)
Rich Dutton (HMB)
Paul Rawlings (KYTC)
FHWA Project File w/e



U.S. Department
of Transportation
Federal Highway
Administration

Kentucky Division Office
Jose Sepulveda, Division Administrator

330 West Broadway
Frankfort, KY 40601
PH. (502) 223-6720
FAX (502) 223-6735

May 12, 2004

Mr. Dallas Proctor, Chief
United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians
P.O. Box 746
Tahlequah, OK 74465

Subject: An Invitation for Consultation on a Transportation Project in Kentucky
I-66 Southern Kentucky Corridor
Pulaski and Laurel Counties, Kentucky
State Item Number 8-59.10

Dear Mr. Proctor:

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), in partnership with the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC) invites you, as a federally recognized Indian Tribe, to consult on a federally funded transportation project. Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their undertakings on historic properties of significance to Indian tribes. We are requesting your assistance in identifying areas with potential cultural and/or religious significance to your tribe, which may be impacted by this federal-aid transportation project.

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- To improve highway access to enhance economic development potential for counties throughout southeast Kentucky;
- To improve access and mobility in depressed or impoverished regions;
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Sincerely Yours,

for Evan J. Wisniewski
Jose Sepulveda
Division Administrator

JS/wlr/crs
Enclosure

c: Archie Mouse, Assistant Chief
David Morgan (KY SHPO)
Cathi Blair (KYTC District 8)
Dean Croft (KYTC District 11)
Rich Dutton (HMB)
Paul Rawlings (KYTC)
FHWA Project File w/e



3 HMB Circle
U.S. 460
Frankfort, KY 40601
Office: (502) 695-9800
Fax: (502) 695-9810

Highway Engineering
Structural Engineering
Water & Wastewater
Site Development
Right-of-Way
Master Planning
Environmental Planning
Surveying
Project Management
Cost Estimation
Construction Inspection
Aviation Services
Environmental Remediation
Landscape Architecture

June 30, 2004

Mr. Jeff Moore
District Conservationist
Laurel County
Natural Resources Conservation Service
85 South Laurel Road, Suite 3
London, Kentucky 40744-8300

SUBJECT: Prime Farmland Coordination
Proposed I-66, London to Somerset
State Item No. 8-59.10
HMB Job No. 1033.02

Mr. Moore,

HMB Professional Engineers, Inc. has been contracted by the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet to conduct environmental services and preliminary engineering on the proposed I-66 project in Laurel and Pulaski Counties. A component of the environmental investigation on this project is the determination of impacts to Prime Farmland. Attached to this letter is the Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form AD-1006. Also enclosed is mapping depicting the various proposed build alternatives on 1; 24,000 topographic quadrangle maps to aid your staff in your determinations of potential impacts to Prime Farmlands. To further aid in our assessment of impacts to agricultural resources of the region, please provide a list of the prime agricultural soils and hydric soils in your jurisdiction.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this request. Should you require additional information, or have any questions concerning this request, please contact this office at your convenience.

Respectfully,
HMB PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS, INC.

Tim Foreman
Tim Foreman
Environmental Planning Division

Cc: M. Green - HMB
File

FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING
FOR CORRIDOR TYPE PROJECTS

PART I (To be completed by Federal Agency)		3. Date of Land Evaluation Request 6-30-2004		4. Sheet 1 of 2			
1. Name of Project I-660 London to Somerset, KY		5. Federal Agency Involved FHWA					
2. Type of Project Highway Right of Way		6. County and State Laurel County, KY					
PART II (To be completed by NRCS)		1. Date Request Received by NRCS 7-6-04		2. Person Completing Form Jeff Moore			
3. Does the corridor contain prime, unique statewide or local important farmland? (If no, the FPPA does not apply - Do not complete additional parts of this form).		YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		4. Acres Irrigated Average Farm Size 0 95 acres			
5. Major Crop(s) Corn, Tobacco		6. Farmable Land in Government Jurisdiction Acres: 179,916 - 63 %		7. Amount of Farmland As Defined in FPPA Acres: 132,256 - 46 %			
8. Name Of Land Evaluation System Used Generic LESA		9. Name of Local Site Assessment System None		10. Date Land Evaluation Returned by NRCS 7-21-04			
PART III (To be completed by Federal Agency)		Alternative Corridor For Segment					
		Corridor A	Corridor B	Corridor C	Corridor D		
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly		1,094	1,113	1,100	1,094		
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly, Or To Receive Services							
C. Total Acres In Corridor		0	0	0	0		
PART IV (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information							
A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland		87	96	77	104		
B. Total Acres Statewide And Local Important Farmland		139	101	117	138		
C. Percentage Of Farmland In County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted		0.17	0.14	0.14	0.18		
D. Percentage Of Farmland In Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value		69	46	40	40		
PART V (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information Criterion Relative value of Farmland to Be Serviced or Converted (Scale of 0 - 100 Points)		75	79	79	79		
PART VI (To be completed by Federal Agency) Corridor Assessment Criteria (These criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5(c))		Maximum Points	Alt. G	Alt. H	Alt. I	Alt. L	
1. Area in Nonurban Use		15	15	15	15	15	
2. Perimeter In Nonurban Use		10	10	10	10	10	
3. Percent Of Corridor Being Farmed		20	10	10	10	10	
4. Protection Provided By State And Local Government		20	0	0	0	0	
5. Size of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average		10	10	10	10	10	
6. Creation Of Nonfarmable Farmland		25	7	7	7	7	
7. Availability Of Farm Support Services		5	5	5	5	5	
8. On-Farm Investments		20	10	10	10	10	
9. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services		25	3	3	3	3	
10. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use		10	5	5	5	5	
TOTAL CORRIDOR ASSESSMENT POINTS		160	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	
PART VII (To be completed by Federal Agency)							
Relative Value Of Farmland (From Part V)		100	75	79	79	79	
Total Corridor Assessment (From Part VI above or a local site assessment)		160	0 75	0 75	0 75	0 75	
TOTAL POINTS (Total of above 2 lines)		260	0 150	0 154	0 154	0 154	
1. Corridor Selected: To be selected in final document		2. Total Acres of Farmlands to be Converted by Project:		3. Date Of Selection:		4. Was A Local Site Assessment Used? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Reason For Selection:							

Signature of Person Completing this Part:

DATE 5-11-2005

NOTE: Complete a form for each segment with more than one Alternate Corridor

FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING
FOR CORRIDOR TYPE PROJECTS

PART I (To be completed by Federal Agency)		3. Date of Land Evaluation Request		4. Sheet 2 of 2			
1. Name of Project I-660 London to Somerset, KY		5. Federal Agency Involved FHWA					
2. Type of Project Highway Right of Way		6. County and State Laurel County, KY					
PART II (To be completed by NRCS)		1. Date Request Received by NRCS		2. Person Completing Form			
3. Does the corridor contain prime, unique statewide or local important farmland? (If no, the FPPA does not apply - Do not complete additional parts of this form).		YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		4. Acres Irrigated Average Farm Size			
5. Major Crop(s)		6. Farmable Land in Government Jurisdiction Acres: %		7. Amount of Farmland As Defined in FPPA Acres: %			
8. Name Of Land Evaluation System Used		9. Name of Local Site Assessment System		10. Date Land Evaluation Returned by NRCS			
PART III (To be completed by Federal Agency)		Alternative Corridor For Segment					
		Corridor A	Corridor B	Corridor C	Corridor D		
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly		1,048					
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly, Or To Receive Services							
C. Total Acres In Corridor		0	0	0	0		
PART IV (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information							
A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland							
B. Total Acres Statewide And Local Important Farmland							
C. Percentage Of Farmland In County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted							
D. Percentage Of Farmland In Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value							
PART V (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information Criterion Relative value of Farmland to Be Serviced or Converted (Scale of 0 - 100 Points)							
PART VI (To be completed by Federal Agency) Corridor Assessment Criteria (These criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5(c))		Maximum Points	Alt. M				
1. Area in Nonurban Use		15	15				
2. Perimeter In Nonurban Use		10	10				
3. Percent Of Corridor Being Farmed		20	10				
4. Protection Provided By State And Local Government		20	0				
5. Size of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average		10	10				
6. Creation Of Nonfarmable Farmland		25	7				
7. Availability Of Farm Support Services		5	5				
8. On-Farm Investments		20	10				
9. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services		25	3				
10. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use		10	5				
TOTAL CORRIDOR ASSESSMENT POINTS		160	0 75	0	0		
PART VII (To be completed by Federal Agency)							
Relative Value Of Farmland (From Part V)		100	79				
Total Corridor Assessment (From Part VI above or a local site assessment)		160	0 75	0	0		
TOTAL POINTS (Total of above 2 lines)		260	0 154	0	0		
1. Corridor Selected:		2. Total Acres of Farmlands to be Converted by Project:		3. Date Of Selection:		4. Was A Local Site Assessment Used? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Reason For Selection:							

Signature of Person Completing this Part:

DATE 5-11-2005

NOTE: Complete a form for each segment with more than one Alternate Corridor



June 30, 2004

Mr. Thomas Jones
District Conservationist
Pulaski County
Natural Resources Conservation Service
45 Eagle Creek Dr., Suite 102
Somerset, Kentucky 42503-3450

SUBJECT: Prime Farmland Coordination
Proposed I-66, London to Somerset.
State Item No. 8-59.10
HMB Job No. 1033.02

Mr. Thomas,

HMB Professional Engineers, Inc. has been contracted by the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet to conduct environmental services and preliminary engineering on the proposed I-66 project in Laurel and Pulaski Counties. A component of the environmental investigation on this project is the determination of impacts to Prime Farmland. Attached to this letter is the Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form AD-1006. Also enclosed is mapping depicting the various proposed build alternatives on 1; 24,000 topographic quadrangle maps to aid your staff in your determinations of potential impacts to Prime Farmlands. To further aid in our assessment of impacts to agricultural resources of the region, please provide a list of the prime agricultural soils and hydric soils in your jurisdiction.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this request. Should you require additional information, or have any questions concerning this request, please contact this office at your convenience.

Respectfully,
HMB PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS, INC.

Tim Foreman
Tim Foreman
Environmental Planning Division

Cc: M. Green - HMB
File

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Natural Resources Conservation Service

NRCS-CPA-106
(Rev. 1-91)

FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING
FOR CORRIDOR TYPE PROJECTS

PART I (To be completed by Federal Agency)		3. Date of Land Evaluation Request <u>6-30-2004</u>		4. Sheet 1 of <u>2</u>			
1. Name of Project <u>I-66 London to Somerset, KY</u>		5. Federal Agency Involved					
2. Type of Project <u>Highway Right of Way</u>		6. County and State <u>Pulaski County, KY</u>					
PART II (To be completed by NRCS)		1. Date Request Received by NRCS		2. Person Completing Form <u>Thomas Jones</u>			
3. Does the corridor contain prime, unique statewide or local important farmland? (If no, the FPPA does not apply - Do not complete additional parts of this form.)		YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>		4. Acres Irrigated Average Farm Size <u>0</u> <u>102</u>			
5. Major Crop(s) <u>Corn, Wheat, Soybeans, Tobacco</u>		6. Farmable Land In Government Jurisdiction Acres: <u>201,330 - 53%</u>		7. Amount of Farmland As Defined in FPPA Acres: <u>1162,030 - 38.6%</u>			
8. Name Of Land Evaluation System Used <u>None</u>		9. Name of Local Site Assessment System <u>None</u>		10. Date Land Evaluation Returned by NRCS <u>7-13-04</u>			
PART III (To be completed by Federal Agency)		Alternative Corridor For Segment					
		Corridor A	Corridor B	Corridor C	Corridor D		
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly		<u>819.0</u>	<u>972.0</u>	<u>872.0</u>	<u>824.0</u>		
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly, Or To Receive Services							
C. Total Acres In Corridor		<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>		
PART IV (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information							
A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland		<u>54.0</u>	<u>163.3</u>	<u>58.5</u>	<u>71.8</u>		
B. Total Acres Statewide And Local Important Farmland		<u>168.0</u>	<u>85.1</u>	<u>138.3</u>	<u>105.9</u>		
C. Percentage Of Farmland In County-Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted		<u>.005</u>	<u>.006</u>	<u>.005</u>	<u>.005</u>		
D. Percentage Of Farmland In Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value		<u>52.9</u>	<u>70.2</u>	<u>52.9</u>	<u>70.2</u>		
PART V (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information Criterion Relative value of Farmland to Be Serviced or Converted (Scale of 0 - 100 Points)		<u>50.2</u>	<u>36.6</u>	<u>42.7</u>	<u>37.4</u>		
PART VI (To be completed by Federal Agency) Corridor Assessment Criteria (These criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5(c))		Maximum Points	<u>Alt. B</u>	<u>Alt. K</u>	<u>Alt. D</u>	<u>Alt. B-D</u>	
1. Area In Nonurban Use		15	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	
2. Perimeter In Nonurban Use		10	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	
3. Percent Of Corridor Being Farmed		20	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	
4. Protection Provided By State And Local Government		20	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	
5. Size of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average		10	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	
6. Creation Of Nonfarmable Farmland		25	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>	
7. Availability Of Farm Support Services		5	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	
8. On-Farm Investments		20	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	
9. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services		25	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	
10. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use		10	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	
TOTAL CORRIDOR ASSESSMENT POINTS		160	<u>0 71</u>	<u>0 69</u>	<u>0 70</u>	<u>0 70</u>	
PART VII (To be completed by Federal Agency)							
Relative Value Of Farmland (From Part V)		100	<u>50.2</u>	<u>36.6</u>	<u>42.7</u>	<u>37.4</u>	
Total Corridor Assessment (From Part VI above or a local site assessment)		160	<u>0 71.0</u>	<u>0 69.0</u>	<u>0 70.0</u>	<u>0 70.0</u>	
TOTAL POINTS (Total of above 2 lines)		260	<u>0 121.2</u>	<u>0 105.6</u>	<u>0 112.7</u>	<u>0 107.4</u>	
1. Corridor Selected: <u>To be selected by final document</u>		2. Total Acres of Farmlands to be Converted by Project:		3. Date Of Selection:		4. Was A Local Site Assessment Used? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Reason For Selection:							

Signature of Person Completing this Part: [Signature] DATE 05-11-2005

NOTE: Complete a form for each segment with more than one Alternate Corridor



3 HMB Circle
U.S. 460
Frankfort, KY 40601
Office: (502) 695-9800
Fax: (502) 695-9810

July 2, 2004

Mr. Lee Andrews
United States Department of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
3761 Georgetown Rd.
Frankfort, KY 40601

RE: I-66, Somerset to London, Kentucky
Environmental Impact Statement
HMB Project #1033.02

Dear Mr. Andrews,

As per our phone conversation of June 28, 2004, this letter is in reference to the Migratory Bird Act of 1918 (MBA) as it relates to the proposed I-66 project in Pulaski and Laurel counties, Kentucky. A USDAFS representative asked HMB Professional Engineers to coordinate with the USDIFWS in matters relating to the MBA.

As you know, the MBA states that "it is unlawful to pursue, hunt, take capture or kill; attempt to take, capture or kill; possess, offer to sell, barter, purchase, deliver or cause to be shipped, exported, imported, transported, carried or received any migratory bird, part, nest, egg or product, manufactured or not" (Summary from Federal Wildlife Laws Handbook). Most of these restrictions are not applicable to HMB's scope of work on this project. However, it is reasonable to assume that migratory birds within the project area would suffer some negative effects during the construction phase of this project. For instance, bird nests with or without eggs or nestlings in trees, bushes or on the ground may be destroyed. Additionally, molted feathers or body parts from deceased birds would likely be damaged. Although these consequences are mostly unavoidable, please be advised that every effort would be made to minimize such losses to migratory birds within the project area. No migratory bird has been or will be negatively affected throughout the study phase(s) of this project.

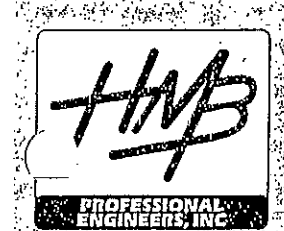
Please advise as to how best to address the requirements of the MBA during the course of this project.

Sincerely,

Joyce A. Fry
Biologist

cc: Richard Dutton, Environmental Division Manager
Mitch Green, Project Manager

Highway Engineering
Structural Engineering
Water & Wastewater
Site Development
Right-of-Way
Master Planning
Environmental Planning
Surveying
Project Management
Cost Estimation
Construction Inspection
Aviation Services
Environmental Remediation
Landscape Architecture



3 HMB Circle
U.S. 460
Frankfort, KY 40601
Office: (502) 695-9800
Fax: (502) 695-9810

July 19, 2004

Sara Hines, Data Manager
Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission
801 Schenkel Lane
Frankfort KY 40601

RE: I-66, Somerset to London, Kentucky
Environmental Impact Statement
HMB Project #1033.02

Dear Ms. Hines,

This letter provides recoordination with the Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission regarding the proposed I-66 project for a segment between Somerset, KY and I-75 between the cities of London and Corbin, Kentucky. Recoordination is being initiated due to both the time lapse since the last coordination and the narrowing and redesign of potential alignments.

Enclosed please find a completed Data Request /License Form in request of a Standard Occurrence Report for the proposed I-66 corridor. Also included are maps (1:1000 scale taken from USGS Topographic Quadrangles) of the area with proposed build alternatives. Please provide the specific localities of rare organisms and natural areas along the proposed alignments. Any project related comments from your agency regarding the proposed alternatives will also be considered and included with the project record. This information will assist us in comparing the ecological impacts of each alternative when making recommendations for this project.

If you have any questions regarding this request, please feel free to contact me or Price Sewell at (502) 695-9800. Thank you very much for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Joyce A. Fry,
Biologist

cc: Richard Dutton, Environmental Division Manager
Mitchell Green, Environmental Project Manager

Highway Engineering
Structural Engineering
Water & Wastewater
Site Development
Right-of-Way
Master Planning
Environmental Planning
Surveying
Project Management
Cost Estimation
Construction Inspection
Aviation Services
Environmental Remediation
Landscape Architecture



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Surveying
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Aviation Services
Environmental Remediation
Landscape Architecture

October 27, 2004

Mr. Brian Jones
District Conservationist
Pulaski County
Natural Resources Conservation Service
45 Eagle Creek Dr., Suite 102
Somerset, Kentucky 42503-3450

SUBJECT: Prime Farmland Coordination
Proposed I-66, London to Somerset
State Item No. 8-59.10
HMB Job No. 1033.02

Mr. Jones,

HMB Professional Engineers, Inc. has been contracted by the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet to conduct environmental services and preliminary engineering on the proposed I-66 project in Laurel and Pulaski Counties. A component of the environmental investigation on this project is the determination of impacts to Prime Farmland. Attached to this letter is the Farmland Conversion Impact Rating Form AD-1006. Also enclosed, is mapping depicting the two alternatives left out of the original request on 1; 24,000 topographic quadrangle maps. We hope this aids your staff in your determinations of potential impacts to Prime Farmlands. To further aid in our assessment of impacts to agricultural resources of the region, please provide a list of the prime agricultural soils and hydric soils in your jurisdiction.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this request. Should you require additional information, or have any questions concerning this request, please contact this office at your convenience.

Respectfully,
HMB PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS, INC.

Tim Foreman
Environmental Planning Division

Cc: M. Green - HMB
File

**FARMLAND CONVERSION IMPACT RATING
FOR CORRIDOR TYPE PROJECTS**

PART I (To be completed by Federal Agency)		3. Date of Land Evaluation Request 5/18/05	4. Sheet 1 of 1	
1. Name of Project I-66 London to Somerset, KY		5. Federal Agency Involved FHWA		
2. Type of Project Highway Right of Way		6. County and State Pulaski County, KY.		
PART II (To be completed by NRCS)		1. Date Request Received by NRCS 5/26/05	2. Person Completing Form Joseph A. Montgomery, Jr.	
3. Does the corridor contain prime, unique statewide or local important farmland? (If no, the FPPA does not apply. Do not complete additional parts of this form.)		Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	4. Acres Irrigated N/A	
5. Major Crop(s) Corn, Hay		6. Farmable Land in Government Jurisdiction Acres: 218,600 % 52	7. Amount of Farmland As Defined in EPPA Acres: 162,030 % 52	
8. Name of Land Evaluation System Used LESA		9. Name of Local Site Assessment System N/A	10. Date Land Evaluation Returned by NRCS 6/2/05	
PART III (To be completed by Federal Agency)				
Alternative Corridor For Segment 1-66 Pulaski				
		Corridor A	Corridor B	Corridor C
A. Total Acres To Be Converted Directly		1,320	1,081	
B. Total Acres To Be Converted Indirectly, Or To Receive Services				
C. Total Acres In Corridor		1,320	1,081	0
PART IV (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information				
A. Total Acres Prime And Unique Farmland		197	142	
B. Total Acres Statewide And Local Important Farmland		171	114	
C. Percentage Of Farmland In County Or Local Govt. Unit To Be Converted		0.002	0.001	
D. Percentage Of Farmland In Govt. Jurisdiction With Same Or Higher Relative Value		53	53	
PART V (To be completed by NRCS) Land Evaluation Information Criterion Relative Value Of Farmland To Be Serviced Or Converted (Scale Of 0 = 100 Points)				
		39	40	
PART VI (To be completed by Federal Agency) Corridor Assessment Criteria (These criteria are explained in 7 CFR 658.5(c))		Maximum Points	KY 80 Mod.	KY 80 shift
1. Area In Nonurban Use	15	15	15	
2. Perimeter In Nonurban Use	10	10	10	
3. Percent Of Corridor Being Farmed	20	7	7	
4. Protection Provided By State And Local Government	20	0	0	
5. Size Of Present Farm Unit Compared To Average	10	7	7	
6. Creation Of Nonfarmable Farmland	25	7	7	
7. Availability Of Farm Support Services	5	5	5	
8. On-Farm Investments	20	10	10	
9. Effects Of Conversion On Farm Support Services	25	3	3	
10. Compatibility With Existing Agricultural Use	10	5	5	
TOTAL CORRIDOR ASSESSMENT POINTS	160	0 69	0 69	0
PART VII (To be completed by Federal Agency)				
Relative Value Of Farmland (From Part V)		100	39	40
Total Corridor Assessment (From Part VI above or a local site assessment)		160	0 69	0 69
TOTAL POINTS (Total of above 2 lines)		260	0 108	0 109
1. Corridor Selected:	2. Total Acres of Farmlands to be Converted by Project:	3. Date Of Selection:	4. Was A Local Site Assessment Used? YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO <input type="checkbox"/>	
5. Reason For Selection:				

Signature of Person Completing this Part:

DATE

06-06-2005

NOTE: Complete a form for each segment with more than one Alternate Corridor



TRANSPORTATION CABINET
DIVISION OF
ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

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Education, Arts and Humanities Cabinet

KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

The State Historic Preservation Office

Paul E. Patton
Governor
Marlene M. Helm
Cabinet Secretary

David L. Morgan
Executive Director and
SHPO

September 4, 2003

Mr. David M. Waldner, Director
Division of Environmental Analysis
Kentucky Transportation Cabinet
125 Holmes Street
Frankfort, KY 40622

Re: Revised Area of Potential Effect for Proposed Interstate I-66 from
Somerset to London, Pulaski, Laurel and Rockcastle Counties, Kentucky. (Item
No. 8-59.10)

Dear Mr. Waldner:

The State Historic Preservation Office has received for review and approval the revised Area of Potential Effect (APE) determination for the above referenced project. We concur with the findings of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet that the proposed APE is adequate for factoring potential visual effects from this undertaking to historic properties. We also agree that this APE should be considered fluid and subject to change as more information, including possible noise and secondary/cumulative impacts, becomes available. We look forward to reviewing this project further when all potentially historic properties are identified. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact Craig Potts of my staff at (502) 564-7005 ext. 121.

Sincerely,

David L. Morgan, Director
Kentucky Heritage Council and
State Historic Preservation Officer





Commerce Cabinet

KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

The State Historic Preservation Office

Ernie Fletcher
Governor
W. James Host
Cabinet Secretary

March 22, 2004

Mr. David M. Waldner, Director
Division of Environmental Analysis
Kentucky Transportation Cabinet
125 Holmes Street
Frankfort, KY 40622

Re: Project Site Meeting to Discuss National Register Eligibility: Cultural Historic
Survey for the I-66 Corridor in Pulaski County, Kentucky (Item No. 8-59.10)

Dear Mr. Waldner:

The State Historic Preservation Office has received for review and approval the above referenced National Register eligibility determinations that developed following a site visit to the project area by Rebecca Turner, Craig Potts, Wilbur-Smith and HMB staff. Based upon the field inspection, I am in agreement with the following determinations:

- PU-449 - We are in agreement that the log residence and barn are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. A historic boundary recommendation will be required.
- PU-345 - We are in agreement that this property does not maintain the integrity required for National Register listing.
- PU-334 - We are in agreement that this property does not maintain the integrity required for National Register listing.
- PU-297 - We are in agreement that the bungalow and associated outbuildings located on the property are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. A historic boundary recommendation will be required.
- PU-289 - We are in agreement that this site is not eligible for National Register listing.
- PU-371 - We are in agreement that this property does not maintain the integrity required for National Register listing.
- PU-221-222 - We are in agreement that this site is eligible for listing on the National Register under Criteria B and C. A historic boundary recommendation that includes the main residence, associated outbuildings, and family cemetery will be required.
- LL-71 - We are in agreement that this site is not eligible for listing on the National Register.
- LL-182 - We are in agreement that this property is potentially eligible for National Register listing under Criteria C.
- LL-84 - We are in agreement that this property does not maintain the integrity required for National Register listing.

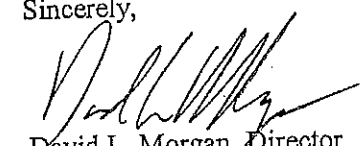


Page 2
Mr. David Waldner
March 22, 2004

- LL-239 - We are in agreement that this property does not maintain the integrity required for National Register listing.

Finally, we are in agreement that Sites LL-140, PU-331, and PU-328 are not eligible for listing and that further consultation regarding these properties will not be required. Thank you for continuing consultation on the I-66 project with this office. Should you have any questions regarding these comments, please feel free to contact Craig Potts of my staff at (502) 564-7005.

Sincerely,


David L. Morgan, Director
Kentucky Heritage Council and
State Historic Preservation Officer



RECEIVED APR 13 2004

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corrJMP
JBS
BDD
fileKENTUCKY TRANSPORTATION CABINET
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40622
WWW.KENTUCKY.GOVERNIE FLETCHER
GOVERNORMAXWELL C. BAILEY
SECRETARY

April 6, 2004

Ms. Julie Flesch-Pate
HMB
3 HMB Circle
US 460
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601.

Dear Ms. Flesch-Pate:

SUBJECT: Project Site Meeting to Discuss National Register Eligibility:
Cultural Historic Survey for the I-66 Corridor
Pulaski/Laurel/ Rockcastle Counties, Kentucky
Item No. 8-59.10

Attached please find the notification of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for the above subject project. The SHPO is in agreement with the following:

- SHPO agrees that the property is eligible for listing and boundary determinations are required: PU-449, PU-297
- SHPO agrees the property does not maintain enough integrity required for the National Register: PU-345, PR-334, PU-371, LL-84, LL-239
- SHPO agrees that property is not eligible for the National Register: PU-289, LL-71, LL-140, PU-331, PU-328
- SHPO agrees the property is eligible for the National Register: PU-221-222, LL-182

If you have any questions, please contact Rebecca Turner or me at 502-564-7250.

Very truly yours,

David M. Waldner, P.E., Director
Division of Environmental Analysisc w/a: K. Sperry, P. Rawlings, D. Harmon, D-8 (D. Beattie, C. Blair), R.H. Turner, WSA,
FHWA

RECEIVED APR 25 2005

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DST-ori
RDD
fileTRANSPORTATION CABINET
Frankfort, Kentucky 40622
www.kentucky.govErnie Fletcher
GovernorBill Nighbert
Acting Secretary

April 21, 2005

Jim Adams
Deputy SecretaryMarc Williams
Commissioner of HighwaysDan Druen
Commissioner of
Administrative ServicesPaul Steely
Commissioner of AviationRoy Mundy
Commissioner of
Vehicle RegulationMr. David Morgan
Preservation Director & SHPO
Kentucky Heritage Council
300 Washington Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Dear Mr. Morgan:

SUBJECT: A Phase IB Report of a Historic Structures Inventory and
Cultural Historic Survey for the I-66 Corridor in
Pulaski and Laurel Counties, Kentucky
Item No. 8-59.10

Attached please find a copy of Volume I, II, and III of the above project for your review and comment. The Principal Investigator evaluated 154 sites for National Register eligibility within the proposed corridors for the alternates. 19 of the 154 sites had been previously documented, including one site listed on the National Register. Seven of the sites surveyed for the Phase IB report are recommended as eligible. Effects are determined for a total of 25 sites, 18 of which were determined eligible during preparation and review of the Phase IA report in 2002. No Effects Determinations were made for the IA report. Alternates D, B-D, G, M do not adversely effect any eligible properties identified in the IA and IB reports. Site PU-59 is adversely effected by Alternates 80 Mod, 80 Shift, and K. Alternate 80 Shift adversely effects Site PU-337. Alternate B could potentially cause adverse visual effects to Site PU-377. Alternate I would require Site LL-69 to be demolished. Alternate H and L would require the demolition of Site LL-182 and could cause adverse visual effects to Site LL-183. The office concurs with the findings of the report. Please note that this report was contracted to be conducted in two phases.

Your concurrence to this Determination of Eligibility and Effect is requested by May 21, 2005. If you have any questions please contact Rebecca Turner or me at 502-564-7250.

Very truly yours,

David M. Waldner, P.E., Director
Division of Environmental Analysisc: D. Jones, D. Harmon, D-8 (D. Beattie, C. Blair), R.H. Turner,
FHWA (M. Murray), HMB, WSA

JUL 8 2005 AM10:00



ERNIE FLETCHER
GOVERNOR

COMMERCE CABINET
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL
THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
300 WASHINGTON STREET
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
(502) 564-7005 (502) 564-5820 FAX
www.kentucky.gov

W. JAMES HOST
SECRETARY
DAVID L. MORGAN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

July 5, 2005

Mr. David M. Waldner, Director
Division of Environmental Analysis
Kentucky Transportation Cabinet
200 Mero Street, 5th Floor
Frankfort, KY 40622

Re: A Phase IB Report of a Historic Structures Inventory and Cultural Historic Survey
for the I-66 Corridor in Pulaski and Laurel Counties, Kentucky (Item No. 8-59.10)

Dear Mr. Waldner:

The State Historic Preservation Office has received for review and approval the above referenced cultural historic survey completed by Jana Bean, Robert Ball and John Adkins of Wilbur Smith Associates.

There are a number of deficiencies and inconsistencies in this report that need to be addressed before we can complete our review. Among these are issues relating to context development, photographic documentation and individual historic resource evaluation. While we have no major problems with most of the historic contexts, the domestic context needs to be better developed. For instance, the authors note that the project area is largely rural and that "houses remained small on small farms with no relative attention given to changing high styles in architecture." These types of resources are commonly referred to as vernacular architecture. As such they need to be evaluated as vernacular examples, not as high-style examples of specific styles. To this end the authors need to re-evaluate these resources with respect to other vernacular building types represented in the project area.

Other issues that need to be addressed include a consistent approach to photographic documentation. When historic outbuildings are mentioned in the report, photographs of these resources should be included. Failure to do so results in this office's inability to make adequate evaluations of the pertinent resources. All resources should have at least two elevations included; however, many resources are presented with only one view, and the quality of that is often lacking. Additionally, several resources are dismissed as "being in ruins," when in fact, the buildings do not appear to meet the definition of total destruction or disintegration, but are instead neglected or poorly maintained.

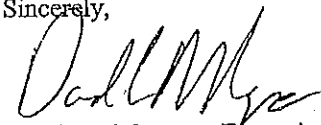
Specific resources that need to be re-evaluated include the following:

- PU-71 – This resource was determined to be eligible by the SHPO in a letter dated January 12, 2002. Additionally, this report references three outbuildings, PU-71a, PU-71b and PU-71c but neglects to include photographs of these outbuildings.
- PU-205 – Outbuildings on this site were determined to have eligibility potential by the SHPO in a letter dated January 12, 2002. This report references the outbuildings within the text, but fail to include any photographs but that of the main dwelling.
- PU-206 – The authors reference three outbuildings, but no photographs of these outbuildings are included in the report.
- PU-208 – The authors reference five outbuildings, but no photographs of these outbuildings are included in the report.
- PU-212 – This resource was determined to be eligible by the SHPO in a letter dated January 13, 2002. Again, the authors references eight outbuildings, but fail to include any photographs but that of the main dwelling.
- PU-413 – This resource is not in ruins, and from the photographs, appears to date to before 1866.
- PU-426 – Again, this resource is not in ruins.
- PU-441 – While we concur with the authors' determination of eligibility we find it curious that the property is recommended as an agricultural complex under Criterion C. While we don't dispute that a valid argument could be made to nominate the resource for its agricultural associations and collection of buildings under C, in this case, that argument is not made. It is our determination that this resource would be better recommended eligible for listing on the NRHP under Criterion A, for its associations with the agricultural context of Pulaski County.
- PU-442 – We do not concur with the authors' evaluation of this resource. The dwelling's integrity appears to be on par with, or exceed, that of the dwelling evaluated as PU-213. We do not feel that the replacement of one brick column qualifies as a loss of overall integrity. Additionally, the remaining outbuildings are in good condition and contribute to the property's integrity.
- PU-445 – We do not concur with the authors' evaluation of this resource. It appears that Criterion C is not only overused but also misapplied many times throughout this report. Rural Kentucky does not boast an overabundance of nineteenth-century resources with exceptional architectural qualities, nor is the vernacular built landscape often associated with significant builders or architects. The façade of this Folk Victorian dwelling appears to be intact, and the additions do not detract from the historic form of the resource, but rather appear to be in keeping with the natural evolution of a dwelling over time. Additionally, the outbuildings are not thoroughly documented or evaluated and could possibly contribute to the property's significance,

- PU-452 - We do not concur with the authors' evaluation of this resource. If PU-452a is in fact the settler's original one-room cabin, than that in itself is potentially significant.
- PU-458 - The photographs of this resource do not allow for an evaluation at this time. The construction date of 1930 seems suspect, but the photographs are not sufficient to make a determination. Also, it does not appear that the construction of a large barn near the dwelling would detract from the properties associated with its significance if properly evaluated under Criterion A. We feel that this property needs to be reevaluated; the author's interpretation of Criterion C appears to be narrowly focused on a high-style approach, which is not appropriate in this project area.
- PU-459 - We do not feel that this resource qualifies as a "ruin" though perhaps the photographs do not accurately convey its condition. The expansion of the original log portion of the dwelling and its plan configuration could well be significant features within the context of domestic architecture in the project area.

We look forward to continuing our review once these issues have been addressed. Should you have any questions regarding these comments, please feel free to contact Janie-Rice Brother of my staff at (502) 564-7005.

Sincerely,



David L. Morgan, Executive Director
Kentucky Heritage Council and
State Historic Preservation Officer



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RD
File 1033

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Frankfort, Kentucky 40622
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Marc Williams
Commissioner of Highways

Dan Druen
Commissioner of
Administrative Services

Paul Steely
Commissioner of Aviation

Roy Mundy
Commissioner of
Vehicle Regulation

July 20, 2005

Mr. Rich Dutton
HMB
3 HMB Circle
US 460
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601


Dear Mr. Dutton:

SUBJECT: A Report of a Historic Structures Inventory and
Cultural Historic Survey For the I66 Corridor
Pulaski, Laurel and Rockcastle Counties, Kentucky
Item No. 8-59.10

Attached please find a copy of the letter from State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for the above subject project. The Division of Environmental Analysis has prepared a response to the Federal Highway Administration for their review and comment.

If you have any questions please contact Rebecca Turner or me at 502-564-7250.

Very truly yours,



David M. Waldner, P.E., Director
Division of Environmental Analysis

c w/a: D. Jones, R. Thomas, D. Harmon, R.H. Turner, D-8 (D. Beattie, C. Blair), WSA,
FHWA (A. Goodman)

Ernie Fletcher
Governor



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Bill Nighbert
Acting Secretary

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Commissioner of
Administrative Services

Paul Steely
Commissioner of Aviation

Roy Mundy
Commissioner of
Vehicle Regulation

July 20, 2005

Mr. Jose Sepulveda, Division Administrator
Federal Highway Administration
Region IV
330 W. Broadway
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Dear Mr. Sepulveda:

SUBJECT: Response to the State Historic Preservation Office for the
A Phase 1B Report of a Historic Structures Inventory and
Cultural Historic Survey for the I-66 Corridor
Pulaski and Laurel Counties, Kentucky
Item No 8-59.1

Attached please find the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC) response to the additional information requested by the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in a letter dated July 5, 2005 on the above subject project. The SHPO letter states several deficiencies and inconsistencies that were not resource specific but needed to be addressed, including further domestic context development, missing photographs and/or photographs of two elevations, individual historic resource evaluation and the use of the word "ruin". The following address these issues:

- Context Development for Phase 1a and Phase 1b meets or exceeds the requirements of the Kentucky Heritage Council's *Specifications for Conducting Fieldwork and Preparing Cultural Resource Assessment Reports*. According to the *Vernacular Architecture Forum* the term vernacular refers to, "traditional domestic and agricultural buildings, industrial and commercial structures, twentieth-century suburban houses, settlement patterns and cultural landscapes" (<http://www.vernaculararchitectureforum.org/>). Other definitions note the importance of local building materials and regional styles. The contexts that have been developed for the project area compare domestic architecture such as log dwellings, T-plans, L-plans, Craftsman and saddlebag and tenant forms to other examples of the same.

Page 2

Response to the State Historic Preservation Office for the
A Phase 1B Report of a Historic Structures Inventory and
Cultural Historic Survey for the I-66 Corridor
Pulaski and Laurel Counties, Kentucky
Item No 8-59.1

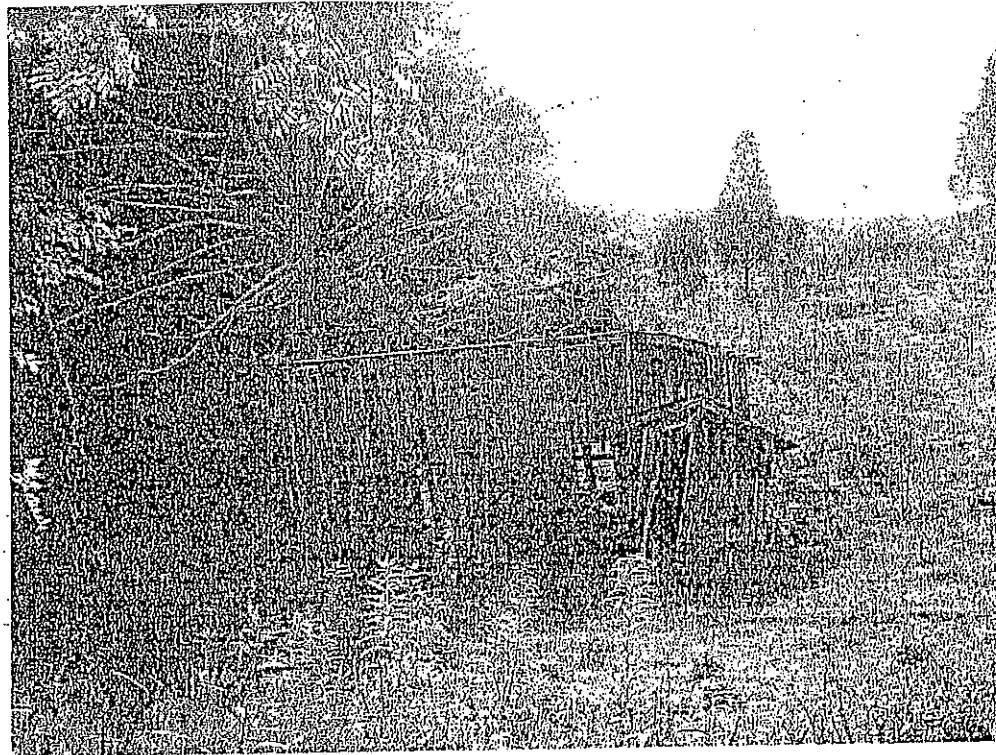
- Missing Photographs -- According to the Kentucky Heritage Council's *Specifications for Conducting Fieldwork and Preparing Cultural Resource Assessment Reports* page 38, 2.a.2. "Each newly recorded resource shall be mapped and illustrated with at least one color photograph". It is the opinion of this division that we have met the guidelines. Photographs of the outbuildings that were not included in the report have been attached for review.
- Individual historic resource evaluation -- The site descriptions provided for each site appear to include the information necessary to make an evaluation of each site. The information provided assesses the site against the National Register under Criteria A, B and C.
- The use of the word "ruin" in the report does seem to be used incorrectly and measures will be taken to prevent such usage in future reports

It is the opinion of this office that the information provided in this letter will assist in your determination of eligibility for the sites mentioned in the SHPO letter. Please review this information and forward a copy of this letter with your reply to the SHPO as soon as possible. If you have any questions please contact Rebecca Turner or me at 502-564-7250.

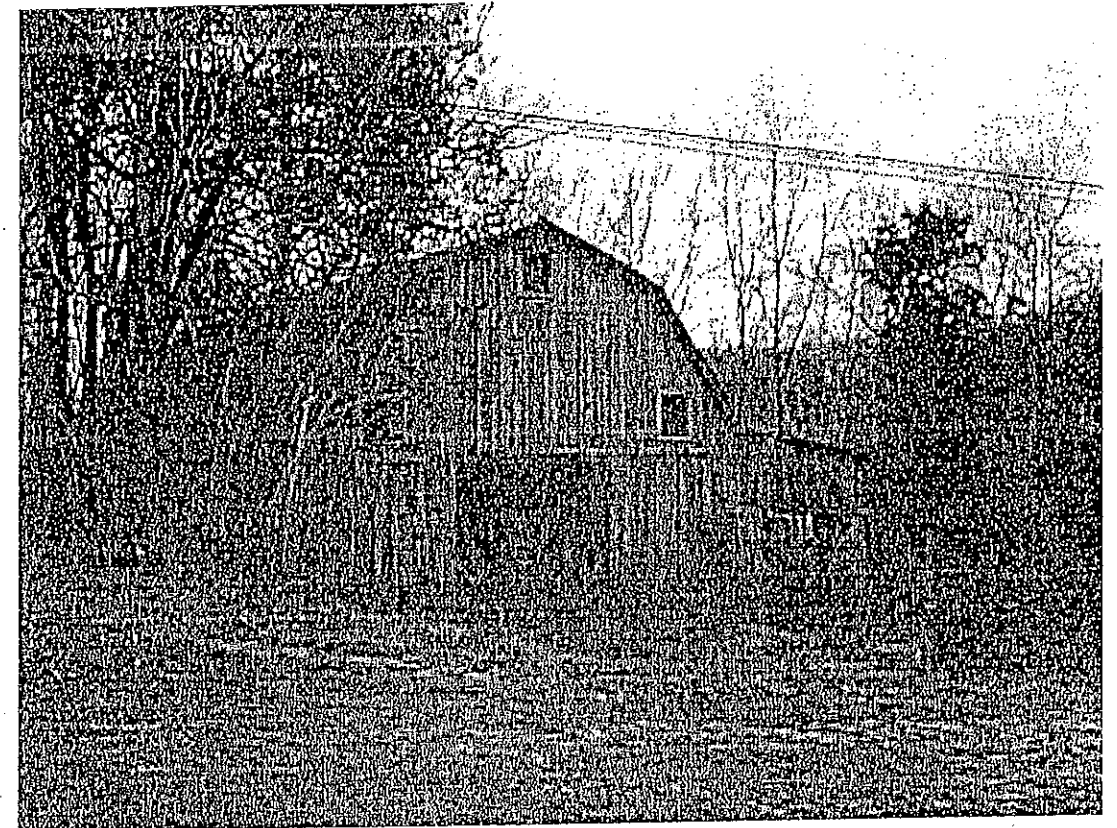
Very truly yours,

David M. Waldner, P.E., Director
Division of Environmental Analysis

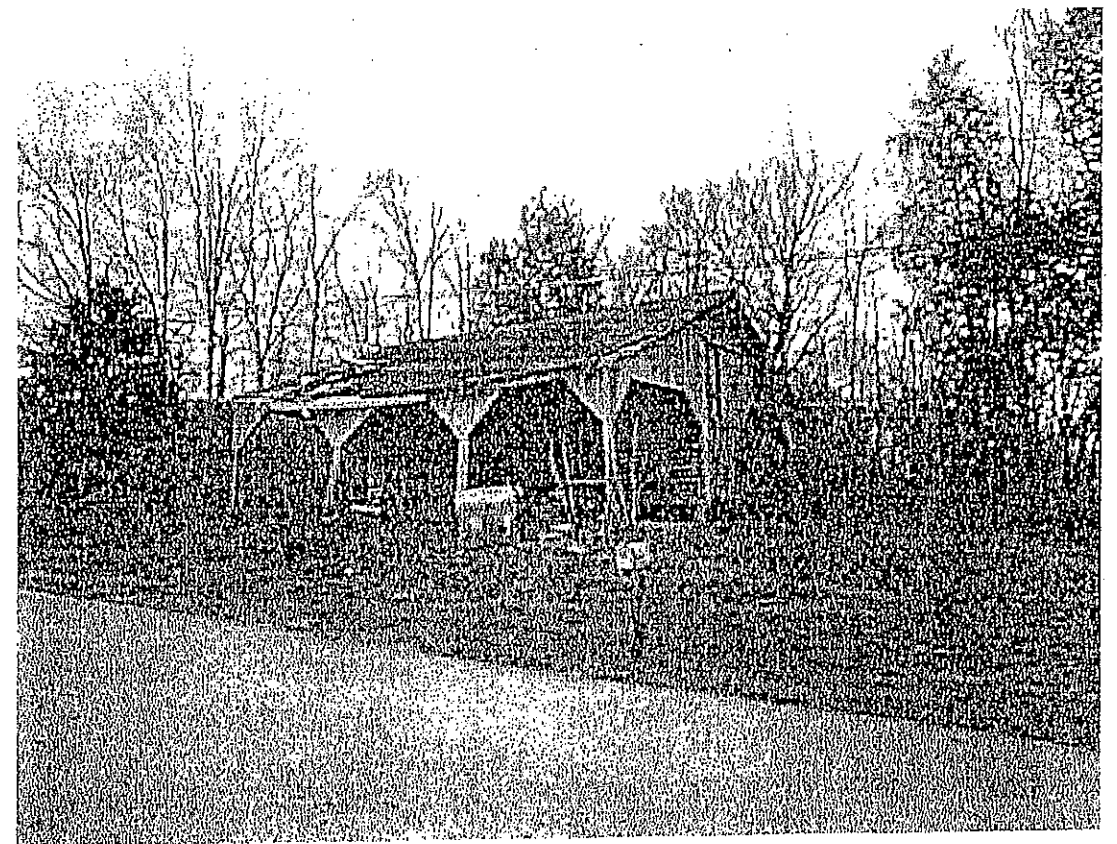
c w/a: D. Jones, R. Thomas, D. Harmon, R.H. TurnerD-8 (D. Beattie, C. Blair),
HMB, Wilbur Smith and Associates, FHWA (A. Goodman, M. Murray)



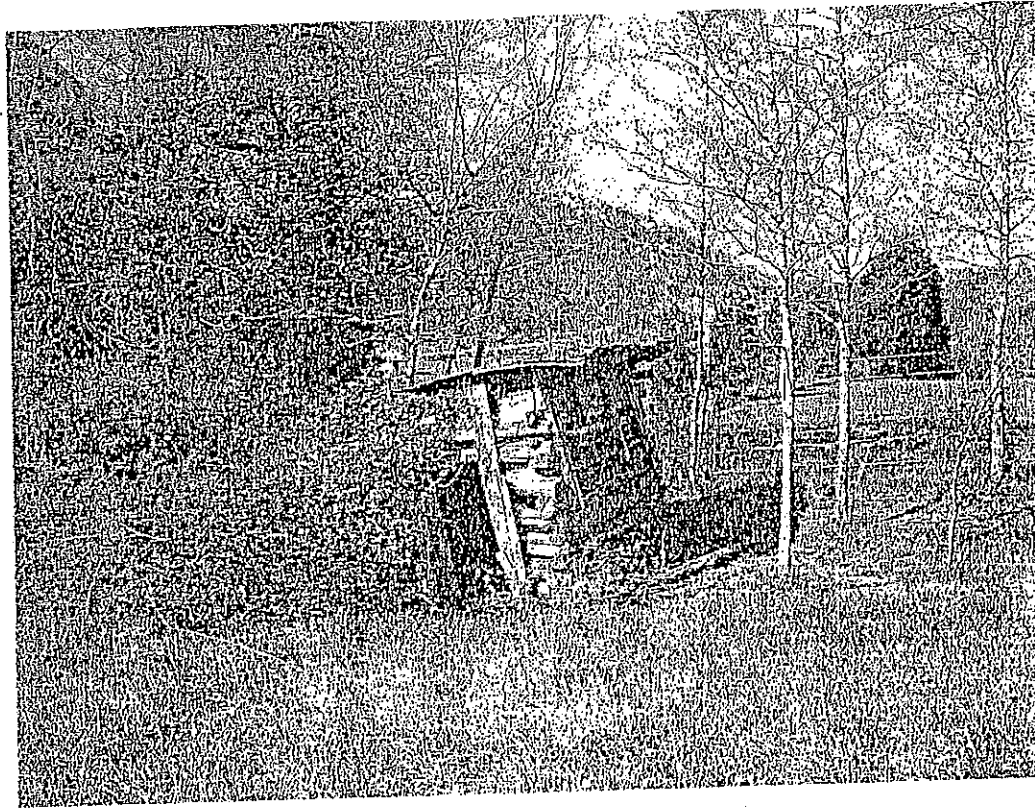
PU-71c



PU-205b



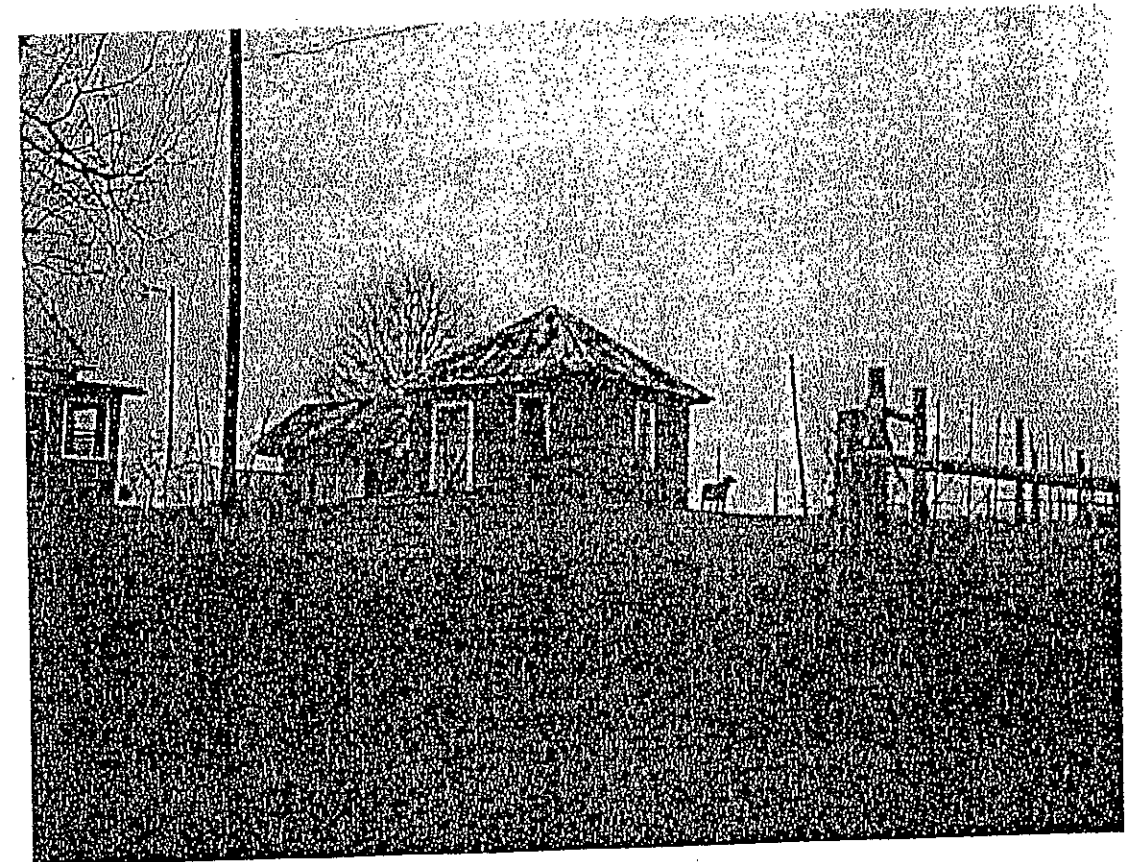
PU-205c



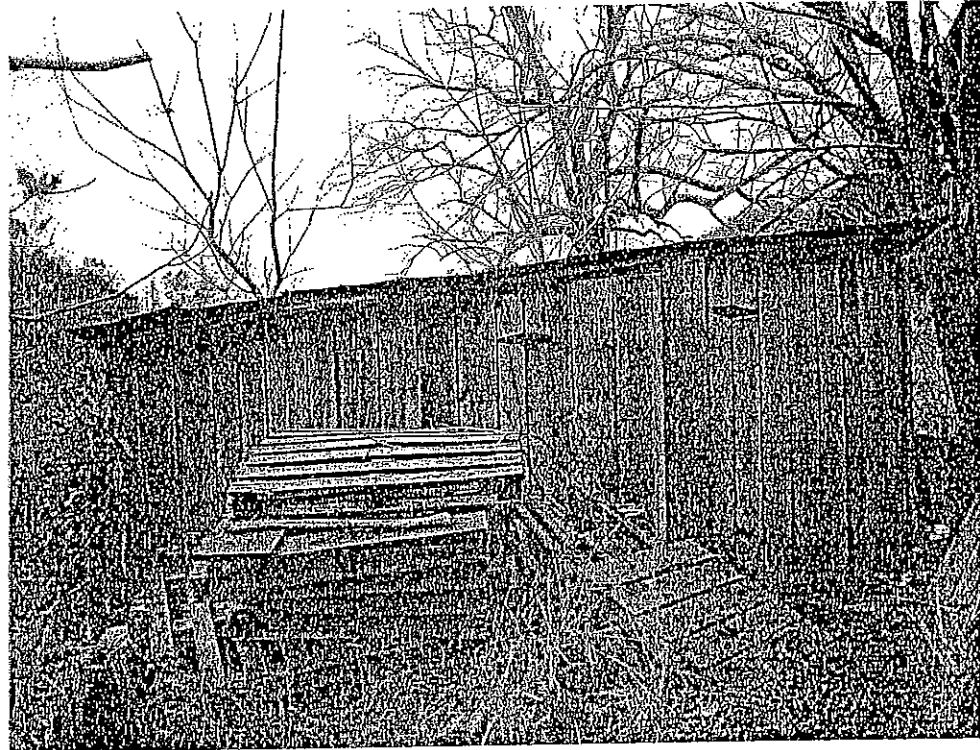
PU-205f



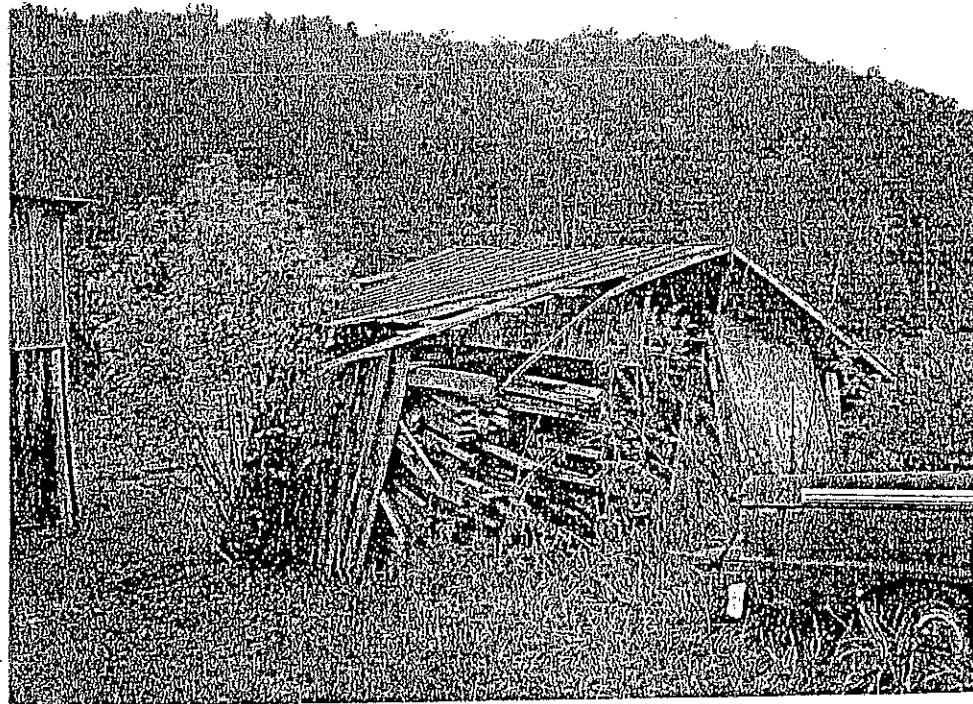
PU-206b



PU-206c



PU-208b

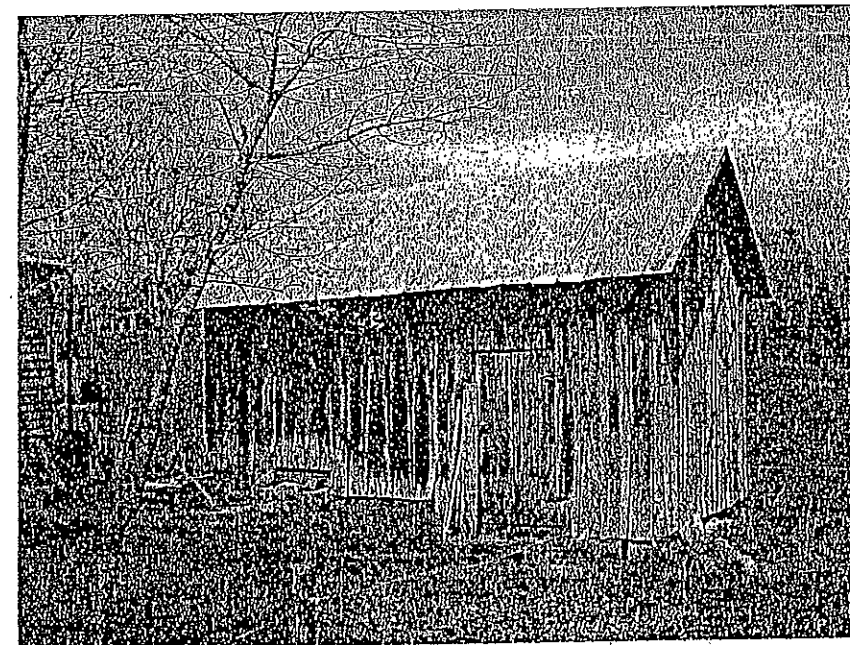


PU-208c

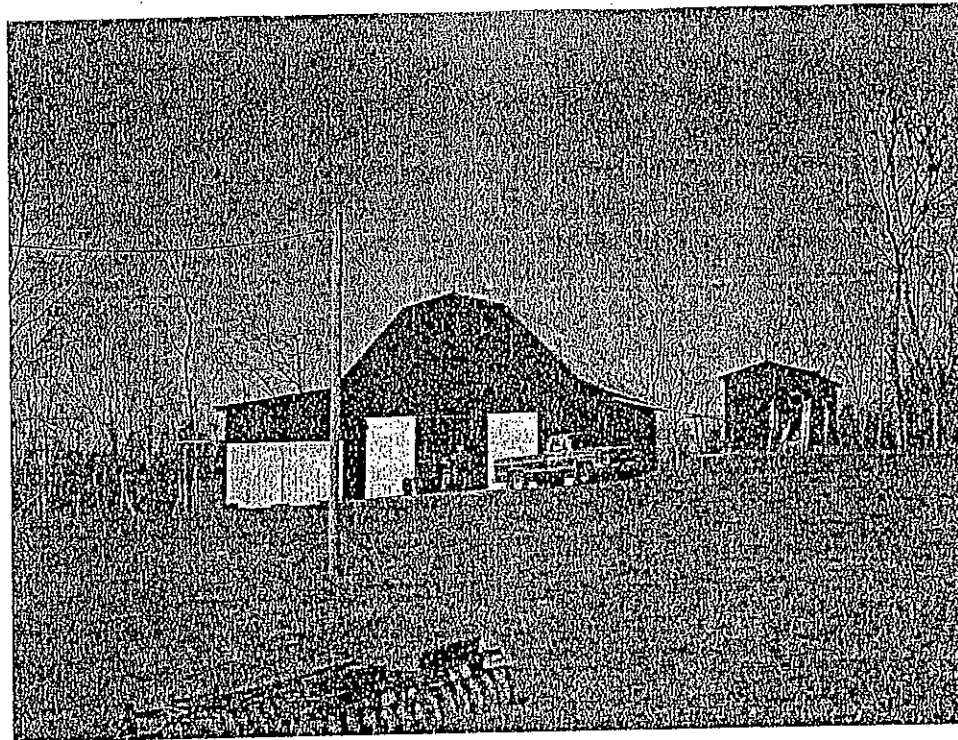
- PU-212: This site was determined eligible on January 13, 2002. The SHPO should clarify what is meant by "appear to be eligible, or have potential under Criteria C" and "Criteria C could be met" referred to in the January 12, 2002 letter. This does not seem to constitute an eligibility determination. The SHPO should clarify what is meant by "appear to be eligible, or have potential under Criteria C" and "Criteria C could be met" referred to in the January 12, 2002 letter. This does not seem to constitute an eligibility determination. It remains the position of the Cabinet that this does not meet eligibility under Criterion C.

The loss of materials such as changes to the foundation materials (PU-212a, c, d, and e), unsympathetic replacement of the exterior materials (PU-212 a, c, d, and e) and the lack of maintenance for all structures have diminished the integrity retained for these structures. The loss of integrity is not equal for all structures but as a group they do not retain sufficient integrity to convey their architectural and historical significance.

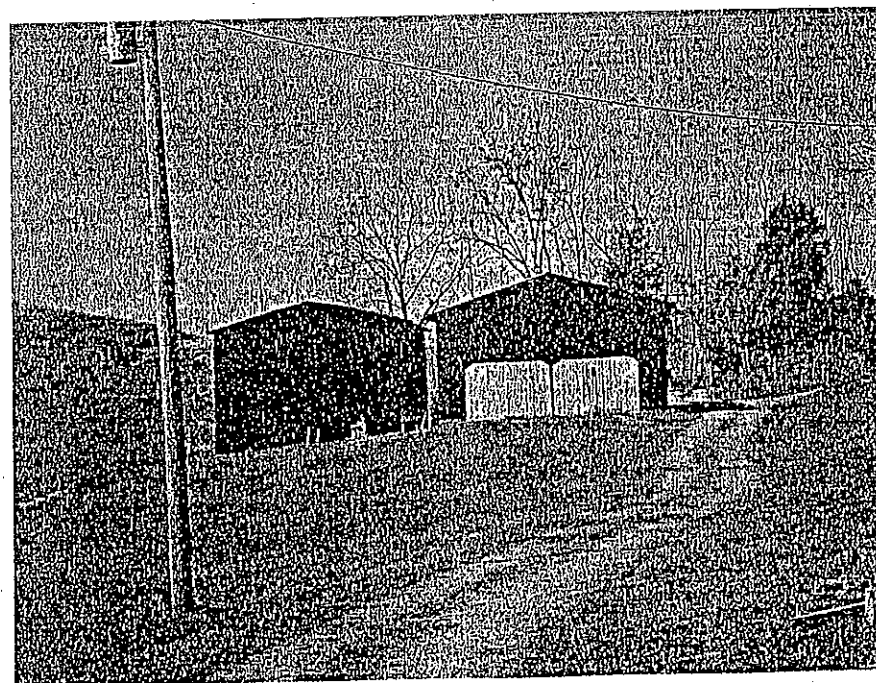
The SHPO should provide the clarification on the eligibility, approved boundary and the Criterion under which it was determined eligible. Provided below are photographs of the outbuildings that were not included in the previous report. It continues to be the opinion of this office this site, including the outbuildings, is not eligible for the National Register under Criteria A or C.



PU-212a



PU-212f



PU-212g, 212h

phenomenon. The Bulletin states, "a property can be significant not only for the way it was originally constructed or crafted, but also for the way it was adapted at a later period, or for the way it illustrates changing tastes, attitudes, and uses over a period of time." PU-445's ability to convey the significance of its historic evolution is obscured by unsympathetic alterations and replacements such as vinyl siding, new windows and shutters, and an enclosed rear porch. Furthermore, most of these alterations appear to have taken place within the last fifty years, although the ell itself is a historic addition. Much of the foundation is not visible, further complicating the chronology of its construction. The concrete block chimney and the hole cut in the wall for the air conditioning unit also detract from the overall historic architectural integrity of the structure. The building's integrity of materials and design have been severely compromised. The lack of coherent organization or pattern of use seems to preclude the outbuildings from eligibility as a complex. None of the outbuildings appears potentially eligible under Criterion C. PU-445a was moved to the site and although it retains physical integrity, evaluation under Criteria Consideration B as a moved structure makes it not eligible. According to NR Bulletin 15, "moved properties must still have an orientation, setting, and general environment that are comparable to those of the historic location and that are compatible with the property's significance. A property significant as an example of mid-19th century rural house type can be eligible after a move, provided that it is placed on a lot that is sufficient in size and character to recall the basic qualities of the historic environment and setting, and provided that the building is sited appropriately in relation to natural and manmade surroundings." The placement of the house directly behind the main dwelling is most likely not in keeping with its original setting. Although possibly a tenant house originally, in rural southern Kentucky it would have been located on a farm some distance away from the main residence. The conversion of part of the structure to a shed has also compromised its architectural integrity. Additionally, PU-46 is part of the same parcel and was evaluated individually. Your office did not question the determination of this site even though it retains more integrity as a moved structure than PU-445a. PU-445b's conversion to a storage shed has changed the overall form and massing of the original structure. As a shed it does not display any distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. The change in its use affected its appearance and its historic integrity. It could be argued that it is an example of a historic property evolving over time, but like the main dwelling, it is not a good example of this phenomenon and does not convey significant historical information through its evolution. The physical integrity of the original structure has been severely compromised by additions that were simply a means to an end: to convert a small house that was no longer needed into a shed for storage and through this conversion has lost integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The remaining outbuildings associated with PU-445 are barns that are not architecturally or historically significant in their design or use.



COMMERCE CABINET
KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL

Ernie Fletcher
Governor

The State Historic Preservation Office
300 Washington Street
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
Phone (502) 564-7005
Fax (502) 564-5820
www.kentucky.gov

W. James Host
Secretary

David L. Morgan
Executive Director and
State Historic Preservation Officer

August 1, 2005

is of scattered individual farmsteads located in the limited flat areas of valleys or plateaus. . . Late nineteenth and early twentieth century farmsteads are expected to constitute a large percentage of the historic resources in the APE. These resources may be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places: If the main dwelling is a particularly noteworthy example of an architectural style or form, retains sufficient structural design and exterior detailing to identify it as built during the period of significance, and evokes feelings and associations of the era. These properties should retain their original form on all but the rear facades; retain original roof forms, fenestration, chimney placement, integrity of materials, and of site and setting. The presence of metal or artificial siding on a dwelling may be acceptable if the property is of particular architectural significance and if the application of the siding did not result in the loss of, or concealment of, decorative elements. Dwellings which are abandoned and in poor condition may also be acceptable if sufficient structural integrity and materials remain to identify it as having been built during the period of significance and as evocative of feelings and associations of the era."

"Outbuildings must be built during the period of significance or reflect the evolution of county agricultural practices during the period. These outbuildings must have sufficient architectural design and detailing to identify them as built during the period, and retain their site and setting. The application of exterior wood siding after the period of significance may be acceptable if the siding was applied in a manner similar to the original. While original interior features are significant elements of a property's character, their retention is not mandatory if the majority of exterior detailing and form is intact."

"Farmsteads must retain their original site and setting and may be extensively altered past the property's period of significance. Retention of the farmstead's original acreage is not mandatory but sufficient acreage should remain with the farmstead to demonstrate overall land uses, agricultural patterns, and the relationship of the landscape to the buildings. The overall arrangement of the main dwelling, barn, and outbuildings should remain intact as well as major landscape features such as adjacent fields, fence lines and farm lanes. Outbuildings constructed after the period of significance may be acceptable if they are minimal in number and size and do not detract from the overall feeling and association of the site. They may, however, never constitute the majority of resources."

"Farmsteads may be eligible if they are associated with an individual, event, or pattern of events that are significant in the agricultural history of the county."
(December 2002, Page 6.4, Volume I)

According to the preservation professional that evaluated this site, "this property does not display any exceptional architectural qualities nor is it associated with any significant builders or architects. The porch is not original to the house. A large barn is being constructed close to the house that detracts from the period agricultural landscape". Due to the changes to the original structure and the introduction of a new

Mr. Anthony Goodman, Environmental Specialist
Federal Highway Administration
330 West Broadway
Frankfort, KY 40601

Re: A Phase IB Report of a Historic Structures Inventory and Cultural Historic Survey for the I-66 Corridor in Pulaski and Laurel Counties, Kentucky (Item No. 8-59.10)

Dear Mr. Goodman:

We have completed our review of the above-referenced project, including the additional information supplied by KYTC and FHWA.

We concur that LL-161, LL-162, LL-163, LL-164, LL-165, LL-166, LL-167, LL-168, LL-169, LL-170, LL-171, LL-172, LL-173, LL-174, LL-175, LL-176, LL-177, LL-178, LL-179, LL-180, LL-181, LL-184, LL-185, LL-186, LL-187, LL-188, LL-189, LL-190, LL-191, LL-192, LL-193, LL-194, LL-195, LL-196, LL-197, LL-198, LL-199, LL-200, LL-201, LL-202, LL-203, LL-204, LL-205, LL-206, LL-207, LL-208, LL-209, LL-210, LL-211, LL-212, LL-213, LL-214, LL-215, LL-216, LL-217, LL-218, LL-219, LL-220, LL-221, LL-222, LL-223, LL-224, LL-225, LL-226, LL-227, LL-228, LL-229, LL-230, LL-231, LL-233, LL-234, LL-235, LL-236, LL-237, LL-238, LL-239, LL-240, LL-241, LL-242, LL-243, LL-244, PU-46, PU-47, PU-48, PU-49, PU-61, PU-70, PU-196, PU-204, PU-205, PU-206, PU-208, PU-209, PU-212, PU-213, PU-214, PU-215, PU-216, PU-217, PU-218, PU-219, PU-220, PU-221, PU-222, PU-223, PU-224, PU-225, PU-226, PU-227, PU-228, PU-229, PU-230, PU-231, PU-232, PU-233, PU-234, PU-235, PU-236, PU-237, PU-238, PU-239, PU-240, PU-241, PU-242, PU-243, PU-244, PU-408, PU-409, PU-410, PU-411, PU-412, PU-413, PU-414, PU-415, PU-416, PU-417, PU-418, PU-419, PU-420, PU-421, PU-422, PU-423, PU-424, PU-425, PU-426, PU-427, PU-428, PU-429, PU-430, PU-431, PU-432, PU-433, PU-434, PU-435, PU-436, PU-437, PU-438, PU-439, PU-440, PU-442, PU-443, PU-444, PU-446, PU-447, PU-448, PU-451, PU-453, PU-454, PU-455, PU-456, PU-457, PU-459, PU-460, PU-461, PU-507, PU-508, PU-509 are not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places individually or within the context of a historic district.

We also concur that the following sites are either listed or eligible for listing on the NRHP: LL-182, LL-183, LL-232, PU-60, PU-195, PU-207, PU-213 and PU-441. Comments regarding National Register boundaries and determinations of effect are as follows:

- LL-182: We are in agreement that the NRHP boundary should include the dwelling, its domestic yard and the driveway. LL-182 is within the right of way of Alternates H and L, which results in an Adverse Effect. Proposed alternates 80 Mod, 80 Shift, B, D, B-D, K, I, G and M will have No Effect. Further consultation regarding the elimination, minimization, or mitigation of these adverse effects is hereby requested.
- LL-183: We are in agreement that the NRHP boundary should include the dwelling, three outbuildings and the front yard. LL-183 is within view of Alternates H and L, which will result in an Adverse Effect on the viewshed. Proposed alternates 80 Mod, 80 Shift, B, D, B-D, K, I, G and M will have No Effect. Further

Mr. Anthony Goodman
Page 2
August 1, 2005

consultation regarding the elimination, minimization, or mitigation of these adverse effects is hereby requested.

- LL-232: We are in agreement that the NRHP boundary should include the historical boundary of the schoolhouse lot. No Effect from the alternates as proposed.
- PU-60: This site was listed on the NRHP in 1985. No Effect from the alternates as proposed.
- PU-195: We are in agreement that the NRHP boundary should include the dwelling, three outbuildings and enough acreage to maintain the visual integrity of the setting. No Effect from the alternates as proposed.
- PU-207: We are in agreement that the NRHP boundary should encompass the bridge and an approach area at either end. No Effect from the alternates as proposed.
- PU-213: We are in agreement that the NRHP boundary should include the dwelling, all associated outbuildings on both sides of North Harper and should extend to the tree lines shown on Figure 8.323 of the report to convey its association with the agricultural context of the project area. No Effect from the alternates as proposed.
- PU-441: We are in agreement that the NRHP boundary should follow the current PVA parcel listing, which encompasses the dwelling and all associated outbuildings. No Effect from the alternates as proposed.

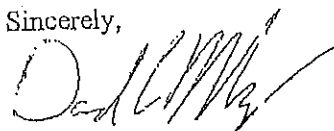
It is the determination of this office that the following sites are also eligible for listing on the NRHP:

- PU-71: This resource was determined eligible by this office on January 13, 2002, under Criterion C, as a good example of a I-house with vernacular Greek Revival detail. NRHP boundaries could include the house and domestic yard.
- PU-445: This resource is eligible under Criterion A as an intact example of a late-nineteenth and early twentieth century farmstead in the project area. NRHP boundaries could encompass the house, domestic yard and outbuildings.
- PU-452: This resource is eligible under Criterion A for its association with the settlement patterns of the project area. NRHP boundaries could encompass the house and domestic yard.
- PU-458: This resource is eligible under Criterion A as an intact example of a late-nineteenth and early twentieth century farmstead in the project area. NRHP boundaries could encompass the house, domestic yard and outbuildings.

Following discussion with FHWA and KYTC, none of the alignments as proposed will adversely effect PU-71, PU-445, PU-452 and PU-458.

Thank you for working with this office to resolve these eligibility issues. Should you have any questions regarding these comments, please feel free to contact Janie-Rice Brother of my staff at (502) 564-7005.

Sincerely,



David L. Morgan, Executive Director
Kentucky Heritage Council and
State Historic Preservation Officer

ERNIE FLETCHER
GOVERNOR



COMMERCE CABINET

KENTUCKY HERITAGE COUNCIL
THE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
300 WASHINGTON STREET
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40601
(502) 564-7005 (502) 564-5820 FAX
www.kentucky.gov

AUG 19 2005 PM 3:17

W. JAMES HOST
SECRETARY

DAVID L. MORGAN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR AND
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

August 17, 2005

Mr. David M. Waldner, P.E., Director
Division of Environmental Analysis
Kentucky Transportation Cabinet
200 Mero Street, 5th Floor
Frankfort, KY 40601

Re: Point of Clarification Regarding Kentucky Heritage Council Letter dated August 1, 2005 and Titled "A Phase IB Report of a Historic Structures Inventory and Cultural Historic Survey for the I-66 Corridor in Pulaski and Laurel Counties, Kentucky (Item No. 8-59.10)"

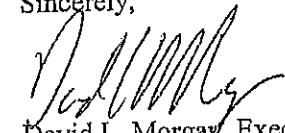
Dear Mr. Waldner:

It has been brought to my attention that a statement contained within the above referenced letter could cause some confusion and should be clarified. On page two of that letter, it states the following:

Following discussion with FHWA and KYTC, none of the alignments as proposed will adversely effect PU-71, PU-445, PU-452 and PU-458.

As a point of clarification, according to the information provided by your office on July 25, 2005, it is our determination that there will be no effect on PU-71, PU-445, PU-452 and PU-458 due to the distance between these four resources and the alternatives as proposed. Should you have any questions regarding these comments, please feel free to contact Janie-Rice Brother of my staff at (502) 564-7005 ext. 121.

Sincerely,



David L. Morgan, Executive Director
Kentucky Heritage Council and
State Historic Preservation Officer

Cc: Anthony Goodman, FHWA



TRANSPORTATION CABINET

Frankfort, Kentucky 40622
www.kentucky.gov

Ernie Fletcher
Governor

HMB Professional
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SEP - 1 2005

1033 Rich
file

Bill Nighbert
Acting Secretary

Jim Adams
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Marc Williams
Commissioner of Highways

~~Dan Druen~~
~~Commissioner of~~
~~Administrative Services~~

Paul Steely
Commissioner of Aviation

Roy Mundy
Commissioner of
Vehicle Regulation

August 29, 2005

Mr. Rich Dutton
HMB
3 HMB Circle
US 460
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

Dear Mr. Dutton:

SUBJECT: Phase IB Report of a Historic Structures Inventory and
Cultural Historic Survey for the I-66 Corridor
Pulaski/Laurel/Rockcastle Counties, Kentucky
Item No. 8-59.10

Attached please find the notification of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) for the above subject project. The SHPO is in agreement with the following Eligibility Determinations:

- Not Eligible - Sites LL-161-LL-181, LL-184-LL-231, LL-233-LL-244, PU-46-PU-49, PU-61, PU-70, PU-196, PU-204-PU-206, PU-208, PU-209, PU-212, PU-408-PU-432, PU-435, PU-437-PU-444, PU-446-PU-448, PU-451, PU-453-PU-457, PU-459-PU-461, PU-507-PU-509
- Eligible or Listed - LL-182, LL-183, LL-232, PU-60, PU-195, PU-207, PU-213 and PU-441

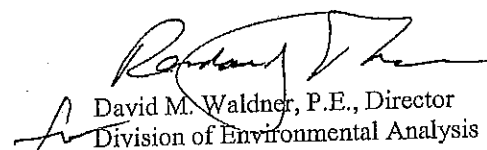
The SHPO further states that PU-71, PU-445, PU-452 and PU-458 are eligible or have previously been determined eligible. A clarification letter from the SHPO that is attached and dated August 17, 2005 concurs that the project as proposed will have No Effect on Sites PU-71, PU-445, PU-452 and PU-458. However, the project as proposed will have an Adverse Effect on the following:

- LL-182 - Alternates H and L
- LL-183 - Alternates H and L

A map showing the locations of LL-182 and LL-183 is also included in this package.

If you have any questions, please contact Rebecca Turner or me at 502-564-7250.

Very truly yours,


David M. Waldner, P.E., Director
Division of Environmental Analysis

c w/a: R Polly, R. Thomas, D. Harmon, R.H. Turner, D-8 (D. Beattie, C. Blair), WSA,
FHWA (A. Goodman)

Public Meeting Material, Press Releases
and Public Comment



6/10/03

Visit us on the web
at www.interstate66.com

**Important
Project Update
Information
Inside!**



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District 8
P.O. Box 780
Somerset, KY 42502
Phone: (606) 677-4017

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June 2003

Newsletter

PUBLIC MEETINGS REGARDING THE PROPOSED I-66 INTERSTATE FROM SOMERSET TO LONDON



WHEN: Tuesday, July 22nd, 2003 5:00 P.M. - 8:00 P.M.

WHERE: The London Community Center
529 South Main Street
London, KY 40741

WHY: For the public to review and comment on the 1000' wide bands that have been recommended by the Citizens Advisory Committee for further study as potential locations for future I-66 alignments.

WHEN: Thursday, July 24th, 2003 5:00 P.M. - 8:00 P.M.

WHERE: The Center for Rural Development
2292 South Highway 27
Somerset, KY 42501

WHY: For the public to review and comment on the 1000' wide bands that have been recommended by the Citizens Advisory Committee for further study as potential locations for future I-66 alignments.

The Transportation Cabinet, Department of Highways has scheduled two Public Information Meetings to give all interested persons an opportunity to become better informed and to express their views concerning the I-66 project.

These particular meetings will focus on the I-66 portion proposed to extend from KY 80 east of Somerset to I-75 near London, Kentucky.

Exhibits will be available for viewing and the meetings will be conducted in an "Open House" format. Attendees will be able to view the bands recommended for further study by the Citizens Advisory Committee. Attendees may come and go anytime between 5:00 P.M. and 8:00 P.M.

Your attendance and participation in these meetings is encouraged, welcomed and essential. Members of the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet will be present to answer questions.

This ad will run in the following papers:

Lexington Herald-Leader July 13

Louisville Courier Journal July 13

The Commonwealth Journal June 29
July 6
July 13
July 23

Pulaski, Somerset News Journal July 3
July 10
July 17

London Sentinel-Echo July 2
July 9
July 16

London-Laurel News Journal July 2
July 9
July 16

The Corbin Times June 30
July 7
July 14

This notice ran in the Federal Register on Monday, April 29, 2002.

Federal Register/Vol. 67, No. 82/Monday, April 29, 2002/Notices

21013



DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Federal Highway Administration

Environmental Impact Statement;
Pulaski and Laurel Counties, KY

AGENCY: Federal Highway
Administration (FHWA), DOT.
ACTION: Notice of intent.

SUMMARY: The FHWA is issuing this notice to advise the public of its intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for a proposed highway project in the south-central portion of Kentucky, between the proposed Somerset Northern Bypass and London.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Evan Wisniewski, Project Development Team Leader, Federal Highway Administration, 300 West Broadway, Frankfort, Kentucky, 40601, (502) 223-6740, e-mail: evan.wisniewski@fhwa.dot.gov; or David Beattie, Project Manager, Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, District 8, P.O. Box 780, Somerset, Kentucky, 42501, (606) 677-4017, e-mail: David.Beattie@mail.state.ky.us.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Electronic Access

An electronic copy of this document may be downloaded by using a computer, modem and suitable communications software from the Government Printing Office's Electronic Bulletin Board Service at (202) 512-1661. Internet users may reach the Office of the Federal Register's home page at <http://www.nara.gov/fedreg> and the Government Printing Office's Web page at <http://www.access.gpo.gov/nara>.

Background

The FHWA, in cooperation with the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC), will prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the proposed project to study potential transportation improvements in the northern corridor identified in the I-66 Southern

Kentucky Corridor Scoping Study, completed in June 2000. This corridor is located in the south-central portion of Kentucky, between Somerset in Pulaski County and London in Laurel County.

As part of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process, FHWA will be preparing an EIS to assess the social, economic, and environmental impacts of the proposed project. The EIS will include a reasonable range of alternatives that will address the purpose and need of the project as well as a no-build alternative.

A Public Involvement Plan, including the development of a Citizens Committee, will be established and will facilitate public involvement throughout the project development process. The resource agencies will be solicited for their input throughout the life of this project. Throughout the development process, advance notice of the time and place of public meetings and/or hearings will be given in order to provide an opportunity for citizen attendance and comments.

The Transamerica Transportation Corridor (I-66) was defined in an *Interstate 66 Feasibility Study*. This study focused on the feasibility of various alternative transportation concepts. The report recognized that further analyses could find that some individual segments of the Transamerica Transportation Corridor would be more feasible than others and would be more desirable from a state or regional perspective. The *Interstate 66 Feasibility Study* was funded through the 1991 U.S. Department of Transportation Appropriation Act.

The Transamerica Transportation Corridor extended from the East Coast to the West Coast, and was generally located between I-70 and I-40. It included a "Southern Kentucky Corridor" centered on the cities of Pikeville, Jenkins, Hazard, London, Somerset, Columbia, Bowling Green, Hopkinsville, Benton and Paducah.

The *Southern Kentucky Corridor, Economic Justification & Financial Feasibility Study, May 1997*, followed the *Interstate 66 Feasibility Study*. This study included public participation through an advisory committee, public meetings, press releases, and newsletters sent to all parties who expressed an interest in the Southern Kentucky Corridor. The study identified the Somerset to London segment (connecting the Louis B. Nunn Parkway with the Daniel Boone Parkway) of the proposed I-66 Southern Kentucky Corridor as a priority segment.

In June 2000, the *I-66 Southern Kentucky Corridor Scoping Study* (Pulaski-Laurel Counties) was completed. It developed an

environmental footprint, gathered resource agency and public input, and identified areas of concern, as well as the potential benefits of such an undertaking within the Southern Kentucky Corridor.

Letters describing the proposed action and soliciting comments will be sent to appropriate Federal, State, and local agencies, and to private organizations and citizens who have previously expressed or are known to have interest in this proposal. A series of public meetings will be held throughout the design process. In addition a public hearing will be held. Public notice will be given of the time and place of the meetings and hearing. The draft EIS will be available for public and agency review and comment prior to the public hearing. A formal scoping meeting with resource agencies will be planned for late spring 2002. Resource agencies will be notified 30 days prior to the meeting date.

To ensure that the full range of issues related to this proposed project are addressed and all significant issues identified, comments and suggestions are invited from all interested parties. Comments or questions concerning this proposed project and EIS should be directed to the FHWA at the address provided above.

(Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program Number 20.205, Highway Planning and Construction. The regulations implementing Executive Order 12372 regarding intergovernmental consultation on Federal programs and activities apply to this program)

(23 U.S.C. 315; 49 CFR 1.46)

Issued on: April 22, 2002.

Evan J. Wisniewski,

Acting Kentucky Division Administrator.

[FR Doc. 02-10410 Filed 4-26-02; 6:46 am]

BILLING CODE 4910-22-M

A version of
this notice ran
as advertising
in newspapers
during
May 2002.

I-66 CITIZEN'S ADVISORY GROUP

The I-66 Citizen's Advisory Group (CAG) consists of 20 persons, with representatives from both Somerset and London and a wide variety of interests. The group is organized into four subcommittees, each of which represents one of four major segments of interest within the community. The four subcommittees are Tourism/Economic Development; Communities; Environmental/Aesthetic; and Business. A brief synopsis of the importance of each subcommittee area of interest and the members of each subcommittee are as follows:

Chairperson: Edwin Jones

Co-Chairperson: Mark McCowan

TOURISM/ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- **Clay McKnight**
London
- **Ken Harvey**
London-Laurel County Tourism Commission
London
- **Bennie Garland**
So. Ky RECC - Community Development Specialist
Russell Springs
- **Greg Jones**
Southern Kentucky Economic Development Corp.
Somerset
- **Ned Sheehy**
Executive Director - KY Motor Transport
Association
Frankfort
- **Dan Byers**
Support Member from Consulting Team

ENVIRONMENT/AESTHETIC

- **Malvery Begley**
Kentuckians for the Commonwealth
London
- **Paul R. Feltner II**
London
- **Thomas Kean**
U.S. Forest Service
Somerset
- **Jeff Wiles**
Somerset
- **Patrick Angel**
Office of Surface Mining
London
- **Julie Flesch-Pate**
Support Member from Consulting Team

COMMUNITIES

- **Jim Costanzo**
Somerset
- **Lelan Wilson**
London
- **Verne J. Wright**
Somerset
- **Charles David Hawk**
Somerset
- **Mark McCowan**
Highlands Diversified Services
London
- **John Sacksteder**
Support Member from Consulting Team

BUSINESS

- **Carey Koplowitz**
London
- **Donald Bloomer**
Vice-President - Somerset-Pulaski Chamber of Commerce
Somerset
- **Russell Bastin**
Somerset
- **Lawrence Kuhl**
County Judge-Executive, Laurel County
London
- **Edwin Jones**
London
- **Brian Cash**
Support Member from Consulting Team

The CAG has met a total of six times over the past several months to work with the project team in the development of "bands", within which the new I-66 alignments will be located, for further environmental study. A large part of the effort was to define issues of concern for the community by which to measure impacts of the new I-66 bands. Each subcommittee developed an initial list of issues which was validated by a survey form mailed to over 11,000 persons in the corridor. Those same persons were later asked to weight the final list of issues in relative order of importance. Measurement criteria were then developed by the CAG and project team with which to measure the impacts of the project bands relative to the final list of issues. At the sixth meeting, the CAG evaluated and selected three bands each within Pulaski and Laurel Counties to carry forward into more intensive environmental study which will begin in June, 2003.

Project History

Interstate 66 (I-66) will eventually cross the nation, coast to coast. In Kentucky, I-66 will stretch from Pikeville to Paducah. The critical portion of I-66 - between Corbin and Somerset - was designated a "high priority" on the National Highway System by the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) in 1991.

As a result of ISTEA legislation, a national East-West corridor feasibility study was conducted and concluded that the entire coast-to-coast corridor did not meet the economic feasibility criteria. However, it was also determined that further analysis could find some corridor segments to be feasible from a state or regional perspective.

In 1997, The University of Kentucky Transportation Center conducted a study for KYTC that concluded the Southern Kentucky Corridor of I-66 was feasible. This study identified the Somerset to London segment as a priority segment. Based on the results of this study, funding for the continued development of a Somerset to London corridor was established through the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21).

As with previous conclusions, TEA-21 identified Somerset to London as a high priority corridor within the feasible portion of I-66. A planning study comparing alternate corridors between the two cities was completed in 2000.

Current Scope of Project

Phase 1A is currently being completed and the results will be shown to the public in the two meetings shown on the cover of this newsletter. During this phase, an environmental overview was completed for the northern corridor. This corridor, as generally identified in the 2000 planning document, was established as an approximately 5 mile wide area surrounding existing KY 80 from the east side of Somerset to a point east of the Rockcastle river and turns southeastward to I-75 south of London. Through a series of six Citizen's Committee meetings, and in conjunction with two public mailings, factors were developed by the Committee that resulted in three approximately 1000' wide bands that will have more detailed design and environmental investigation. Also included in the conclusion is an allowance for a decision of "Do Nothing". Environmental staff is initiating the detailed field investigation of these bands immediately and will be requesting access to key properties to perform their work. All will be carrying identifying letters. We appreciate your cooperation with these personnel.

The current environmental and design activities are referenced as Phase 1-B, which will culminate in an Environmental Impact Statement and finally in a Record of Decision in the Federal Register. This phase will take approximately two years to be developed. More public meetings and a public hearing will be held during this period as appropriate information or stages of the project are completed. The public will be kept abreast of the project development by regular updates of the Department's web page and through additional newsletters. Joe Cox, the Kentucky Department of Highways' Project Manager, may also be contacted at any time for current activities.

KENTUCKY TRANSPORTATION CABINET

National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 Notice

Construction of I-66 from Somerset to London

8-59.1

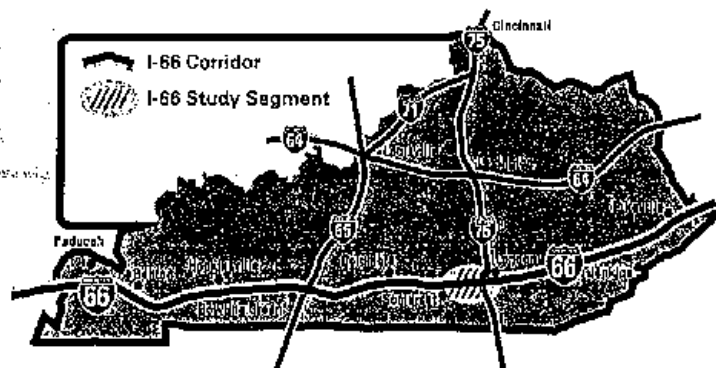


The Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC) is preparing to undertake an important series of investigations and analyses required by the National Historic Preservation Act for this project. Those activities will include (1) the identification of any historic properties in the project area, and (2) the development of mitigation measures to reduce any harmful effects. The views of the public are essential to this process --- and to an informed decision on the ultimate project outcome. Thus, over the coming months, KYTC will be making information available to the public on historic resource issues related to the project. KYTC will also be soliciting feedback from the public on the information and analyses we have presented. Please monitor the newspaper and other project information sources for information on the ongoing historic preservation review process. In addition, if you are aware of any information that you believe we should consider in this process, please provide it to the address listed below.

Some individuals and organizations also may be entitled to participate more actively in this process as "consulting parties". This would entitle them to receive specific types of information, provide comments, and consult with KYTC concerning potential mitigation measures to reduce the adverse effects of the project on historic properties. Participation as a "consulting party" may stem from a party's legal or economic relation to the project or a particular historic property, or from the party's concern with the project's effects on historic properties. If you believe that you might be entitled to participate as a "consulting party" for this project, please send a letter to the address listed below and identify the reasons why you believe you should be granted "consulting party" status no later than August 15, 2003. Finally, whether or not you participate as a "consulting party", we look forward to working with you and other members of the public to ensure that we take into account the effects of this project on our valuable historic resources.

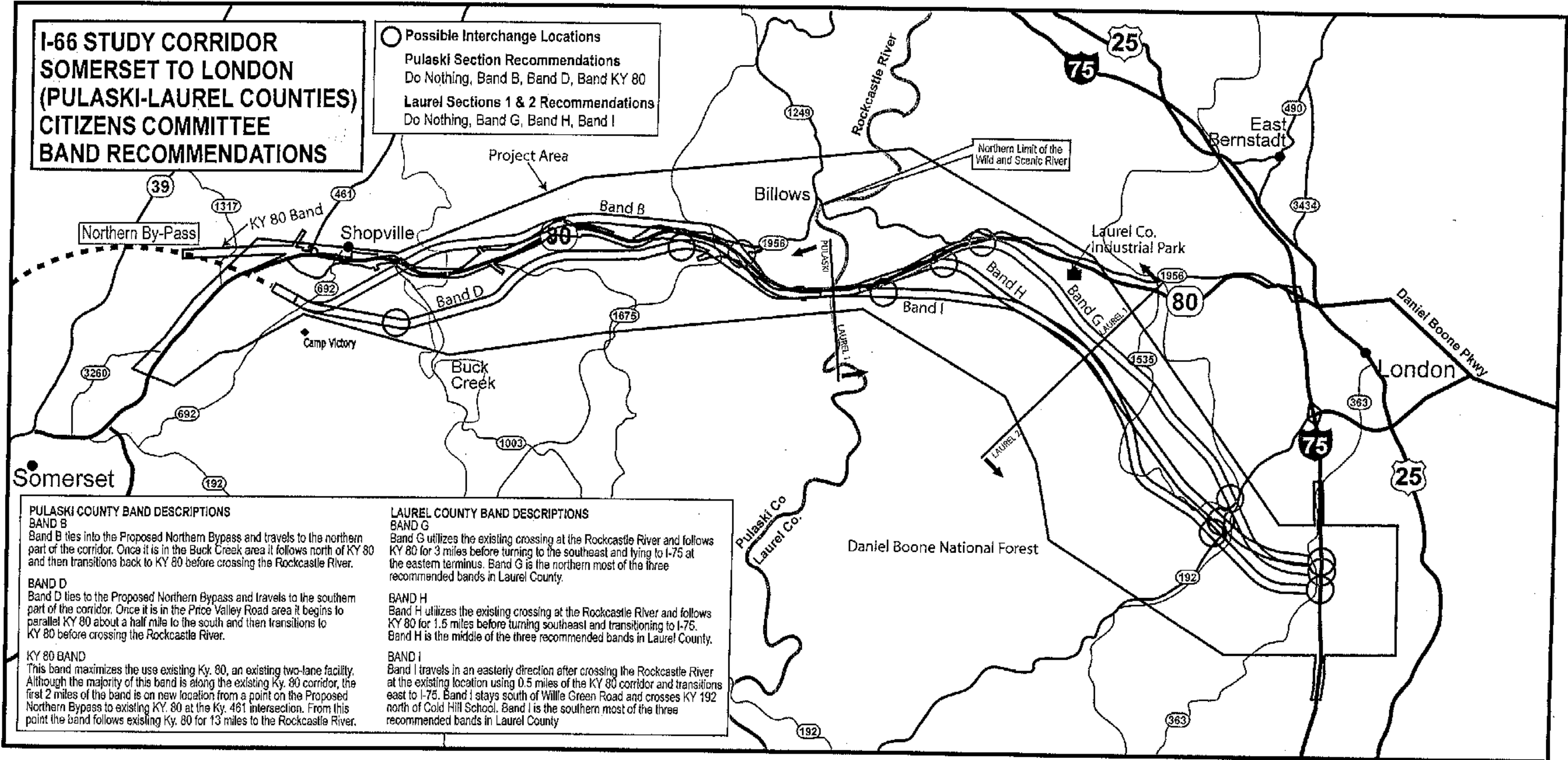
Commonwealth of Kentucky
Transportation Cabinet
Department of Highways, District 8
1660 S. Hwy 27, P.O. Box 780
Somerset, KY 42502

Attention: Cathi Blair
I-66 Project



I-66 STUDY CORRIDOR SOMERSET TO LONDON (PULASKI-LAUREL COUNTIES) CITIZENS COMMITTEE BAND RECOMMENDATIONS

- Possible Interchange Locations
- Pulaski Section Recommendations
Do Nothing, Band B, Band D, Band KY 80
- Laurel Sections 1 & 2 Recommendations
Do Nothing, Band G, Band H, Band I



PULASKI COUNTY BAND DESCRIPTIONS

BAND B
Band B ties into the Proposed Northern Bypass and travels to the northern part of the corridor. Once it is in the Buck Creek area it follows north of KY 80 and then transitions back to KY 80 before crossing the Rockcastle River.

BAND D
Band D ties to the Proposed Northern Bypass and travels to the southern part of the corridor. Once it is in the Price Valley Road area it begins to parallel KY 80 about a half mile to the south and then transitions to KY 80 before crossing the Rockcastle River.

KY 80 BAND
This band maximizes the use existing Ky. 80, an existing two-lane facility. Although the majority of this band is along the existing Ky. 80 corridor, the first 2 miles of the band is on new location from a point on the Proposed Northern Bypass to existing KY 80 at the Ky. 461 intersection. From this point the band follows existing Ky. 80 for 13 miles to the Rockcastle River.

LAUREL COUNTY BAND DESCRIPTIONS

BAND G
Band G utilizes the existing crossing at the Rockcastle River and follows KY 80 for 3 miles before turning to the southeast and tying to I-75 at the eastern terminus. Band G is the northern most of the three recommended bands in Laurel County.

BAND H
Band H utilizes the existing crossing at the Rockcastle River and follows KY 80 for 1.5 miles before turning southeast and transitioning to I-75. Band H is the middle of the three recommended bands in Laurel County.

BAND I
Band I travels in an easterly direction after crossing the Rockcastle River at the existing location using 0.5 miles of the KY 80 corridor and transitions east to I-75. Band I stays south of Willie Green Road and crosses KY 192 north of Cold Hill School. Band I is the southern most of the three recommended bands in Laurel County.

Public Comments from July 2003 Public Meetings									
Fname	Lname	For	Against	Comments	owner	user	business	farm	
Linda	Baker		1	opposed to new interchange at Ky 192		1			
Bill	Barnett		1	widen KY 80 if the road is needed, avoid KY 192			1		
Jeff	Besch	1		it will be a good highway			1		
Charles	Betch	1		improve KY 80, opposed to Band I		1			
Laney & Charlotte	Dell	1		home will likely be taken, but everything changes		1			
Leon	Brock	1		make decision quickly & get on with it		1			
John	Brown		1	improve KY 80, no interstate		1	1		
Robert	Ruis	1		build the road, we need jobs		1	1		1
Jason & Cheryl	Bullock			take home if interstate is built near		1	1		
Christi	Burkhead		1	concerned about losing a 5 generation farm		1	1		
Marilyn	Burns	1		Prefers D, avoid Shopville		1	1		
Eugene	Caldwell	1		For G, opposed to H, build quickly		1	1		1
David	Campbell		1	opposed to Band I		1	1		
Arbret & Lucille	Carler	1		favors KY 80, but would prefer 4 or 6 lanes without access control					
Jeffrey	Caudill	1		favors ex. Ky 80, prefers B&G, opposed to H, reconsider J		1			
Marlene	Caudill	1		favors KY 80 to London, use B&G, opposed to H & I		1			
Walladene	Chandler	1		the interstates were opposed in the 50's, where would we be now?			1		
Mike	Chaney		1	build a road to Mexico		1			
Angela	Chastain		1	concerned that she will not be adequately compensated, if taken		1	1		
Shawn	Chastain		1	concerned that he will not be adequately compensated, if taken		1	1		
Elmore & Regina	Clerk	1		need advance opportunity to move, if required		1	1		
Nora	Clark			avoid Maple Grove community, has historic (?) home					
Oary	Coleman			general comments about the meeting & future direction					
Sandra	Collard			requests moving the road to the north @ Buck Creek					
Eugene	Collins	1		be fair with property values		1	1		
Mark	Conley	1		use Ky 80 to London					
Marlanna	Crawford	1		use KY 80 but avoid Shopville Elementary			1		
Jackson	Denham	1		utilize KY 80 as much as possible					
Robert L.	Edwards	1		Prefers Ky 80 through north London					
Teresa	Garland			does wetland ribbons mean there home is to be taken?					
Kathryn	Hardman		1	Concerned about noise, lights & unattractive development		1			
Jason	Hawkins	1		for it only if KY 80 is used with smart growth			1		
Effie	Hensley	1		Prefers Band J, KY 192 will need to be improved		1			
Jonathan	Hensley	1		Prefers J Band, KY 192 needs to be improved		1			
Paul	Hulsey		1	particularly opposed to G			1		
Salh	Jaeger	1		project needed, concerned about band selected		1	1		1
Bob & Sharon	Kidd		1	don't want their home taken		1			
Casey	Koplowitz		1			1	1		
Sue	Koplowitz		1	detailed letter provided					
Forrester	Krakenbuhl			asked questions about the design of & ADT on KY 80					
Pat	Ledford	1		favors if it follows KY 80, opposed to route @ Willie Green & 192		1			
William	Lewis	1		get some big industries in here		1	1		
Darnell & Karen	Martin	1		willing to move, if necessary, widen Ward Cemetery Road		1			
Alan	McQueary			need better info to make long-range plans		1	1		
Harold & Jean	McWilliams	1		settle the corridor quickly so people can make plans		1	1		1
Peggy	Miller			home will be taken		1			
Bige & Bonnie	Mills		1			1			
Felido	Mize		1	worried about losing 5th generation farm		1	1		
Warren	Moore		1	widen KY 80 if the road is needed, avoid KY 192			1		
Abbey	Newman	1		would be a great thing for the economy		1	1		
Laird T.	Orr			owns 140 acres on Conrad Cemetery Road		1	1		
Raleigh & Lois	Osborne		1			1	1	1	
David	Osborne	1		widen KY 80 if the road is needed, avoid KY 192		1	1	1	
Bill	Owens	1		supports I 66 with Band I		1			
John G.	Parks	1		build - good for the community		1			
Carl (?)	Potter (?)			good meeting, when is next one		1	1		
Jerry B.	Powell			concerned about noise, when will construction begin		1	1		1
Kenneth	Reid	1		use sound barriers, good for infrastructure			1		
Rickle	Richmond		1			1	1		
Robert & Betty	Roberts	1		favors I 66, concerned about Inabright Cemetery					
Robert & Alana	Rudd	1		use KY 80 or Band B		1	1		1
Jerry	Russell			safely is major concern		1	1		
Jim	Sams	1		concerned about future of his business		1		1	
Garthia	Scarf	1		I 66 would be a big help to area		1	1		1
Sharon	Sears			need to improve KY 80 - US 461, preserve rivers & creeks		1	1		
Sue L.	Shadoan	1		favors if KY 80 is used to North of London		1	1		
Glenn	Shadoan	1		favors if existing Ky 80 used to north of London		1	1		1
Larry	Simpson			Cincinnati, Oh, Resident concerned with Karst terrain					
Bradley	Sturskin		1	use money for education			1		
Patricia	Smallwood		1						
Nancy	Smith		1	Band I takes home		1			
Jane	Sparkman		1	destroys habitat, use money for education or health care					
Robert	Spurlock	1		favors Band G			1		
Geraldine	Stewart			concerned about McDaniel Cemetery	tenant				
Danny	Stewart			no comment		1	1		1

Odell	Stogsdill	1		supports I 66 with Band B			1			1
Emanuel	Stogsdill			improve KY 80, if built - locate I 75 I.C. 1/2 way to Corbin			1	1		
Kenneth	Tate			removing too many homes, H & I divides farmlands			1	1		
Harold	Turner			improve I 75			1	1		
Mark	Turner			concerns about Karst terrain						
	unknown			spot improvements on KY 80, opposed to coming to KY 192			1	1		
	unknown			use money for education			1			
	unknown			concerned about billboards, lighting, future development, DBF			1			1
	unknown			concerned about noise, moved to country where it is quiet						
	unknown	1		advantages are immeasurable, will stimulate economy			1			
Jane Mayo	Watts			Need better proof of need, use money on poor rural roads						
Elizabeth	Watts									
Dr. Harry	Watts									
Aleda	Wells	1		Prefers Band J or KY 80 through London, people over whippersnills			1	1		
Alvin & Donna	Wells	1		Prefers J Band, comment to Patrick Angel			1			
Sherry	Whitaker	1		Just buy home if you get close, avoid cutting farms up			1	1		1
Merrill	Whitaker	1		Use KY 80, avoid Buck Cr, how is fire dept response time affected			1			
Dale E.	Whitaker		1	4 lane KY 80 without access control			1	1		1
Christy	Whitson		1	other states have determined that the route is not feasible			1			
Gordon	Wiles	1		untrained people shouldn't be making decisions for the people			1	1		
Judy	Wilson			concerned about effects on Buck Cr, Short Cr., DBF						
Billy Ray	Wilson	1		take into account all modern transportation knowledge			1			
John & Ida	Wilson	1		I 66 is good for Pulaski Co, take to 914 Bypass				1		
Wendell	Worley	1		use KY 80 north through London, avoid Band H			1			
Charlene	Worley	1		use Ky 80 to London, if goes south, use J or G, opposed to H						
Mark	Wright	1		should follow KY 192						
Verne	Wright	1		should follow KY 192						
F.E.	Yahrliu	1		announce the corridor & get it built			1			
Totals			50	36			67	50	3	13

Visit us on the web
at www.interstate66.com

**Important
Project Update
Information
Inside!**



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District 8
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Somerset, KY 42502
Phone: (606) 677-4017

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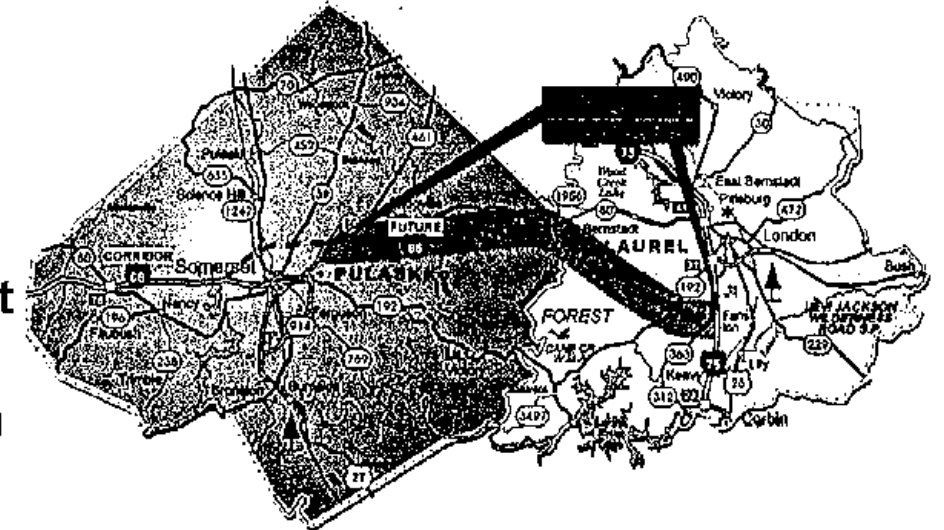
no by

November 2004



Newsletter

Study section:
Kentucky 80
East of Somerset
to I-75
South of London



www.interstate66.com

Public Meetings

Monday, November 29, 2004

5:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.
London Community Center
529 South Main Street
London, KY 40741

Tuesday, November 30, 2004

5:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.
Center for Rural Development
2292 South Highway 27
Somerset, KY 42501

Project History

The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 provided for a national East-West corridor (I-66) feasibility study which concluded that the entire coast-to-coast corridor did not meet the economic feasibility criteria. However, it was determined that further analysis could find some corridor segments to be feasible from a state or regional perspective.

In 1997, the University of Kentucky Transportation Center conducted a study for KYTC that concluded the Southern Kentucky Corridor of I-66 was feasible. The study identified the Somerset to London segment as a priority segment. Based on the results of this study, funding for the continued development of a Somerset to London corridor was established through the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21).

As with previous conclusions, TEA-21 identified the Somerset to London segment as a priority corridor within the feasible portion of I-66. A planning study comparing alternate corridors between the two cities was completed in 2000.

The environmental and design activities of Phase 1-B are underway. A Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) is scheduled to be submitted to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) in the summer of 2005.

Current Scope of Project Phase 1-B

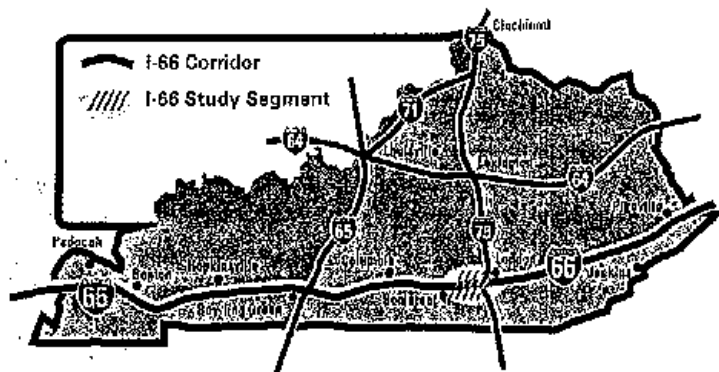


As you may recall from our June 2003 newsletter, the I-66 interstate project from Somerset to London was in Phase 1-A design. Basically, that meant that the designers and environmental personnel were studying 1,000-foot bands within the preferred corridor identified in the 2000 planning study. The information gathered during the study of the "bands" would enable our designers to develop preliminary alternates in Phase 1-B. Alternates were developed and presented to the members of the Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC) on July 13, 2004.

The CAC members reviewed and discussed the alternates shown on the map enclosed in the center of this newsletter. This development (Phase 1-B) has been initiated and is on-going. Extensive environmental surveys have been conducted on these alternates. Environmental baselines have been submitted to the Transportation Cabinet Division of Environmental Analysis for review. As they have throughout this project, the engineers will use the environmental information they receive to refine the alternates so that environmental impacts are minimized.

The upcoming meeting format is as follows:

- View design and environmental displays. Staff will be available to answer your questions from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m.
- Individual environmental and karst booths will be set up and will display an on-going PowerPoint presentation.
- A 5-minute introduction will be conducted every half hour.
- Flip charts will be available to post comments at the meeting.
- Questionnaire and comment sheets for the project will be available.



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The I-66 Citizen's Advisory Committee (CAC) consists of 20 persons, with representatives from both Somerset and London and a wide variety of interests. The group is organized into four subcommittees, each of which represents one of four major segments of interest within the community. The four subcommittees are Tourism/Economic Development; Communities; Environment/Aesthetic; and Business.

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Office of Surface Mining
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BUSINESS

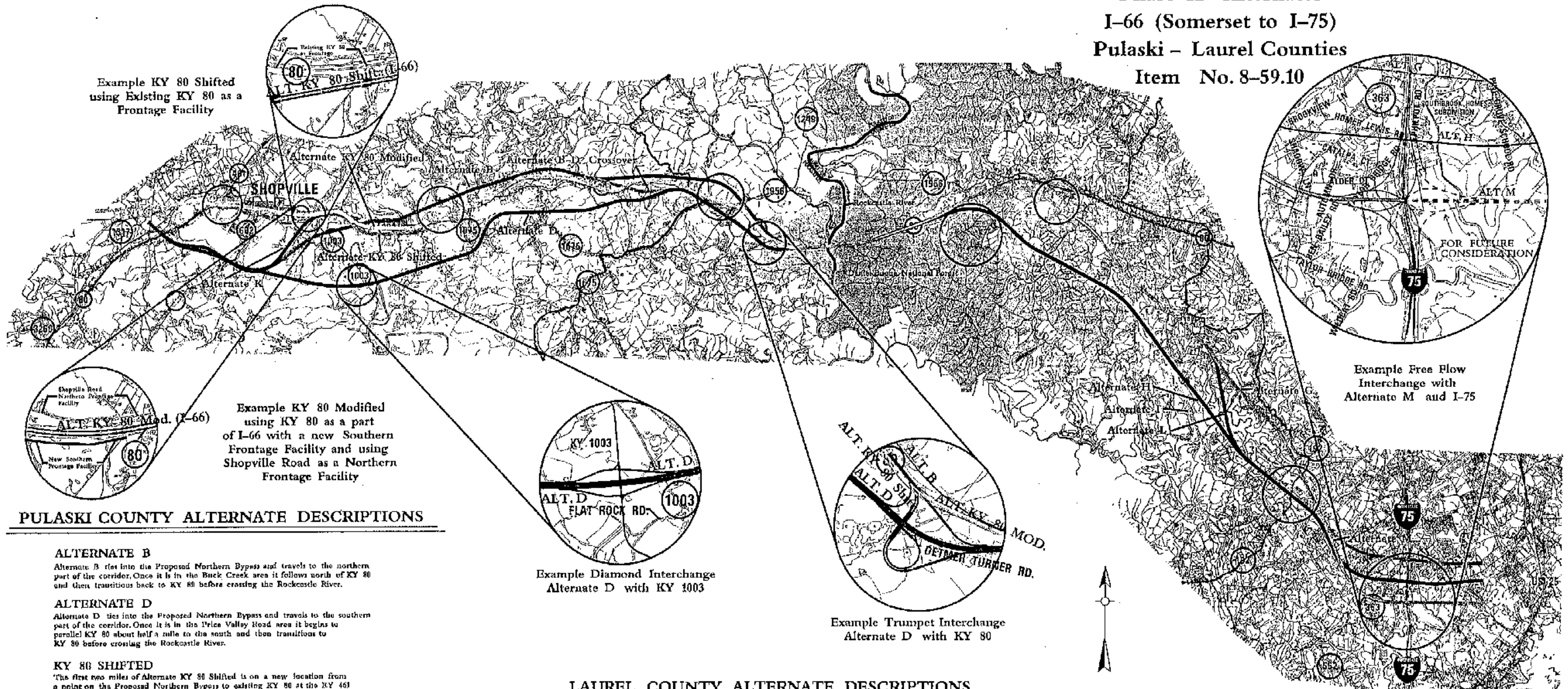
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Somerset
- **Lawrence Kuhl**
County Judge-Executive, Laurel County
London
- **Edwin Jones**
London
- **Brian Cash**
Support Member from Consulting Team

DISTRICT OFFICE CONTACTS

Information is available at the District 8 (Somerset) and District 11 (Manchester) offices. You can contact Joe Cox, Project Manager, at the Somerset District office at 1660 US 27. Mr. Cox can also be reached by phone at 606-877-4017, or by email at Joe.Cox@ky.gov. You can also find information at the Manchester District office, located at 100 Railroad Avenue. The contact person for the Manchester office is Joel Holcomb, Preconstruction Branch Manager, and he can be reached at 606-598-2145 or Joel.Holcomb@ky.gov. Written and oral comments can be submitted to these contacts at any time during this process.

Visit us on the web at www.interstate66.com

Phase 1B Alternates
I-66 (Somerset to I-75)
Pulaski - Laurel Counties
Item No. 8-59.10



PULASKI COUNTY ALTERNATE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATE B

Alternate B rises into the Proposed Northern Bypass and travels to the northern part of the corridor. Once it is in the Buck Creek area it follows north of KY 80 and then transitions back to KY 80 before crossing the Rockcastle River.

ALTERNATE D

Alternate D ties into the Proposed Northern Bypass and travels to the southern part of the corridor. Once it is in the Price Valley Road area it begins to parallel KY 80 about half a mile to the south and then transitions to KY 80 before crossing the Rockcastle River.

KY 80 SHIFTED

The first two miles of Alternate KY 80 Shifted is on a new location from a point on the Proposed Northern Bypass to existing KY 80 at the KY 461 Intersection. The Alternate runs parallel to KY 80 while utilizing KY 80 as a frontage road throughout the alignment. It transitions back to KY 80 about 4000' past Tommy Rock Church Road before crossing the Rockcastle River.

KY 80 MODIFIED

The first two miles of Alternate KY 80 Modified is on a new location from a point on the Proposed Northern Bypass to existing KY 80 at the KY 461 Intersection. This Alternate utilizes KY 80 as part of the Interstate while providing a frontage road throughout the alignment to the north. This alignment crosses the Rockcastle River at KY 80.

ALTERNATE K

Alternate K follows Alternates B to Dooley Knob then travels north and follows KY 80 Modified to the Rockcastle River.

ALTERNATE B-D CROSSOVER

Alternate B-D Crossover follows Alternate B until it is in the Price Valley Road area. It then travels approximately 1.7 miles, crossing KY 80, and joins Alternate D 3500' prior to Sandy Gap Road. It then continues to follow Alternate D until it crosses the Rockcastle River.

Example Diamond Interchange
Alternate D with KY 1003

Example Trumpet Interchange
Alternate D with KY 80

LAUREL COUNTY ALTERNATE DESCRIPTIONS

ALTERNATE G

Alternate G utilizes the existing crossing at the Rockcastle River and follows KY 80 for 3 miles before turning to the southeast and tying to I-75 at the eastern terminus. Alternate G is the northern most of the three recommended alternates in Laurel County.

ALTERNATE H

Alternate H utilizes the existing crossing at the Rockcastle River and follows KY 80 for 1.5 miles before turning southeast and transitioning to I-75. Alternate H is the middle of the three recommended alternates in Laurel County.

ALTERNATE I

Alternate I travels in an easterly direction after crossing the Rockcastle River at the existing location using 0.5 miles of the KY 80 corridor and transitions east to I-75. Alternate I stays south of Willie Green Road and crosses KY 192 north of Cold Hill School. Alternate I is the southern most of the three recommended alternates in Laurel County.

ALTERNATE L

Alternate L begins by following Alternate G from the Rockcastle River to KY 1535. The alignment then turns South to cross Sinkling Creek and joins Alternate H approximately 1400' prior to Willie Green Road. After crossing Maple Grove Road, Alternate L continues South to intersect Alternate I close to D. Sizemore Road and follows Alternate I to I-75 and the end of the project. This option uses the interchange layout of Alternate G for KY 80, Alternate H for KY 192, and Alternate I for the I-75 interchange layout.

ALTERNATE M

Alternate M follows Alternate G from the Rockcastle River to approximately Gregory Lane and continues South to join Alternate I close to D. Sizemore Road. Alternate M follows Alternate I to I-75 and the end of the project. This option uses the interchange layout of Alternate G for KY 80 and KY 192 while moving to Alternate I for the I-75 interchange layout.

LEGEND

—	Alternate B	—	Alternate G
—	Alternate D	—	Alternate H
—	Alternate B-D Crossover	—	Alternate I
—	Alternate KY 80 Modified	—	Alternate J
—	Alternate KY 80 Shifted	—	Alternate M
—	Alternate K	○	Interchange Locations
■	Communities	○	KY 80 Alternates
■	Daniel Boone National Forest Area	■	Land Owned By Daniel Boone National Forest

Environmental Update

Numerous environmental studies have been conducted and completed over the past year. The Kentucky Transportation Cabinet and its consultants have also continued to meet with various resource agencies throughout the year including the US Forest Service, US Fish and Wildlife Service and the Kentucky Division of Water (including Wild Rivers Section).

Significant information was gathered in areas of historic structures, archaeology, hazardous material, aquatic systems, threatened and endangered species, air quality, traffic noise and karst.

Some of our more recent findings include:

1) Terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems were surveyed for threatened and endangered species in the project area. Bat surveys of listed species recovered the federally endangered Gray bat, the state special concern species Rafinesque big-eared bat, and the state threatened Evening bat. Mussel surveys were conducted at nine locations in Buck Creek, Sinking Creek and the Rockcastle River. A fresh dead Cumberlandian combshell (federally endangered) was found at Alternative D's crossing of Buck Creek. Fresh dead fluted kidney shells (state endangered) were found at the Buck Creek crossings of Alternatives K, KY80 Modified, KY80 Shifted and B. The occurrence of fresh dead shells suggests the presence of live populations nearby. No evidence of listed mussels was found at any crossings of the Rockcastle River or Sinking Creek. State listed plants were identified at several locations throughout the project corridor.

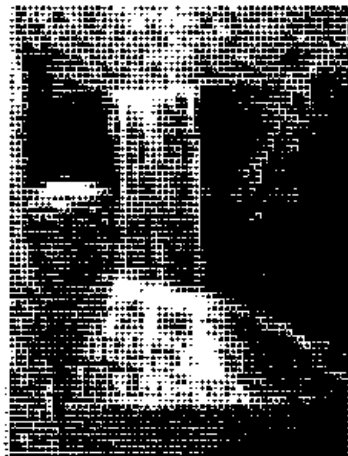
2) An extensive karst survey was conducted in October 2003. The purpose of this karst survey was to locate cave openings, sinkholes and other karst features throughout the project area and to investigate the ecology of the cave systems. A total of 1129 karst features were documented during the survey, including 190 caves in Pulaski County. The cave fauna survey was conducted in over 40 caves and several previously unidentified species were recovered as a result.

3) Historic and archaeological resources have been identified through an extensive survey of the project area. The first meeting of the Section 106 process was held on October 12, 2004. The Section 106 process investigates the project's effects on historic resources and provides the opportunity for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to comment on the project prior to implementation. Involvement in the Section 106 process provides consulting parties the opportunity to review project documentation and reports pertaining to the assessment of historic resources and, in turn provide information and assist in obtaining a consensus with project decisions involving historic resources. Section 106 and consulting party status request information was made a part of the approximately 12,000 newsletters mailed in July 2003, as well as two public meetings held in July 2003.



Two new maternity colonies for the Rafinesque's big-eared bat (*Corynorhinus rafinesquii*) were located by the I-66 Ecological Team during field investigations. The Rafinesque's big-eared bat is a federal species of management concern, a state species of special concern, and is listed on the Forest Service's Sensitive Species List. An important site for this species was protected with a bat friendly gate erected by the Forest Service after it was identified by I-66 project biologists.

The Pottsville Escarpment which runs through the I-66 project is characterized by deeply cut streams which form impressive cliffs and numerous waterfalls. The I-66 team is working toward avoidance and minimization of impacts to unique geologic features into the alignment location and design of potential build alternatives.



The presence of the Kentucky Lady's slipper (*Cypripedium kentuckiense*) was reported nearby the project during agency coordination. This orchid is listed as a state species of concern and is listed on the Forest Service's Sensitive Species List. The spanning of floodplains and appropriate minimization and mitigation of stream impacts if a build alternative is selected will help to protect habitat for this rare plant.

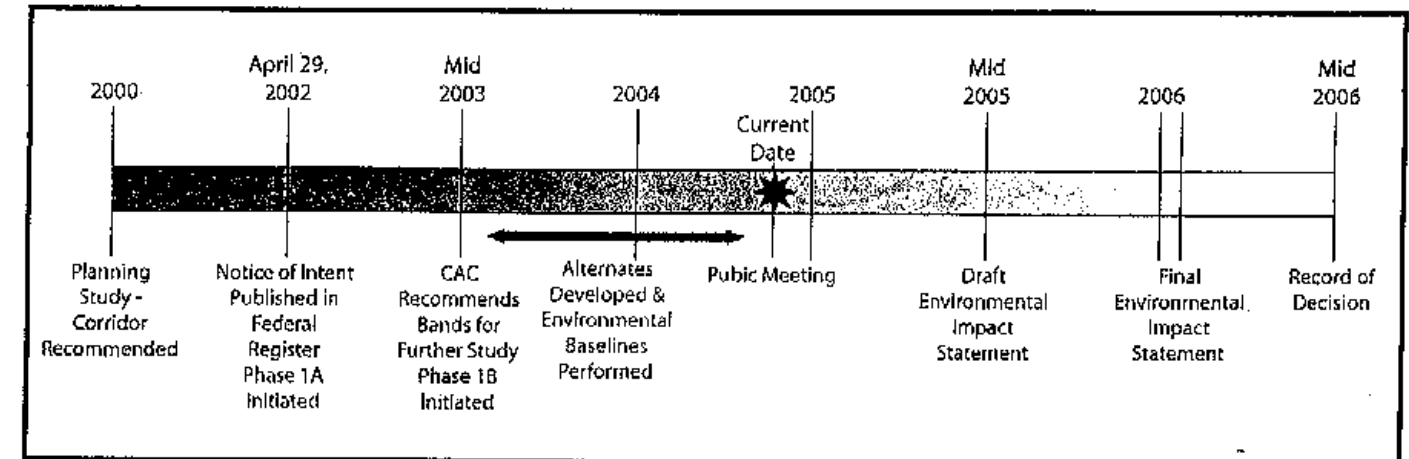
Public Involvement

As you may know, public involvement is a key component in the development of any transportation project. As part of our public involvement program, the KYTC has endeavored to present the public many different opportunities and methods to obtain information and to provide input on this project. This newsletter* is but one of our "tools" that we use for this purpose. Other tools and/or methods that the Cabinet has used and will continue to use are:

- **Citizens Advisory Committee (CAC)** - A group of 20 local citizen representatives has been created to represent other citizens affected or otherwise interested in this project. The purpose of the group is to assess detailed information presented by the KYTC and its consultants, voice the ideas and concerns of members of the community, and make formal recommendations to the KYTC regarding project alternatives. Comments and concerns can be submitted to any CAC member, who in turn, will submit those comments to the Project Manager. Nine meetings have been held to date.
- **Project Newsletter** - The first newsletter for this project, which was mailed to approximately 12,000 people, was published in June 2003.
- **Public Meetings** - During Phase I designs, two series of public meetings were held June 17 & 18, 2002 and July 22 & 24, 2003.

*This is the second in a series of newsletters expected to be published throughout the environmental and design phases of this project.

Project Timetable



Engineering Update

Over the past year, project designers have been developing preliminary alternatives for proposed I-66. The alternates have been developed from the Citizens Advisory Committee Bands that were recommended last summer. The recommended bands represented an approximate area 1,000 feet in width. The alternates that were developed within these bands represent a much smaller area, ranging from approximately 200 to 400 feet in width, depending on the terrain. The alternates have been engineered to interstate standards and represent the approximate location where I-66 can be located within the bands. Alternates have been developed within the bands to avoid or minimize impacts to various environmental and social factors, such as relocations, impacts to historical properties, impacts to the natural environment, and other environmental factors. The alternates are preliminary at this point and will be refined as new environmental and other information is identified in order to minimize environmental impacts.

Definitions

CORRIDORS

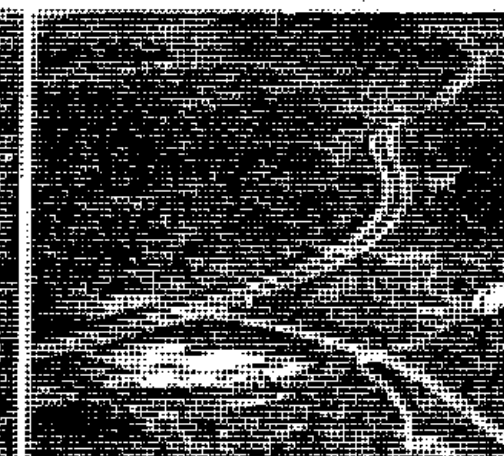
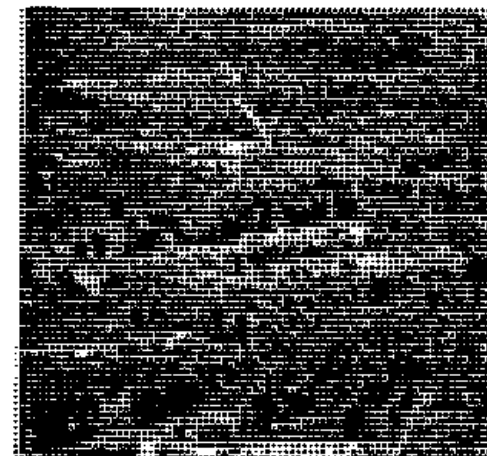
3-4 mile wide areas identified in the Planning Study in 2000. The N-4 corridor from the planning study was recommended for further study.

BANDS

1,000 feet wide areas within the recommended corridor developed during Phase 1A of the project in 2003.

ALTERNATES

Approximately 200 to 400 feet wide areas within the bands that represent the preliminary location where I-66 may be located within the bands.





Pulaski – Laurel Counties
I-66 from KY 80 East of Somerset to I-75 South of London
Public Meeting #3
November 29 and 30, 2004



Project Goals

- Improve accessibility and traffic flow to the cities of Somerset, Corbin and London
- Improve accessibility to tourism and recreational facilities in the region
- Improve highway access to enhance economic development potential for counties throughout southeast Kentucky
- Accommodate increasing traffic and truck volumes by diverting traffic to an interstate facility
- Improve travel safety by providing a safer travel route

General Items

Pulaski County – Somerset Northern Bypass at KY 80 to Rockcastle River - Approximately 14 miles
Laurel County - Rockcastle River at KY 80 to I-75 – Approximately 15 miles
I-66 Typical Section – 4 lane divided highway with 60ft depressed median
Fully Controlled Access Facility (No intersections – Interchanges Only), Design Speed - 70 mph

Public Involvement

Citizens Advisory Group (C.A.G.) - Nine meetings to this point, Began in October 2002 and will continue through the current phase, which has been designated as Phase 1B
Public Meeting 1 – June 17/18, 2002
Public Meeting 2 – July 22/24, 2003
Public Meeting 3 – November 28/29, 2004
Public Hearing – Scheduled for Late 2005

Project Status

The project team has developed the bands presented at the previous public meeting into more detailed "alternates" which include a location of I-66 and interchange concepts. The environmental work continues as the baseline studies are being completed and beginning the review process. Detailed cost estimates have not been developed at this point, however the Planning Study in 2000 estimated the cost of Right of Way, Utility Relocation, and Construction to be approximately \$22 million per mile of I-66.

Extension of I-66 East of I-75

I-66, from Somerset to I-75, includes an Area of Potential Effect (A.P.E.) identified for Phase 1 Design and Environmental Investigation that extends approximately 1 mile East of I-75. The information gathered within the A.P.E. along with existing data from the Planning Study in 2000 have been incorporated into the current design to identify major areas of concerns and not preclude decisions east of I-75. Concerns further east than the one mile investigated in this project allow for flexibility in the location of I-66 that would be independent of the interchange location with I-75. Currently, the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet's Six Year Plan does not include a project to extend I-66 to the Daniel Boone Parkway, but will gladly receive comments concerning issues East of I-75.

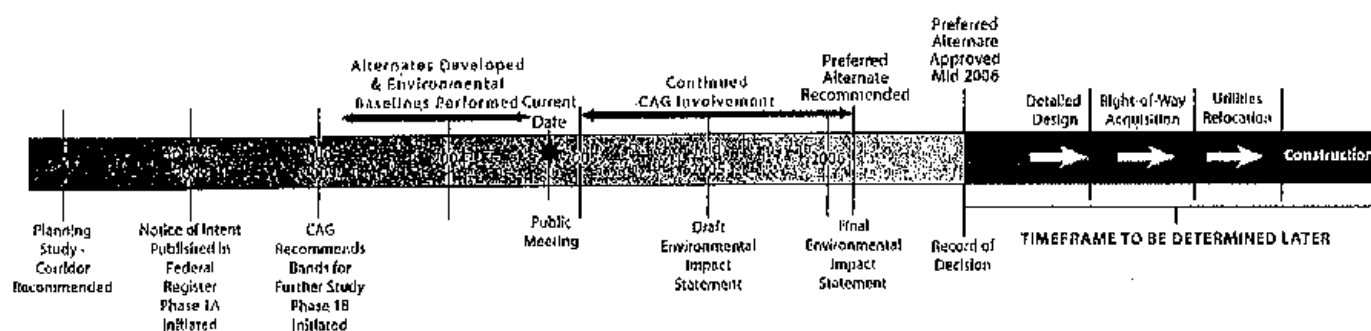
Next Steps

The project team will review the comments received from this public meeting and apply them in the decision making process of selecting alternates to be carried forward in the design process. More detail will be incorporated into the design and cost estimates developed for Right of Way Acquisition, Utility Relocation, and Construction. The draft EIS will be developed for an anticipated submittal of Mid 2005.

Schedule and Funding

The remaining schedule for Phase 1B is shown below. A schedule for Phase 2 (Final Design) items including Right of Way Acquisition, Utility Relocation, and Construction has not been determined at this point. Funds have been allocated through Phase 1 Design and Environmental, but have not been made available for the remainder of the project.

I-66 Project Timeline



QUESTIONNAIRE
Pulaski – Laurel Counties
I-66 from KY 80 East of Somerset to I-75 South of London
Public Meeting #3
November 29 and 30, 2004



Name: _____

Address: _____

Public Meeting Attended: London (29th) ☐ Somerset (30th) ☐ Did Not Attend Meetings ☐

Please check any of the categories that apply to you:

- ☐ I live within the proposed corridor
- ☐ I own or operate a business within the proposed corridor
- ☐ I drive the KY 80 corridor regularly
(If so, how many times per week _____)
- ☐ I have property that could be directly affected by one of the proposed alternates
(If so, which alternate or alternates _____)
- ☐ Other, please explain _____

Do you have any additional questions concerning the project that were not answered at the public meeting?

Please provide any comments you have on the Alternates or project (use additional sheets if necessary)

THANKS AGAIN FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION!

All questionnaires may be returned tonight or by mail by December 31st to:

Joe Cox, Project Manager
Kentucky Department of Highways
P.O. Box 780
Somerset, Kentucky 42502

I-66 November 2004 Comments from Public Meeting #3

First Name	Last Name	Street	City	State	Zip	Comment	Meeting	1	2	3	3a	4	4a	Other
Jay & Brenda	Adams	164 Old Bank Road	Somersel	KY	42601	Against alternate K	Somersel	x		x	7	x	K	
Kelth	Amburgay	2137 Coburn Boulevard Apt. 1	Lexington	KY	40502	Against the project.	None							Camper
Jonathan	Arnott	P.O. Box 903	Somersel	KY	42502	Supports the project, prefers alternate D.	Somersel			x	5			
Deanna	Bennett	78 White Spencer road	KY	KY	40740	None	London	x				x		
Betty	Blunsold	P.O. Box 231	E. Bamsadt	KY	40729	Against project, affects family farm, expanded ex. Ky 80	London					x	G, H	
Dennis	Burgess	11416 Hwy 30 W. Ste. 2	Annville	KY	40402	Against the project	None			x				
Ryan	Burgess	11416 Hwy 30 W. Ste. 2	Annville	KY	40402	Against the project	None			x				
Gayla	Cassell	P.O. Box 108	Oakland	KY	42159	comment block said "see other side" - but there was no additional page.	None							Lives in Warren County, which will also have I-66.
Wayne	Cornell	1315 Taylor Bridge Road	London	KY	40744	Against the project, red light needed at KY 393	London	x				x	M	
Madeline	Cornell	1315 Taylor Bridge Road	London	KY	40744	Against the project, red light needed at KY 393	London	x				x	M	
Ben	Cox	812 Circencester	Middletown	KY	40355	Concerns about Ward Cemetery and wants the project to avoid it.	None							Ward Cemetery, family members buried there.
Barbara	Davis	381 Old Hwy 26	Cordun	KY	40701-4827	Against the project.	None			x	4			
Anthony	Del Spina	500 Roberts Bend Road	Burnside	KY	42519	Property affected, wants an enlarged project map.	Somersel		x			x	D	
Billy	Falkner	1305 Cold Hill Road	London	KY	40741-9745	Against the project.	London							
Howard	Floss	231 Highway 1003	Somersel	KY	42501	Follow ky 80 or use southern route	Somersel	x	x	x	6	x		
Al	Fried	3085 Pine Hill Road	Somersel	KY	42503	Against alternate D, for alternates K and B. Likes the idea of frontage roads.	Somersel	x		x	2	x		
Carl	Garland	530 White Oak Road	London	KY	40741	Concerns about Band G, property value, avoid homes on White Oak	London	x		x	13	x	G	
Teresa	Garland	530 White Oak Road	London	KY	40741	Concerns about Band G, property value, avoid homes on White Oak	London	x		x	13	x	G	
Justin	Garland	530 White Oak Road	London	KY	40741	Against the project.	London	x				x	G	
Douglas	Garnett	222 Sunny Brook Circle	London	KY	40744-7823	Concerns about alternate G and the right-of-way process	London	x				x	G	
Jamies	Garrison	303 Main Street	Manchester	KY	40962	Supports the project.	London			x				
Joan	Garrison	P.O. Box 678	Mount Vernon	KY	40458	Against the project.	None			x	4			Do not build.
Josh	Garrison	P.O. Box 679, Hwy 1328	Mount Vernon	KY	40458	Against the project.	None			x	3			Do not build.
Connda	Gentry	851 Maple Grove School Road	London	KY	40744	Supports the project, would like to stay informed of project plans, decisions and meetings.	London	x				x	H, L, M	
Zach	Gentry	P.O. Box 61	Brookhead	KY	40469	Against the project.	None			x				
Garnett	Gibson	005 Baker Ridge Road	Keavy	KY	40737	None.	London					x	G	
Mike	Greenwell	238 Big Eddy	Frankfort	KY	40601	Against the project.	None			x				
Jennifer	Harris	174 Brookside Drive	London	KY	40744	Supports expansion of Ky-80 to four lanes.	None			x				
Ken	Harvey	140 W. Daniel Boone Parkway	London	KY	40744	Supports the project.	London	x		x				
Carolyn	Hawk	448 Slab Road	Somersel	KY	42501	Concerns about right-of-way and would like a detailed map.	Somersel	x		x	5	x	80 mod., 80 shifted	
Stacie	Hays	620 Darnell Street	London	KY	40741	Against the project.	None			x	2			
Jim	Hays	620 Darnell Street	London	KY	40741	Against the project.	None			x	2			
Anna	Hicks	1245 Maple Grove Road	London	KY	40741	Wants to know when a decision will be made.	London					x	H, M	
Jeff & Tracy	House	281 Pine Grove School Road	London	KY	40744	Against the project.	London					x	G, H	
John	Inabrit	5441 Hwy 182	Somersel	KY	42501	Against the project.	Somersel							
Tim	Johnson	6301 KY Hwy 677 W	Annville	KY	40402	Against the project.	None			x				
Dea	Johnson	6391 KY Hwy 677 W	Annville	KY	40402	Against the project.	None			x				
L.L.	Keuffner	176 N. Mt. Taber Road #20	Lexington	KY	40509	Against the project.	London			x	10			Considering buying a farm near Shopville.
Jack	Kieffer	Route 5 Box 422	Livingston	KY	40446-8506	Against the project.	London			x	3, 4			
Carry	Koprowitz	4853 White Oak Road	London	KY	40741	Against the project and curious about the cost-benefit.	London	x		x	10+			
Susan	Koprowitz	4853 White Oak Road	London	KY	40741	Against the project and curious about the cost-benefit.	London	x		x	10+			
Forster	Krahenbuhl	451 Parkside Road	London	KY	40744-9289	Against the project.	London							Taxpayer
Angela	Lakes	11415 Hwy 30 W	Annville	KY	40402	Against the project.	None			x				
Wavelene	Lakes	11785 Hwy 30 W	Annville	KY	40402	Against the project.	None			x				
Kelth	Lakes	11415 Hwy 30 W	Annville	KY	40402	Against the project.	None			x				
Shenil	Lakes	11785 Hwy 30 W	Annville	KY	40402	Against the project.	None			x	2, 3			
Esia	Lowson	4735 Keavy Road	London	KY	40744	Wants to know when a decision will be made.	London	x						
Dameu & Karen	Martin	408 Sunny Brook Circle	London	KY	40744	Supports the project, wants an enlarged map.	London	x				x	G	
Marjorie	Mastle	1212 Dennison Lane	London	KY	40741	Supports the project.	London					x	H, I	
Nail & Edith	Nellock	308 Tara Estates	London	KY	40744-8185	Concerns about Ward Cemetery and wants the project to avoid it.	None							Ward Cemetery, family members buried there.
Robert	McQueen Jr.	4678 Keny Road	London	KY	40741	Concerns about acquisition and when the decision will be made.	London	x				x	L, M	
Jeff & Peggy	Miller	1102 Maple Grove School Road	London	KY	40744-8932	Against the project.	London	x				x	H	
Carol	Mills	177 Maple Grove Road	London	KY	40744	Supports alternate I.	London					x	G, H, L, M	
Boyd Roy	Miracle	4106 Keavy Road	London	KY	40744-7027	None.	London	x				x	M, H	
Frank & Joan	Newberry	2256 Keavy Road	London	KY	40741	Concerns about when a decision will be made, acquisition, and the start of construction.	London	x				x	G	
Brenda	Overbay	572 Pine Grove School Road	London	KY	40744	Supports alternate M.	London			x	5	x	G, H	
Wanda	Owens	2833 Ringgold Road	Somersel	KY	42503	Against the project.	Somersel	x	x	x		x		

I-66 November 2004 Comments from Public Meeting #3

First Name	Last Name	Street	City	State	Zip	Comment	Meeting	1	2	3	3a	4	4a	Other
Jim & Sara	Pape	305 Harris Court	Somersel	KY	42501	Concerns about property values and when the decision will be made.	Somersel	x		x	2-4	x		O, 80 shifted
Oscar	Parman	1061 McGill Wyan Road	London	KY	40744	Against the project, widen ex. Ky 80	London	x						
Louisa	Parman	410 White Oak Road	London	KY	40741	Against the project, wants to save homes in band G. Also concerns about funding.	None	x		x	8	x	G	
Albert	Parman	410 White Oak Road	London	KY	40741	Against the project, avoid homes along White Oak on All. G	London	x		x	8	x	G	
Rick	Parman	860 White Oak Road	London	KY	40741	Against the project.	London	x		x	6	x	G	
Jason	Philbeck	P.O. Box 1718	Mount Vernon	KY	40458	Against the project.				x				Do not build.
Amy Jo	Philbeck	P.O. Box 1715	Mount Vernon	KY	40458	Against the project.				x	2			Do not build.
Roy & Peggy	Pope	24 Donald Court	London	KY	40744	Did not learn anything at the meeting.		x				x	L, M	
Chris	Ramsey	212 Ohio Street	Somersel	KY	42501	Against alternate D.	Somersel					x	D	
Margarita	Robinson		Brookhead	KY	40469	Against the project, just not passing lanes to ex. Road	None			x	1			Do not build.
Jacob	Royce	Rt. 3 Box 328 529 Jesse Ln Drive	Lexington	KY	40503	Against the project.	None			x	1			
Robert & Alana	Rudd	P.O. Box 215	Pittsburg	KY	40755	Supports the project and the riding of 80 with service roads paralleling I-66	London			x		x		
Tim	Samples	200 Reach Tree Lane	Cordun	KY	40701-8400	Against the project and questions the return on investment of I-66.	London							Taxpayer with an avid interest in how tax dollars are spent especially in regard to projects that affect the environment and natural habitat of animals.
Eldon	Sams	1508 White Green Road	London	KY	40741	Against the project, expand ex. KY 80	London	x		x		x	I	
Joe Frank	Scall	288 Whitson School Road	London	KY		Supports the project.	London	x		x	4-5	x	L	
JoWayne	Scheil	230 Pine Grove School Road	London	KY	40744	Supports alternate I.	London	x					G, H	
Wayne	Sizemore	551 Pine Grove School Road	London	KY	40744	Prefers mt. 80 mod., but supports the project.	London	x	x			x	G, H	
Geraldine	Stewart	282 Ward Cemetery Road	London	KY	40744-8845	Concerns about the cemetery and right-of-way relocation.	London	x						Has rented this property for 23 years.
Emanuel	Stopsell	580 North Shopville Road	Somersel	KY	42503	Shared opinion on traffic flow with various alternatives.	Somersel	x		x	10-14	x	80 alt.	Concerns for 464 loop and exchange traffic.
Ordel	Stoppell	454 Herin Lane	Somersel	KY	42501	Supports the project.	Somersel	x		x	6			Advocate for cave, karst, and national forest protection and federal taxpayer.
Theresa	Treacy	R.R. 1 Box 216 A	Goleons	IL	62038	Against the project.	None							
Mark	Turner	M.S., P.G. markturner@yahoo.com	Wilmington	DE		Various concerns about forest assessments.	None							
Jim	Vaught	1278 Lower Lino Cr. Road	Somersel	KY	42503-5546	Supports the project, prefers alternate D.	Somersel	x		x	5	x		
Ordel	Veney	14885 E. Hwy 80	Somersel	KY	42601	None.	Somersel	x		x		x		Kentucky citizen, frequent user of Daniel Boone National Forest.
Jane Marie	Watts	740 Foraker Road	Frankfort	KY	40601	Against the project.	London							
Gordon	Wiles	108 Wildwood Drive	Somersel	KY	42503	Supports the project.	Somersel						x	
Kelth	Woodlee	77 Fox Lane	London	KY		Concerns about the cost and need for I-66. Wants the expansion of KY 80.	London	x				x	H	
W.C.	Wyant Jr.	3074 W. Laurel Road	London	KY	40741-9707	Against the project.	London	x				x	H	
Linda	York	938 Roy Dugger Road	London	KY	40741	Against the project.	London	x						
Kentucky Heartwood		Box 15712	Lockland	OH	45215	Against destroying any of the forest.	None							

January 17, 2004

Mr. Joe Cox, P.E.
Kentucky Department of Highways
1660 S Highway 27
PO Box 780
Somerset, Kentucky 42502

Subject: Pulaski - Laurel Counties
I-66 from Somerset to London
Public Meeting Summary
November 29 & 30, 2004
Item No. 8-059.20

Dear Mr. Cox:

A summary of the individual comments received from the recent public meetings are attached and a discussion of the findings from those comments follows in the remainder of this letter.

In all, 268 people signed as in attendance at the public meeting held in London on November 29. An additional 82 people signed as in attendance at the meeting in Somerset on November 30. As a result of those meetings, 86 individual comment cards were submitted to the Transportation Cabinet prior to the December 31 deadline. In addition to these 86 comments, a letter was also received from a representative of Kentucky Heartwoods with specific concerns about the project and a resolution was sent from Wayne County and signed by County Judge/Executive Bruce Ramsey endorsing the construction of I-66.

43 people who responded had attended the November 29 meeting in London, 16 people had attended the November 30 meeting in Somerset, and 22 had not attended either meeting. Five did not comment whether they had attended any meetings or not.

In total, 47 comments were received that opposed the project and 16 supported the project. Many comments addressed specific alternatives that were either supported or opposed, but there was no overwhelming support or opposition to any single alternative. The greatest recommendation for alternatives was to widen existing KY 80 to four lanes; however, many of these recommendations were to carry this into London and were not addressing the lane needs as an interstate consideration. Among the 86 responses, 25 were received from 2 or more people living at the same addresses amongst 10 separate households. Of these 25 responses, all were from individuals that were opposed to the project. Many of those that opposed the project demanded more information on cost-benefit ratios.

The next largest item of discussion related to right-of-way issues. Many questioned when they would finally know whether they were affected or not. Two were

concerned about the Ward and McDaniels cemeteries. Two letters addressed direct concerns about the karst terrain. Many were concerned about the impacts to the Daniel Boone National Forest.

The comment cards polled specific items. These items are numbered as 1 -- 4 on the attached sheets. The items and the totals of individuals that responded to them follows:

- 1) Live within the proposed corridor -- 40
- 2) Own or operate a business within the proposed corridor -- 4
- 3) Drives the corridor regularly -- 46
- 4) Has property that could be affected -- 40

Of the 40 individuals that indicated that they live within the proposed corridor, 8 people indicated their support for the project and 15 were opposed. Only 1 of the 4 business owners indicated a preference and he was opposed. Of the 46 individuals that drove the corridor on a regular basis, 7 indicated their support of the project and 28 were opposed. Of the 40 individuals that could be directly affected, 7 supported the project and 11 were opposed.

If additional data is required, please advise.

Sincerely,

John. B. Sacksteder

Cc - David Kratt
Joel Holcomb
Mary Murray
Cathi Blair
Dean Croft
Richard Sutherland
Dan Byers
Doug Gabbert
Darrell Tracy
Rich Dutton



KENTUCKY TRANSPORTATION CABINET
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40622
WWW.KENTUCKY.GOV

ERNE FLETCHER
GOVERNOR

MAXWELL C. BAILEY
SECRETARY

MEMORANDUM

MEMO TO: Ken Sperry, Director
Division of Highway Design
Frankfort, Kentucky

ATTN: Julie Sexton

FROM: Joe A. Cox, P.E. *Joe A Cox*
Project Manager
District 8, Somerset

DATE: March 9, 2005

SUBJECT: Pulaski/Laurel Counties
I-66 (Somerset to London)
Item No. 8-59.10

Attached please find the District's Recommendation as a result of the Public Meeting for the subject project.

If additional information is needed, please advise.

JAC/ks

Attachment

- DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION -

PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETINGS
STUDY OF I-66 FROM SOMERSET TO LONDON

NOVEMBER 29, 2005
LONDON COMMUNITY CENTER - LONDON, KY

NOVEMBER 30, 2005
THE CENTER FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT - SOMERSET, KY

It is recommended that environmental and engineering studies on the alternates presented at the public meetings continue. Although there was no overwhelming support for or opposition against any single alternate, the following observations can be noted:

- 1) There remains significant support for using the existing KY 80 corridor and widening the road to 4 lanes. The existing KY 80 alternates will continue to be studied and considered for I-66.
- 2) Karst features and the Daniel Boone Forest are of concern to residents and others who are dedicated to their preservation. Karst and environmental studies will continue as scheduled.
- 3) Comments were received in favor of the No-Build alternate and this option will be continued throughout the study of this project.

I-66 News Release
January 27, 2003

The third meeting of the Citizen's Committee for the I-66 project study that is ongoing from east of Somerset to I 75 south of London will occur on Tuesday, February 4, 2003 in London at the Area Development District building. This meeting will be a working meeting of the twenty Committee members, the Kentucky Department of Highway project managers, and their consultants. The Committee is equally split into four Sub-committees: Environmental/Aesthetic, Communities, Business, and Tourism/Economic Development. Each of the Sub-committees developed factors or issues for consideration of any location of I-66 in Southern Kentucky. These issues were centered on the N-4 Corridor as identified in the Southern Kentucky (I 66) Corridor Planning Study, which was completed in 2000. This corridor is identified as being almost 5 miles wide centering around and including existing KY 80 from east of Somerset to the Rockcastle River bridge crossing. This width continues around KY 80 for some additional distance to the east, but the corridor then drops to the south on new alignment to I 75 south of London, where a new interchange will be introduced that will benefit both London and Corbin.

Some of the suggested factors include the effects on Short's Creek and its connecting underground cavern system, on the Daniel Boone National Forest, on the Rockcastle River, and on farms, cemeteries, and churches. The location of potential access to the road and its ability to assist industrial and tourist development are also additional concerns that were developed by the Sub-committees.

At the last meeting of the Committee, it was agreed that the Subcommittees' factors would be submitted to interested outside parties. The Business and Tourism Sub-committees selected individuals or offices that are connected with the premise of their Sub-committees. The Environmental and Community both requested that everyone that has expressed an interest or was connected to the project would receive a copy of their list of potential criteria. Lists of contacts from the earlier public meetings that were held in the Planning stages and the more recent public meeting that was held last fall at the beginning of the current project phase were used for this mailing. Also included was all identified property owners from property valuation maps. This resulted in mailings to approximately 5500 people on January 2, 2003. Individuals were asked to comment on the Sub-committee's identified factors with opportunity for everyone to provide additional considerations or concerns. The list to receive future mailings will increase as the Committee also asked that the voter registration list be added to the list of people receiving mailings. Because of problems in obtaining that list in time, those individuals will be added for future mailings. Others who request to be added to the list will also be added.

Responses to the mailings were due last week and are now being compiled for the use of the Committee at their upcoming meeting. The Committee will examine and weigh all suggestions received and will determine which items should receive the greatest consideration in the development of any alternatives that will be developed in the N-4

corridor. The purpose of this effort is to develop specific alignments within the identified corridor that may fit within the guidelines that are developed by the Committee. These alternates will then have a much narrower footprint than the wide corridor currently being reviewed. When developed, these alternates will then allow the Cabinet's Project team to narrow their focus to study in much greater detail the potential environmental and human impacts that a new road may impart.

While it is certainly recognized that some individuals and groups are interested in a "Do Nothing" approach for I 66, this effort is necessary to best understand what the impacts are for a project of this magnitude. The previous public meetings also have shown a groundswell of support for the project and concerns for bringing in new potential for economic growth to the area. Newsletters and additional mailings to the vast mailing list will occur in the upcoming months with another public meeting likely to be held sometime in mid 2003. Joe Cox, the Project Manager for the Department of Highways, stated "We are going to take the time necessary to do what is right in this corridor. We are going to do whatever mailings or have whatever meetings are necessary to assure the best decision is made."

For immediate release

Mr. Joe Cox, from the Department of Highways, announced today that the I-66 Citizen Committee meeting originally scheduled to meet January 7, 2003, in London, Kentucky has been rescheduled for Tuesday, February 4, 2003. Mr. Cox said, "Given the importance of this committee's input, and the hectic schedule of the holidays, we determined it best to reschedule in order to give committee members adequate preparation time."

He further stated, "We want to give the committee plenty of time for thoughtful consideration of issues they feel are critical to the I-66 project. Once we have their thinking, we believe we will be on solid ground as we move forward."

Cox noted that because the meeting is being rescheduled, mailing of surveys for the Citizens Committee will also be delayed. They will now be mailed January 2, 2003 and are requested to be returned to the Department of Highways by January 20, 2003.

The I-66 Citizens Committee is comprised of both public officials and citizens who have volunteered to provide guidance to the development of I-66.

For more information, contact Mr. Joe Cox at the Department of Highways in Somerset, 1-(606)-677-4017.

For Immediate Release
January 30, 2003
I-66 planning update

The third meeting of the I-66 Citizen's Committee, for the proposed study area from east of Somerset to I-75 south of London, will be held Tuesday, February 4, 2003 at 6:30 p.m. in London at the Area Development District building. The purpose of this meeting is for the committee to review the results from a recent mail survey.

According to Joe Cox, of the Kentucky Department of Highways, "We put a lot of effort into who would ultimately serve on this Citizen's Committee because we absolutely wanted to be sure they represented a diverse group of opinion leaders from the communities that could be effected by this project. We want a full and frank discussion of all issues, both positive and negative."

Citizen Committee members serve on one of four subgroups: Environmental/Aesthetic, Communities, Business or Tourism/Economic Development. One of the duties of the committee members through the recent mailing was to collect information from a wide array of community members and relay any and all concerns and opinions to the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet.

The mailing was sent to over 5,500 people on January 2, 2003. Besides committee members, the list was comprised of anyone who had expressed an interest at earlier public meetings, including people from Kentucky and out of state. Also included were all property owners identified from the property evaluation maps. Cox indicated that future mailings will include names from voter registration lists. Anyone wishing to be added to the mailing list who is not already included can contact Joe Cox at the Somerset District Office number listed below.

Cox further stated, "We felt it to be very important to get opinions now - before we go any further. All options are on the table, including a no-build option. With this broad base of input, we will have a better feel for the most critical issues as we move forward. Once we have the opportunity to summarize these results with the Citizens Committee February 4, we will be in a better position to determine how to proceed with the project."

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
OCTOBER 21, 2003

For Information:
Contact Joe Cox
(606) 677-4017

The committee will examine and weigh all suggestions received and will determine which items should receive the greatest consideration in the development of any alternatives that will be developed in the N-4 corridor. N-4 is approximately a 5 mile wide corridor from Somerset to the Rockcastle River and then dips southeasterly to I-75 between London and Corbin.

The purpose of this effort is to develop specific alternates within the identified corridor that may fit within the guidelines that are developed by the Committee. These alternates will then have a much narrower footprint than the wide corridor previously reviewed. When developed, these alternates will then allow the Cabinet's Project team to narrow their focus to study in much greater detail the potential environmental and human impacts that a new road may impart.

A public meeting summarizing the survey results, as well as other pertinent information, is scheduled for the spring. A newsletter will also be sent to anyone who expresses an interest.

For more information, contact Joe Cox, Department of Highways in Somerset, 1-(606)-677-4017.

I-66 PROJECT ENTERS PHASE 1-B

Joe Cox, Kentucky Department of Highways' I-66 project manager, announced the beginning of Phase 1-B of the proposed I-66 interstate from Somerset to London. This work, which began in June, is an intensive effort to collect environmental impact data and refine the alternative 1,000' bands developed during the initial Phase 1-A. Phase 1-A, which included an environmental overview and development of preliminary 1,000' bands, was completed in late July. Approximately 500 people attended the two public meetings for Phase 1-A, which provided interested citizens with the opportunity to learn more about the project and to express their views concerning the proposed project.

The following is an overview of the environmental work currently completed or underway:

- The bat-mist netting is essentially completed with the exception of some minor fall work that will be required. Most fall investigations were completed in 2002. Rafinesque bats, a state-listed species, and grey bats, a federally protected species, were found in several locations along the corridor.
- Fish and macro-invertebrate investigations are near completion. Lab work has begun, but at this time, no clear identifications have been made.
- Wetland investigations have begun. Flagging has been placed alongside identified sites, in order to delineate the boundaries of the wetlands. This flagging is being performed on all of the 1,000' bands. Survey crews will be following behind in order to map the boundaries. Following completion of the surveying, maps specifically pertaining to the Boone National Forest will be developed.

Over the next several months, the project team will be working to complete the environmental investigations. As the environmental information is obtained, engineers will utilize the information to further refine the 1,000' bands to minimize impacts. The environmental and design activities in Phase

1-B will culminate in an Environmental Impact Statement and, ultimately, a Record of Decision in the Federal Register. This phase will take approximately two years. Additional public meetings and hearings will be held during Phase 1-B at appropriate times to keep the public involved and informed. Meetings with the I-66 Citizen's Committee will also continue to occur on a regular basis as new information comes available. The next meeting of this Committee will likely occur sometime during the latter part of 2003 or early 2004.

Over the next few months, numerous individuals will be involved in collecting the data for Phase 1-B, including noise readings, as well as investigating the ramifications of the historical, archeological and hazardous materials. The Department has also hired Gannett Fleming Engineers to provide specialists in geologic issues to provide in-depth karst topography investigations throughout the corridor, but with specific attention to the Buck Creek and Short Creek basins. The completion of most base reports for environmental work is expected by mid-2004.

The public will be kept abreast of the project development through regular updates of the Kentucky

Department of Highways' web page (www.interstate66.com) and through additional newsletters.

For more information, contact Joe Cox, at the Department of Highways, in Somerset, (606) 677-4017.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
DECEMBER 4, 2003

For Information:
Contact Joe Cox
(606) 677-4017

I-66 PROJECT ENTERS PHASE 1-B

Joe Cox, Kentucky Department of Highways' I-66 project manager, announced Phase 1-B of the proposed I-66 interstate from Somerset to London is continuing as planned. This work, which began in June, is an intensive effort to collect environmental impact data and refine the alternative 1,000' bands developed during the initial Phase 1-A. Completed in late July, Phase 1-A included an environmental overview and development of preliminary 1,000' bands. On September 24 and 25, meetings with the Corps of Engineers focused on the verification of previously identified jurisdictional determinations and discussions of procedures to follow for future delineated locations.

The following is an overview of the environmental work currently completed or underway:

- The bat-mist netting was completed at selected caves to verify the presence or absence of endangered species. Rafinesque bats, a state-listed species, and grey bats, a federally protected species, were found in several locations along the corridor.
- Lab work on macro-invertebrate is ongoing and will be concluded in the winter months after completion of fieldwork.
- Mussel investigations were initiated the first week of October, but cool temperatures have apparently driven the mussels into the ground, preventing proper sampling. Weather permitting, the streams will be revisited, but it is likely that this work will be delayed until next year. The requirements and procedures for this work may also have to be re-evaluated if portions of the Buck Creek and Sinking Creek receive designation as critical habitat for federally listed mussels. These two creeks are involved in several bands. Coordination with U.S. Fish and Wildlife will be required if this designation affects the studies.

The project team will continue working to complete the environmental investigations. As the environmental information is obtained, engineers will utilize the information to further refine the 1,000' bands to minimize impacts. The environmental and design activities in Phase 1-B will culminate in an Environmental Impact Statement and, ultimately, a Record of Decision in the Federal Register. This phase will take approximately two years. Additional public meetings and hearings will be held during Phase 1-B at appropriate times to keep the public involved and informed. Meetings with the I-66 Citizen's Committee will also continue to occur on a regular basis as new information comes available.

Over the next few months, numerous individuals will be involved in collecting the data for Phase 1-B, including noise readings, as well as investigating the ramifications of the historical, archeological and hazardous materials.

The public will be kept abreast of the project development through regular updates of the Kentucky

Department of Highways' web page (www.interstate66.com) and through additional newsletters.

For more information, contact Joe Cox, at the Department of Highways, in Somerset, (606) 677-4017.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
APRIL 19, 2004

FOR INFORMATION, CONTACT:
LESLIE CUPP
(202) 225-4601

U.S. CONGRESSMAN "HAL" ROGERS COMMENTS ON I-66 PROJECT

WASHINGTON, D.C. – Republican Congressman Harold "Hal" Rogers resides in Somerset and is currently serving his 12th term representing Kentucky's Fifth Congressional District. Congressman Rogers recently shared his thoughts about the proposed I-66 interstate from Somerset to London.

"I-66 is absolutely critical to the future of Kentucky. Improving our transportation network is one of the most effective ways to promote economic growth and prosperity. Nowhere is the need for new roads more apparent than the proposed study areas for I-66, where our people have been isolated from the rest of the State and America for far too long. I-66 will provide better access to our citizens, open our communities to tourists, and provide a new supply line for the new businesses we are working to attract. I am proud to work to secure federal funding for this vital project and look forward to watching it move forward."

Updates regarding the project development are available through regular updates of the Kentucky Department of Highways' web page (www.interstate66.com) and through additional newsletters. For more information about the I-66 project, contact Joe Cox, at the Department of Highways, in Somerset, (606) 677-4017.

For more information regarding Congressman Rogers, please contact Leslie Cupp, Communications Director, Office of U.S. Congressman Hal Rogers, (202) 225-4601.

For Immediate Release

Public meetings regarding the proposed I-66 interstate from Somerset to London will be held Tuesday, July 22 at the London Community Center in London, Kentucky and Thursday, July 24 at The Center for Rural Development in Somerset, Kentucky. The meeting time is scheduled from 5:00 p.m. until 8 p.m. in each location, with formal comment session from 6:30 to 7:30 p.m.

The purpose of the meetings is for the public to review and comment on the 1000' wide bands that have been recommended by the Citizens Advisory Committee for further study as potential locations for future I-66 alignments.

Exhibits will be available for viewing and the meetings will be conducted in an "Open House" format. Attendees will be able to view the bands recommended for further study by the Citizens Advisory Committee. Attendees may come and go anytime between 5:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. Individuals or groups may elect to present formal comments to The Transportation Cabinet and FHWA between 6:30 and 7:30, concurrent with the Open House portion of the meeting. Time limits will be placed on those presenting comments.

For Immediate Release
July, 2004
Contact: Mr. Joe Cox
Project Manager
1-606-677-4017

It has been suggested that one of the possible benefits of the proposed I-66 interstate is that it would be a stimulus to economic development to both the Somerset and London areas.

According to Randy Smith, Executive Director of the London-Laurel County Chamber of Commerce, the I-66 project should lead to an economic boost for the region, since access to the area will be improved. He said, "If common sense is used in protecting the Daniel Boone Forest and if the project lends itself to environmental concerns there should be no question that I-66 should aid in the overall landscape of economic development for our region."

Mike Ficchter, President of the London-Laurel County Chamber echoed Smith's comments. "I-66 should serve as an economic engine. London needs good improved access, and I-66 should help. As far as property is concerned, I understand people's fears. My hope is that 10, 15 and 20 years from now people will look at it as a great project for the region. Ultimately, I personally believe I-66 will be good for our area, but we haven't discussed it as a group at the Chamber."

Jack Keeney, Executive Director of the Somerset-Pulaski County Chamber of Commerce, said his group is "tickled to death" about the potential benefits of I-66. "The membership feels it will be a shot in the arm for economic development. We really have needed improved access to our area and I-66 will give us that. The lake is a big drawing card for us, but to date, there have been access challenges. We also feel that I-66 will be very good for tourism. In short, our membership is very enthusiastic about the prospects of I-66."

Over the past several months, teams of biologists, geologists, karst (cave) experts and engineers have been studying the Somerset to London corridor to learn more about environmentally sensitive issues. According to Joe Cox, project manager with the Department of Highways in Somerset, "We really do not want to leave any stone unturned in terms of the environment. To that end, we are using some of the finest experts in the country to identify important environmental issues so they can be properly addressed."

Cox further stated, "We have gone to great lengths to make sure things are done right for this project. We have involved the public every step of the way, and will continue to do so. Once we have our environmental data organized, and that should be in the very near future, we plan to have public workshops in both London and Somerset to share our findings."

For Immediate Release
March 16, 2005
Department of Transportation
Joe Cox
1-606-677-4017

The impact on historical properties is an important consideration in the development of the I-66 project between Somerset and London.

According to Joe Cox, I-66 project manager with the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, "a detailed process is underway to evaluate the impact on historical properties called Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. This act requires federal agencies take into account the effects of their actions on historic resources. Among those who are consulting with the Transportation Cabinet as part of this process include the Kentucky State Historical Preservation Office, federally recognized Native American tribes, local governments and individuals demonstrating an historical interest in the project area."

Cox said "the involvement with these groups is necessary in order to truly understand the impact of the I-66 project on historical properties. To date, approximately 12,000 newsletters have been sent to citizens advising them of this project and two public meetings were held in Somerset and London at which Section 106 information was made available as part of the meetings handouts. Additionally, consultation with the listed federally recognized Indian Tribes was initiated on May 12, 2004."

"The first formal consulting parties meeting for I-66 was held on October 12, 2004, at the KYTC district office in Somerset. Prior to the meeting, all persons and groups who had been approved for consulting party status were provided with a packet of information explaining the 106 process." Cox added, "Consulting parties were provided with a CD showing the properties which were evaluated as historic resources within the approved project Area of Potential Effect (APE), and the results of those evaluations. The consulting parties were initially given 30 days to provide comments to the KYTC. This period was later extended to December 31, 2004, at the request of one of the consulting parties." The APE has been approved by the Kentucky Heritage Council, the State Historic Preservation Office and the HIWA.

A second meeting will be scheduled in the near future to update the consulting parties on the status of the Section 106 process, respond to comments from the parties and advise them of their continuing role in the process. "We have been very open in this process and welcome all comments and concerns regarding historical properties" Cox said.

For more information, call Joe Cox at 1-606-677-4017

For Immediate Release
May 18, 2005
Department of Transportation
Joe Cox
1-606-677-4017

Because the Somerset to London I-66 study area has an abundance of underground caves, the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet (KYTC) has deployed a group of third-party experts to study groundwater flow patterns so that the potential impact of the project on karst formations can be more accurately predicted.

"Researchers from the Kentucky Geological Survey (KGS) have been in the field for months mapping source areas of cave springs located in the study area. The KGS is a non-regulatory institute who are experts in investigating the mineral and groundwater resources for the state," said Joe Cox, I-66 project manager from the KYTC.

The purpose of the work is to determine the watershed, or runoff area contributing water to the springs and mitigate the impact on any endangered animal species. Limestone areas with sinkholes, caves, and springs, known as karst terrain, make up much of Pulaski County. The watershed, or source, of most springs in Kentucky is unknown because the drainage basins of cave springs cannot be easily predicted by looking at a map of the land surface. In karst terrain, underground channels sometimes unexpectedly cross under hills from one valley to the next. To determine the flow routes of the groundwater, and the surface area that drains to a spring, groundwater tracing must be conducted.

The best method for tracing groundwater in karst is to use harmless, environmentally safe dyes that fluoresce or glow under a black or ultraviolet light. A small quantity of the dye is poured into a sinkhole or sinking stream. Any spring the dye might flow to is monitored with packets of absorbent charcoal material. After each tracer test, the absorbent material is taken to the laboratory, where it is checked for dye. The results show which area drains to the spring where the dye was detected. Both springs and sinkholes are being tested.

The results of the groundwater tracing have several important and practical applications. Springs are an important source of water in the karst areas of Kentucky, especially during droughts. Springs are used for irrigating crops, watering livestock and many people get their drinking water from springs or wells, across the state. The tracing results not only show where the water comes from, but how much water the spring is likely to produce in times of drought and how fast the water flows.

Mr. Cox emphasized the importance of accurately understanding water flow for the I-66 project, "That's why we hired KGS. They are independent experts in this field and we wanted the best information possible to make decisions for I-66. Our goal is to have as little affect on the karst systems as possible."

The KGS study is in addition to a previous study conducted by Gannett Fleming, Inc., an international consulting engineering company with extensive karst experience. Gannett Fleming's geotechnical testing was an essential component in helping Cabinet correctly identify pertinent karst issues.

Citizen Committee Meeting Minutes



**I-66 SOMERSET TO LONDON
CITIZENS COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES
OCTOBER 29, 2002**

The meeting opened at 6:30 pm in the London Community Center on South Main Street. Mr. Joe Cox (Project Manager for the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, Somerset District Office) opened the meeting by welcoming those in attendance and telling them how important it will be to attend all future meetings and share/discuss comments and concerns. Each person in attendance (listed on next page) was asked to provide a brief explanation of his or her interest in the project. A ring binder with all the meeting handouts was provided to each member. There were three groups of people in attendance:

1. **Ad-Hoc Committee Members** – This represented the elected or appointed officials in the study corridor,
2. **Committee Members** – This represented the group of people serving on the four subcommittees for "Community", "Environmental and Aesthetics", "Business" and "Tourism and Economic Development".
3. **KYTC Study Team Members** – This represents the persons that will be available to gather information and help provide answers to questions raised by the committee members.

Mr. John Sacksteder (HMB, Inc. and the project director for the consulting team) introduced the consulting team members identified below and explained the study project goals and objectives. (Handouts.)

- HMB, Inc., Frankfort, KY will be responsible for project management, environmental investigations, roadway design for the KY 80 corridor and sub committee support.
- American Consulting Engineers, PLC, Lexington, KY will be responsible for public involvement, roadway design in Pulaski County and sub committee support.
- WMB, Inc., Lexington, KY will be responsible for roadway design in Laurel County including the I-75 interchange design and sub committee support.
- Jones – Jones, Seattle, WA national specialists in roadway aesthetics.
- Wilbur Smith Associates, Lexington, KY will be responsible for providing the data / information from the previous corridor study, performing environmental investigations and forecasting traffic volumes.
- Gannett-Fleming, Pennsylvania will be responsible for environmental investigations.
- Jordan-Chiles, Inc., Lexington, KY will be responsible for public relations, newsletters and media contacts.

An audio/visual presentation (the same one presented at the June 17 and 18, 2002 public meeting) was shown to provide an overview to the nationwide and local I-66 study process.

Mr. Tom Layman (ACE consultant) presented an explanation on the role and responsibilities of the three groups present at the meeting. (Handouts.)

Julie Flesch-Pate (HMB, Inc.) and Samantha Wright (WSA, Inc.) presented the current status of environmental data gathering in the study corridor and the procedure and conclusions of the recently completed corridor study, respectively. (Handouts.)

Mr. Layman then presented an overview of the study process and committee involvement. He explained that three things are needed before the next meeting and a fourth item needed to be in the thinking stage. (Handouts.)

1. **Peer Review List** - Each person on the subcommittees needs to prepare a list of people that they would like to have review their list of issues that will be used to assist in the evaluation of alternates. The listing should be as inclusive as possible.
2. **List of Issues** – Each committee member was asked to prepare a list of issues based on their particular subcommittee focus area.
3. **Meeting Times** – Each committee member was asked to discuss a best meeting time for future meetings.
4. **Election of officers** – After approximately the third meeting, this committee would be requested to appoint a Chairperson and Vice Chairperson to run the meetings.

The committee members serving on the four subcommittees broke into their subgroups and established the meeting time of 6:30 pm to 8:00 pm on Tuesdays. The meeting location will alternate between London and Somerset.

Several questions came from the subcommittee breakout session:

1. Can the subcommittees meet on their own to organize issue lists and peer review lists?

Answer: They certainly can, and it is encouraged.

2. Does the peer review list have to come from the immediate area of the project?

Answer: No, the list does not have to come from just residents in the area because the project does have regional importance. However, the persons listed should have knowledge of the area.

Mr. Cox closed the meeting at 8:30 pm by thanking each attendee for their interest and time. He also shared his concern about inconsistent and inaccurate messages being forwarded to the media regarding project development. Therefore, to help avoid such conditions, he would serve as the point of contact for all media relations during this study.

Next Meeting – The next meeting has been scheduled for November 19, 2002 (Tuesday) from 6:30 pm to 8:00 pm at the Kentucky Department of Highway office in Somerset. The address is 1660 South Highway US 27, and the meeting room is located in an out building behind the main building. A meeting notice with a map will be sent to each committee member a week before the meeting.

PEOPLE IN ATTENDANCE

Ad Hoc Committee Members

Darrell Beshears – Pulaski County Judge-Executive
Marie Rader – State Representative

Citizens Committee

- **Community: (Support Staff – John Sacksteder, HMB, Inc.)**
Jim Constanzo, Verne J. Wright, Charles David Hawk, Lelan Wilson, Mark McCowan
- **Environmental and Aesthetics: (Support Staff – Julie Flesch-Pate, HMB, Inc.)**
Malvery Begley, Thomas Kean, Patrick Angel, Paul R. Feltner II, Jeff Wiles
- **Business: (Support Staff – Richard Sutherland, American Consulting Engineers, PLC)**
Carey Koplowitz, Russell Bastin, Edwin L. Jones, Donald Bloomer, Lawrence Kuhl (absent)
- **Tourism/Economic Development: (Support Staff – Dan Byers, WMB, Inc.)**
Clay McKnight, Bennie R. Garland, Ken Harvey, Greg Jones, Ned Sheehy (absent)

KYTC Study Team Members

- **KYTC: Somerset Office** – Joe Cox, Cathi Blair, David Beattie, Danny Jewell
Manchester Office – Dean Croft, Joel Holcomb, Jim Ball, Quentin Smith, Greene Keith
Frankfort – David Kratt
- **Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)** – Mary Murray
- **Consultants:** Those previously mentioned that support each subcommittee and:
Samantha Wright – Wilbur Smith Associates
Tom Layman – American Consulting Engineers, PLC
Doug Gabbert – Jordan – Chiles, Inc.

News Media Representation

Commonwealth Journal – Pulaski County/Somerset
News Journal – Laurel County/London

**I-66 SOMERSET TO LONDON
CITIZENS COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES
FOR MEETING NO. 2
NOVEMBER 19, 2002**

The meeting opened at 6:40 pm in the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet annex building located at 1660 US Highway south of Somerset. Mr. Joe Cox (Project Manager for the KYTC Somerset District Office) opened the meeting with the introductions. The meeting was then turned over to Mr. Tom Layman to cover the agenda items.

1. Introductions and Ground Rules

The ground rules and committee member responsibilities were quickly reviewed.

2. Methodology

A brief discussion of the criteria selection process proceeded including a need to obtain Peer Review group mailing lists for each sub-committee.

3. How Break-Out Sessions Will Work

A review of what was expected from each sub-committee (mailing list and preliminary criteria) was shared along with a sample letter that would be mailed to the Peer Review Groups.

4. Break-Out Sessions

The sub-committees were well attended with only two absentees. Each sub-committee gathered with their supporting staff members to discuss criteria for selecting alternate highway corridors.

Sub-Committees	Support Staff
Community	John Secksteder
Environmental / Aesthetic	Tim Freeman
Business	Richard Sutherland
Tourism / Economic Development	Tom Layman

5. Criteria Discussion

Each committee presented their list of preliminary criteria to be mailed to the selected Peer Review Group. Some discussion occurred and a few modifications were made to the preliminary criteria listings.

6. Work Session Wrap-Up

The Peer Review Group mailing list was discussed regarding completeness. The Environmental / Aesthetics Sub-Committee requested that the mailing should include all registered voters in the study corridor and the KYTC made the commitment to secure the list. In addition, the Community Sub-Committee requested that they be allowed to share the same Peer Review mailing list as the Environmental / Aesthetic Sub-Committee. This request was also acknowledged. It was again discussed about the election of a Citizens Committee Chairperson and Vice-Chairperson that would be responsible for conducting the future meetings. It was explained that this election is important since the committee operation is the responsibility of the membership. This item will again be discussed at the next meeting.

The meeting was concluded at 8:20 pm. The next meeting was set for Tuesday, December 10, 2002 in London, and the Peer Review mailing would occur on November 22, 2002 with a two-week review period. There were a few members that expressed concern about the compressed meeting and review schedule with the holiday season coming on.

Special Note:

Due to the difficulty with obtaining complete Peer Review mailing lists and the holiday season, the December 10, 2002 meeting date was changed to February 4, 2003 with the Peer Review mailing to occur on January 2, 2003. All Citizens Committee members were notified by this change in date by letter, e-mail or both.

**I-66 SOMERSET TO LONDON
CITIZENS COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES
MEETING NO. 3
FEBRUARY 4, 2003**

The meeting opened at 6:40 p.m. in the Cumberland Valley Area Development District Office in London. Mr. Joe Cox (Project Manager) opened the meeting with introductions. There were approximately 15 of the 20 committee members in attendance and approximately 50 visitors. Mr. Cox again explained the relationship between the I-66 committee members and the news media. He indicated that until a Committee Chairperson and Sub-Committee Team Leaders were elected, that to keep from confusing the study intent and the issues, it would be best to direct all questions through him. However, after the elections, the Committee Chairperson and Team Leaders can speak for the activities that they were responsible for. Other Committee Members can certainly speak for themselves as long as it is represented as such.

The meeting was then turned over to Tom Layman to explain what was to be accomplished in the meeting.

1. Mr. Layman quickly reviewed the project refinement process by distributing a working schedule with dates and explaining the major activities. The next meeting will focus on the final criteria and relative weighting. Then, committee meetings no. 5 & 6 will identify I-66 corridor alternates that will be evaluated by the criteria. A newsletter and a public meeting will follow. This process will then have full public scrutiny of the entire methodology used in refining and selecting the corridor alternates. It was explained that the process does not eliminate the "do nothing" alternate. That alternate will always be an option until a final decision is made after careful consideration of all impacts to either "build" or "not build" the project.
2. Mr. Layman distributed the Peer Review comments to each sub-committee with the explanation for them to review the comments and either add or delete from their initial list of criteria. Approximately 7% - 11% of the Peer groups responded, depending on the committee. The revised mailing list for the four Peer Review groups was also made available to the sub-committee membership. After receiving the names and addresses of registered voters in the corridor, the mailing list increased to over 10,000.
3. The sub-committees were then asked to break out in their respective Teams and prepare a final list of criteria for Peer review. In addition, each sub-committee was asked to select a Team Leader, who would make the necessary presentations and discuss the sub-committee activities with the news media, if asked.
4. The four sub-committees made their final criteria selections for mailing and also elected the following Team members:

SUB-COMMITTEES	TEAM LEADERS
Environmental/Aesthetics	Tom Kean
Community	Mark McCowan
Business	Edwin Jones
Tourism/Economic Development	Ken Harvey

5. Each Sub-Committee presented the final list of criteria with general supporting rationale. The final lists of criteria are outlined in the letters mailed to each Peer group dated February 7, 2003. Those lists of final criteria were validated by e-mail the following day.
6. The meeting wrap-up identified the next meeting time and location as March 4, 2003 (Tuesday) at 6:30 p.m. in the Kentucky Highway Department, Somerset Office annex building. It was also suggested that the Committee membership be thinking about the selection of a Chairperson to conduct the meetings.

The meeting was adjourned at 8:10 p.m.

**I-66 SOMERSET TO LONDON
CITIZENS COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES
MEETING NO. 4
MARCH 4, 2003**

The meeting opened at 6:30 p.m. in the District 8 Annex Building in Somerset. Mr. Joe Cox (Project Manager) opened the meeting with introductions. There were approximately 15 of the 20 committee members in attendance and approximately 20 visitors. Mr. Cox introduced Mr. Ken Bean, committee chairperson of the Somerset Bypass project. Mr. Bean explained the process the committee used on the Somerset Bypass and the advantage of having a chairperson for that committee. David Kraft then announced that the U.S. Secretary of Transportation had selected the I-66 project as a Priority Project. This has significance to the project by streamlining the environmental review process.

The meeting was then turned over to Richard Sutherland to explain what was to be accomplished in the meeting.

1. Mr. Sutherland discussed the election of a Committee Chairperson. The Chairperson would serve as the leader of the Committee and could speak for the Committee to the media. The Chairperson would also serve as a facilitator. The Committee was asked to discuss the election of a Chairperson in the sub-committee work groups.
2. An overview of the second survey forms was given. Approximately 12.3% of the survey forms were returned. Each sub-committee varied between 11% and 24% returned.

A description of Corridors, Bands, and Alignments was given to help clear up some confusion. Corridors are 3-4 mile wide areas. This phase of the project is studying one corridor from the planning study. Bands are what is going to be presented at the next committee meeting. Bands are 1,000-foot wide area and represent an initial attempt to find a possible area that a new roadway alignment may be located. Alignment is defined as an actual path a roadway may take. It was explained that the "do nothing" alternate is a viable alternate all the way up to construction.

3. The sub-committees were then asked to break out in their respective teams and: Discuss the election of officers, Discuss peer review weights, Prepare a final list of criteria with weights, and Discuss how each criteria could be measured. An example of how the evaluation criteria would be applied to score each band was given. The example also showed how lower ranking criteria did not significantly affect the band score and how that percentage could be redistributed.
4. The four sub-committees reviewed their criteria and weights. The outcome of each of the sub-committees was as follows:
 - a. Environmental and Aesthetics
The Environmental and Aesthetics Committee is considering keeping all previously identified environmental concerns (6 in all). The committee has requested additional time (2-3 weeks) to consider available environmental data and to determine the appropriate weights and measurable criteria for most items listed within the identified environmental concerns. Tom Kerns will lead this effort via e-mail with committee members and will coordinate with Julie Flesch-Pate regarding information and data needs etc.
 - b. Tourism/Economic Development
 - The Tourism/Economic Development sub-committee decided to remove three issues from their list. Issue #3 (Alternatives need to provide most efficient travel characteristics) and Issue #4 (Minimize Environmental Impacts) were removed due to other committees covering those items. Issue #6 (Provide an aesthetically pleasing drive) was removed due to a low response percentage.

**I-66 SOMERSET TO LONDON
CITIZENS COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES
MEETING NO. 5
APRIL 29, 2003**

- Signage was removed from Issue #5 (Optimize signage and access to tourist attractions) since this would be difficult to measure. The sub-committee will provide a list of tourist attractions to measure from.
- Length of Access Roads was added as measurement to Issue #7 (Economic feasibility of constructing new route vs. improvement and/or expansion of KY 80). Each of the four measurements for this issue will carry an equal weight.

c. Business

- The Business sub-committee decided to remove three issues from their list. Issue #2 (Maximize access to Industrial Parks), Issue # 6 (Maximize cost effectiveness), and Issue # 7 (Minimize Environmental Impacts) were all removed because other committees covered these items.
- # of business within ½ mile that are cut off by I-66 was added as a measurement to Issue #1 (Minimize disruption to existing businesses). These businesses will be counted as well as businesses within the 1,000-foot band.
- # of interchanges was added as a measurement to Issue #4 (Maximize access and decrease travel time to I-75). The two measurements for this issue will carry equal weight.

d. Community

- The Community sub-committee decided to remove four issues from their list. Issue #3 (# of underpasses and overpasses), Issue #4 (Emergency Service Access), Issue #6 (Maintain good traffic flow during construction), and Issue # 8 (# of historic landmarks affected) were all removed due to low percentages or being covered in other committees.
- The measurement for Issue #7 (Number of farms divided) will be the estimated # of farms within the 1,000 foot band based on acceptable criteria for farmland. The environmental staff will provide criteria and locations of farms.
- The measurement for Issue #10 (Property tax and land value changes) will be the estimated cost of acquisition, including relocations and/or estimated acres required for each route in conjunction with the number of residential and commercial relocations.

5. The meeting wrapped -up with a discussion of the election of a chairperson or possibly the election of two chairpersons, one from each county represented. The Committee was asked to consider the election of a chairperson for discussion at the next meeting. Ed Jones, team leader of the Business sub-committee indicated that he would consider serving as chairman.

Due to the outstanding issues in some of the sub-committees, the next meeting date will be moved back two to three weeks. A notice will be mailed out once a meeting time and location are identified.

The meeting was adjourned at approximately 8:30 p.m.

The meeting opened at 6:30 p.m. at the Cumberland Valley ADD Building in London. Mr. Joe Cox (Project Manager) opened the meeting with introductions. There were approximately 15 of the 20 committee members in attendance. Mr. Cox introduced Mark McCowan, Community subcommittee team leader. Mark McCowan addressed the committee concerning a meeting the Community subcommittee had with an I-66 opposition group. He was preparing minutes to that meeting and would make those minutes available to the entire committee. Mr. Kean, team leader for the Environmental/Aesthetic subcommittee, addressed all committee members in regard to his willingness to meet with KICK 66. Mr. Kean went on to state that Kick 66 members had contacted him initially, but since that time Kick 66 members had not made any further attempt to schedule a meeting with him or the Environmental/Aesthetic subcommittee. Richard Sutherland then addressed the committee concerning the election of a chairperson or co-chairpersons. Ed Jones, Business subcommittee team leader, had indicated at the last meeting that he would be willing to serve as chairman. A biography of Mr. Jones was given. The election of officers was deferred till the end of the meeting.

John Sacksteder gave the committee a general overview of the KY 80 band. The KY 80 band had considerably higher scores when compared to the other bands. However, the scores for the KY 80 band were greatly affected by a few criteria, such as number of relocations and impacts to community facilities. For example, the KY 80 band had 219 relocations, while the other bands had 10 to 20 relocations. Therefore, most of the percentage for that criterion was assigned to KY 80, significantly increasing the score. In reality, the actual number of relocations on the KY 80 band will be less than what is measured with the wider band width. It was explained to the committee that these factors need to be considered when discussing the bands. The proposed Old Growth section of the National Forest was also discussed. The US Forest Service is currently considering the designation of an area east of the Rockcastle River and south of existing KY 80 as a future management area for Old Growth forest. The area under consideration by the US Forest Service is subject to change and thus not considered in the 1000' corridor comparison matrix.

Brian Cash gave an overview of the measurement of the criteria and the scoring of the bands. Bands are 1,000-foot wide areas and represent an initial attempt to find a possible area that a new roadway alignment may be located. It was explained the measurements were not specific enough to make a distinction between the bands if the scores were within 10% of one another. It was explained that each subcommittee would choose three bands that they preferred. The three recommendations from each subcommittee would then be totaled to determine the three bands that would be carried through for further study. It was explained that the Do-Nothing alternate will also be carried through for further study.

The Committee then broke into the sub-committees to discuss the bands. The subcommittees discussed the bands for approximately one hour. Each subcommittee made the following recommendations.

PULASKI SECTION									
COMMITTEE	No Build	A	B	B to D	C	D	E	F	KY 80
Environment	1		1			1			1
Business	1					1	1		1
Tourism and Econ. Develop.	1		1			1	1		
Community	1		1			1			1
Total	4	0	3	0	0	4	2	0	3

LAUREL 1 SECTION									
COMMITTEE	No Build	A	G	H	I	J			
Environment	1		1	1	1				
Business	1		1	1	1				
Tourism and Econ. Develop.	1		1	1	1				
Community	1		1	1	1				
Total	4	0	4	4	4	0			

LAUREL 2 SECTION									
COMMITTEE	No Build	A	G	H	I	J			
Environment	1		1	1	1				
Business	1		1	1	1				
Tourism and Econ. Develop.	1		1	1	1				
Community	1			1	1	1			
Total	4	0	3	4	4	1			

The bands that have been recommended by the Citizens Advisory Committee for further study are as follows:

- Pulaski Section: **No Build, Band B, Band D, and Band KY 80**
- Laurel 1 Section: **No Build, Band G, Band H, and Band I**
- Laurel 2 Section: **No Build, Band G, Band H, and Band I**

The meeting wrapped-up with the election of officers. Ed Jones was elected as Chairperson and Mark McCowan was elected as Co-Chairperson of the Citizens Advisory Committee.

The next Advisory Committee meeting will be held before a public meeting. The CAG recommended bands will first be presented to the Transportation Cabinet in Frankfort for approval to proceed. Once approval is obtained, a public meeting will also be scheduled to present the recommendations to the public. The presentation of the public meeting and the role of the Committee will be discussed at the next Committee meeting. It is anticipated that the public meeting will be held in July. Environmental field work on the recommended bands will begin when the recommended bands are approved by Frankfort.

A notice will be mailed out for Citizens Advisory Committee meeting #6 once a meeting time and location are identified.

The meeting was adjourned at approximately 8:30 p.m.

**I-66 SOMERSET TO LONDON
CITIZENS COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES
MEETING NO.6
JUNE 17, 2003**

The meeting opened at 6:30 p.m. at the KYTC District 8 Annex Building in Somerset, London. Mr. Joe Cox (Project Manager) opened the meeting with introductions. There were approximately 15 of the 20-committee members in attendance. Mr. Cox introduced Ed Jones, Committee Chairperson and Mark McCowan, Committee Co-Chairperson. Mr. Jones and Mr. McCowan both gave a brief biography of themselves. Mr. Jones then gave a description of the evening's agenda.

Richard Sutherland gave the committee a brief review of the Phase 1A process and the Committee recommendations made at the last CAG meeting. At the last meeting, the CAG recommended the No Build, Band B, Band D, and Band KY 80 in Pulaski County. In Laurel County, the CAG recommended the No Build, Band G, Band H, and Band I. These recommendations will be presented to the public at two public meetings on July 22nd and July 24th at London and Somerset respectively.

Jim Sipes, of Jones and Jones, a landscape architect firm from Seattle Washington, was introduced to discuss their role on the I-66 project. Jones and Jones will utilize a "Paris Pike Approach" to the I-66 project. Their role will be to meet with concerned groups and landowners about the project and bring those concerns to the project team and the Citizens Advisory Committee. They will develop aesthetic concepts for the project that will help the proposed I-66 blend into the existing environment and meet the concerns of the public as much as possible. Jones and Jones are not engineers and bring a different perspective to the normal highway development process.

The Public Meeting format was discussed. The public meetings will be an "open" format and include a video presentation. The stations at the public meeting are as follows:

1. Station #1 – Sign in (Pick up handouts and Questionnaires)
2. Station #2 – Video Presentation
3. Station #3 – Citizens Advisory Committee and Band Development Process
4. Station #4 – 1,000 Foot Wide Band Project Maps
5. Station #5 – Survey Form Return

It was suggested that time be set aside for people to make statements and ask questions to a panel made up of members of the project team. Attendees wishing to address the panel would be required to sign up. The time allotted to address the panel would depend on the number signed up. The members of the Citizens Advisory Group are strongly encouraged to attend and participate in the public meetings to help explain the process. Nametags will be provided for all CAG members. A sign up sheet was distributed to determine the expected number of CAG members at each meeting.

The Committee then split into two groups, one for Laurel County and one for Pulaski County, for an exercise in Public Involvement. Each group was asked ways to increase public awareness of the upcoming public meetings. Some of the suggestions of the committee for advertising the public meeting included:

- Public Service Announcement on Radio
- Public Service Announcement on Local Access TV
- ADVO (weekly advertising circular)
- Flyers – Churches, local government meetings, small stores and banks
- Notices with Pizza Delivery and Electric Bill
- Website and electronic newsletters

**I-66 SOMERSET TO LONDON
CITIZENS COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES
MEETING NO.7
JUNE 15, 2004**

The meeting opened at 6:30 p.m. at the KYTC District 8 Annex Building in Somerset. Mr. Ed Jones, Committee Chairperson, opened the meeting with introductions. There were 15 of the 20-committee members in attendance. Mr. Jones introduced John Sacksteder, consultant project manager. Mr. Sacksteder informed the committee that Julie Flesch-Pate, who was the supporting member for the environmental subcommittee, had relocated out of state and Mitch Green will replace Julie on the environmental subcommittee. The meeting was then handed over to Brian Cash.

Brian Cash gave the committee a brief review of the Phase 1A process and the Committee band recommendations. Phase 1A consisted of 6 citizens committee meetings from October 2002 to June 2003 that culminated in CAG recommended bands. The CAG recommended the No Build, Band B, Band D, and Band KY 80 in Pulaski County. In Laurel County, the CAG recommended the No Build, Band G, Band H, and Band I. These recommendations were presented to the public at two public meetings on July 22nd and July 24th at London and Somerset respectively. Approximately 500 people attended the two public meetings.

A brief update of the environmental studies performed to date was presented. The cultural historic properties within the project area have been preliminarily identified. There are 18 properties within the project area that are on or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Six of these properties are schoolhouses. These properties have been preliminarily coordinated with the State Historic Preservation Office. Once alternates have been finalized, a formal report will be submitted assessing the boundaries and the impacts the alternates have to the historical properties.

Twenty-five hazardous material sites within the corridor have been identified. These sites mainly consist of gas stations with underground storage tanks and auto junkyards. Some of the federally and state listed endangered species have also been identified. More studies are currently underway to identify the aquatic and terrestrial species within the corridor. An extensive karst study to identify all of the caves, sinkholes, and other related features is also concluding. A presentation on the karst study is scheduled for the next CAG meeting. Now that alternates have been developed, several more environmental studies will begin. These include the archaeology, socioeconomic, and air and noise. A visual quality study is also being performed to assess the visual impacts both from the new roadway and the surrounding areas. The visual quality information will be presented at the next CAG meeting.

The meeting was then turned over to Taylor Kelly and Brandon Lowe to present the preliminary project alternates that have been developed. The project alternates have been developed from the CAG recommended bands. Additional alternates have also been developed that combine pieces of several of the alternates. For example, an Alternate K has been developed that combines Alternate B and KY 80 modified. The alignments are still preliminary at this point and are likely to change slightly based on the findings of the environmental studies and other issues that may arise. A description of each alternate and the pros and cons of each were presented to the Committee. Each alternate is described below:

Pulaski County Alternates

ALTERNATE B - Alternate B ties into the Proposed Northern Bypass and travels to the northern part of the corridor. Once it is in the Buck Creek area it follows north of KY 80 and then transitions back to KY 80 before crossing the Rockcastle River.

ALTERNATE D - Alternate D ties into the Proposed Northern Bypass and travels to the southern part of the corridor. Once it is in the Price Valley Road area it begins to parallel KY 80 about half a mile to the south and then transitions to KY 80 before crossing the Rockcastle River.

KY 80 SHIFTED - The first two miles of Alternate KY 80 Shifted is on a new location from a point on the Proposed Northern Bypass to existing KY 80 at the KY 461 Intersection. The Alternate runs parallel to KY 80 while utilizing KY 80 as a frontage road throughout the alignment. It transitions back to KY 80 about 4,000' past Tommy Rock Church Road before crossing the Rockcastle River.

KY 80 MODIFIED - The first two miles of Alternate KY 80 Modified is on a new location from a point on the Proposed Northern Bypass to existing KY 80 at the KY 461 Intersection. This Alternate utilizes KY 80 as part of the Interstate while providing a frontage road throughout the alignment to the north. This alternate crosses the Rockcastle River at KY 80.

ALTERNATE K - Alternate K follows Alternate B to Doolin Knob then travels north and follows KY 80 Modified to the Rockcastle River.

Laurel County Alternates

ALTERNATE G - Alternate G utilizes the existing crossing at the Rockcastle River and follows KY 80 for 3 miles before turning to the southeast and tying to I-75 at the eastern terminus. Alternate G is the northern most of the three recommended alternates in Laurel County.

ALTERNATE H - Alternate H utilizes the existing crossing at the Rockcastle River and follows KY 80 for 1.5 miles before turning southeast and transitioning to I-75. Alternate H is the middle of the three recommended alternates in Laurel County.

ALTERNATE I - Alternate I travels in an easterly direction after crossing the Rockcastle River at the existing location using 0.5 miles of the KY 80 corridor and transitions east to I-75. Alternate I stays south of Willie Green Road and crosses KY 192 north of Cold Hill School. Alternate I is the southern most of the three recommended alternates in Laurel County.

ALTERNATE L - Alternate L begins by following Alternate G from the Rockcastle River to KY 1535. The alignment then turns South to cross Sinking Creek and joins Alternate H approximately 1400' prior to Willie Green Road. After crossing Maple Grove Road, Alternate L continues south to intersect Alternate I close to D. Sizemore Road and follows Alternate I to I-75 and the end of the project. This option uses the interchange layout of Alternate G for KY 80, Alternate H for KY 192, and Alternate I for the I-75 interchange layout.

ALTERNATE M - Alternate M follows Alternate G from the Rockcastle River to approximately Gregory Lane and continues South to join Alternate I close to D. Sizemore Road. Alternate M follows Alternate I to I-75 at the end of the project. This option uses the interchange layout of Alternate G for KY 80 and KY 192 while moving to Alternate I for the I-75 Interchange layout.

Following the presentation of the alternates, the committee broke into smaller groups to go over the project maps and review the alternates with the project team members for approximately 30 minutes. Smaller maps were given to each committee member present to take home and review. Time will be allocated at the next CAG meeting for the committee to ask more questions and express their concerns with the alternates.

The next Citizens Advisory Committee will be held on July 13th at 6:30 in London at the Cumberland Valley ADD building. The meeting was adjourned at approximately 8:00 p.m.

- Articles in magazines and newsletters such Kentucky Living, RECC magazine, Cumberland Valley ADD newsletter, Chamber of Commerce newsletter, etc...
- Community Boards at Post Office, Wal Mart, Community Center, etc...
- Mailing to major employers

It was suggested that the notification of the public meetings explain that bands are going to be presented at the meeting, what bands are, and that there are going to be CAG and project team members at the meeting for people to ask questions to and listen to concerns. The suggestion was also made for future meetings to utilize teleconferencing centers that are available in various locations throughout the area to allow people to provide input without coming to the meeting. It was also suggested to have people give their email address on the sign up sheet for people to receive future newsletters and meeting notices electronically.

The upcoming public meetings will be held on:

Tuesday July 22nd – 5:00p.m. to 8:00p.m.
The London Community Center
529 South Main Street
London, KY 40441

Thursday July 24th – 5:00p.m. to 8:00p.m.
The Center for Rural Development
2292 South Highway 27
Somerset, KY 42501

The meeting was adjourned at approximately 8:30 p.m.

Sign Up Sheet CAG Public Meeting Attendance

1. Jeff Wiles (24th – Somerset)
2. Tom Kean (22nd – London)
3. Patrick Angel (22nd – London)
4. Clay McKnight (22nd and 24th)
5. Ed Jones (22nd and 24th)
6. Paul Feltner (22nd – London)
7. Malvery R. Begley (22nd – London)
8. Verne Wright (24th – Somerset)
9. Jim Costanzo (22nd and 24th)
10. Bennie Garland (22nd and 24th)
11. Mark McCowan (22nd and 24th)
12. Carey Koplowitz (22nd and 24th)

**I-66 SOMERSET TO LONDON
CITIZENS COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES
MEETING NO.8
JULY 13, 2004**

The meeting opened at 6:30 p.m. at the Cumberland Valley ADD District in London. Mr. Ed Jones, Committee Chairperson, opened the meeting with introductions. Brian Cash gave a brief review of the project alternates that were presented at the previous Citizens Advisory meeting. The purpose of the meeting was to present the environmental information that had been gathered on the project to date. The meeting was turned over to Mitch Green to describe the environmental studies.

Streams within the project corridor have been surveyed for fish, macroinvertebrates, and overall water quality. These surveys will be used to determine the potential stream and fish impacts of the alternates. Threatened and endangered species studies within the corridor are nearing completion. A couple species of endangered bats have been found in the corridor. Wetlands have been identified in the corridor. The majority of the wetlands identified are associated with human activities such as farm ponds and not considered significant. Cliffhills and cultural historic properties within the corridor have also been identified. Preliminary archaeological investigations have occurred within the corridor. A complete archaeological survey will be performed once a preferred alternate is selected.

Mitch Weber of Gannett Fleming gave a presentation on the Karst study that has been performed within the corridor. Karst topography is extremely common in Kentucky and covers a good portion of the state. The three recommended bands within Pulaski County have been investigated for karst features. Karst topography is not present in Laurel County. Within the three bands, a total of 1,129 karst features have been identified. Over 40 caves in the area were also sampled for fauna. More sampling will be performed this fall. Of the 1,129 features identified, the KY 80 band contained almost 50% of the features, while Band B and D contained approximately 25% each. The majority of the karst features identified are classified as sinkholes. Various methods for constructing roadways over these sinkholes were described. The next step in the karst investigation is to evaluate the impacts of the alternates and investigate mitigation measures for those impacts.

Charlie Scott of Jones and Jones gave a presentation on the visual assessment being performed for the project. The project area has been divided into approximately 40 separate landscape districts. Each district has been evaluated based on the visual quality characteristics of vividness, intactness, and unity. Each alternate has been evaluated with respect to these characteristics. In Pulaski County, the alternates near KY 80 appear to have the least visual impact, mainly due to KY 80 already being developed. In Laurel County, all of the alternates were similar with respect to visual impacts, with only minor differences. Alternates M and L were slightly higher in their visual impact than alternates G, H, and I. Several options for improving the visual quality of the roadway were presented, including extending the length of bridges and incorporating more roadway curves into the alignments.

Remaining environmental studies to be completed include the air and noise analysis. Once all of the environmental studies are completed, a public meeting will be held to present the alternates and environmental information to the public. It was explained to the group that the alternates are still preliminary and are subject to change based on the final results of the environmental studies.

The next advisory committee meeting will be held in the fall prior to the public meeting. The meeting was adjourned at approximately 8:00 p.m. Several of the advisory committee members stayed after the meeting to review the environmental information in more detail and ask questions of the project team.

**I-66 SOMERSET TO LONDON
CITIZENS COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES
MEETING NO.9
OCTOBER 26, 2004**

The meeting opened at 6:30 p.m. at the KYTC District 8 Office Annex building in Somerset. Mr. Ed Jones, Committee Chairperson, opened the meeting with introductions. Brian Cash gave a brief review of the project alternates that have been presented to date. There are five alternates, plus a crossover alternate, in Pulaski County. All of the alternates are similar in numbers of residential relocations except KY 80 Shifted, which has over twice the relocations of the other alternates. With regards to new right of way that will be required, Alternate K and Alternate Modified 80 require the least amount of new right of way. Both of these alternates travel along existing KY 80 for much of their length. Alternate D requires the most amount of new right of way. In Laurel County, five alternates have been presented. The number of relocations that occur with each alternate is greatly dependent on the location of the proposed interchange with I-75. Alternate G, which ties into I-75 the farthest north, contains the most relocations. The alternates that tie into I-75 the farthest south, Alternates I, L, and M, contain the least number of relocations. Alternate I has the greatest impact on the Daniel Boone National Forest, with two to three times more forest service right of way required than the other alternates. Following the review of the alternates, Mitch Green updated the committee on the environmental studies that have been performed.

Aquatic and Terrestrial investigations have been completed in the corridor. This includes bat and mussel surveys, wetland surveys, and threatened and endangered plant species investigations. An extensive karst survey has also been performed in Pulaski County. Over 1,100 karst features have been identified. A hazardous material survey has identified approximately 25 sites that exhibit the potential to contain hazardous materials or contain underground storage tanks. The socioeconomic baseline has been submitted to KYTC for review. The Section 106 process to identify cultural resources within the project area has begun. Twenty-five sites have been preliminarily identified as being on or recommended as eligible for the National Register for Historic Places. Some preliminary archeological work has been performed to identify high probability areas within the corridor. An in depth archaeology survey of the preferred alternate will be performed once an alternate is recommended. An information packet on the Section 106 process will be mailed to the Citizens Advisory Committee explaining the Section 106 process. The environmental studies on air quality and noise impact analysis are still in progress.

Two upcoming public meetings have been scheduled for November 29th in London and November 30th in Somerset to present the project alternates and environmental information to the public. The public meetings will be an open format with no formal comment session. A five-minute introductory session will be held every 30 minutes to explain the meeting format and information that is being presented. Maps showing the alternates, environmental information, and karst information will be on display. The citizen's committee members are encouraged to attend and assist the public with comments and the committee process. A questionnaire will be available for the public to comment.

The committee was divided into two groups to review the project maps and environmental information. The committee was asked to comment on the concerns the public may have at the public meeting and the format of the maps and information that need to be presented. The two groups gave the following comments:

General Concerns

- Relocations are going to be an issue at the public meeting, particularly with the alternates through Shopville and in Laurel County near I-75 and KY 192.
- The public has asked several committee members about how I-66 will connect from I-75 east to the Hal Rogers. The project team should be prepared for this question at the public meeting.
- The timetable of the project is an important issue with regards to when a preferred alternate will be selected.

- The issues that were developed in Phase 1A through the committee process need to be reevaluated as a starting point for evaluating alternates.

Map presentation

- The scale of the maps needs to be consistent. Property lines and road locations will help the public orient themselves.
- The legends and title on the maps need to be clearly legible and easier to understand.
- An index map located on the maps will help people orient themselves better. North arrows are also needed.
- The aerial photographs have been very beneficial in understanding alternate locations.

The next advisory committee meeting will be held in early 2005 after the comments from the public meeting have been received. With the engineering, environmental, and public comment information, the committee and project team will begin evaluate the alternates to see if any can be eliminated at that point. The Draft Environmental Impact Statement will be submitted in mid 2005 with a public hearing scheduled after that. It is anticipated that a preferred alternate will be recommended with the submittal of the final EIS in early 2006. The preferred alternate will be approved with the record of decision scheduled for mid 2006.

The meeting concluded at approximately 8:00. The two public meetings for the project have been scheduled for:

London – November 29th
 London Community Center
 529 S. Main Street
 5:00 – 8:00 PM

Somerset – November 30th
 Center for Rural Development
 2292 S. Highway 27
 5:00 to 8:00 PM

Section 106 and Comments





Commonwealth of Kentucky
Transportation Cabinet
 Frankfort, Kentucky 40622

Maxwell C. Bailey
 Secretary of Transportation

Ernie Fletcher
 Governor

ERNIE FLETCHER
 GOVERNOR



KENTUCKY TRANSPORTATION CABINET
 FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40622
 WWW.KENTUCKY.GOV

MAXWELL C. BAILEY
 SECRETARY

August 27, 2004

Mr. Darrell Whitaker
 73 Herrin Court
 Somerset, KY 42501

RE: Consulting Party Meeting
 I-66 Somerset to London Project
 Pulaski/Laurel Counties
 Item No. 8-59.10

Dear Mr. Whitaker:

This letter serves as a notification that a Section 106 consulting party meeting has been scheduled for **Tuesday, October 12, 2004 at 6:30 p.m.** The meeting will be held at the District 8 Multipurpose Building at 1660 South Highway 27 in Somerset, Kentucky.

Although Section 106 meetings are open to anyone who wishes to attend, only Section 106 consulting parties are allowed to participate in the meeting. Each organization will be permitted to have one spokesperson to represent the organization during the meeting.

A meeting agenda and a packet of other pertinent information will be forwarded to you prior to the October 12th meeting. We sincerely hope that you are able to attend this meeting, however if you are not able to attend this meeting, please notify me at 606-677-4017.

Respectfully,

Cathi Blair

Cathi Blair
 Environmental Coordinator
 District 8 - Somerset

CB/ks

Cc: John Mettelle, CEPA
 Rebecca Turner, DEA
 David Harmon, DEA

Ken Sperry, SHEO
 Mary Murray, FHWA
 Mitch Green, HMB

KENTUCKY TRANSPORTATION CABINET
 "PROVIDE A SAFE, EFFICIENT, ENVIRONMENTALLY SOUND, AND FISCALLY RESPONSIBLE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM
 WHICH PROMOTES ECONOMIC GROWTH AND ENHANCES THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN KENTUCKY"
 "AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER M/F/D"

October 25, 2004

Mr. Darrell Whitaker
 73 Herrin Court
 Somerset, KY 42501

RE: Section 106 Consulting Party Information
 I-66 Somerset to London
 Pulaski/Laurel Counties
 Item #8-59.10

Dear Mr. Whitaker:

Attached please find the Historic Resources Survey CD for the above referenced project. As you may remember, this is the information that was requested by the Consulting Parties at the initial Section 106 meeting on October 12, 2004.

I have included a hard copy of the instructions for the use of the CD. Additional instructions are included on the CD if you need them. You will need Adobe Acrobat (which is also provided to you on the CD) installed on your computer to access the map and the historic documentation. When you open up the file marked "I-66 Historic Survey Evaluations" you will see a map of the project area with numbered survey area sites. You can then click on any site number and then the site evaluation and photos can be viewed.

As noted in the meeting, KYTC will give the consulting parties 30 days to review and comment on this information. Your comments should be specific to whether KYTC looked at all the potentially eligible sites and if the eligibility determinations documented in the survey are correct.

An Equal Opportunity Employer M/F/D

Mr. Darrell Whitaker
October 25, 2004
Page 2

Your comments should be submitted in writing no later than close of business on November 30, 2004 to me at PO Box 780, Somerset, KY 42502 or via email at Cathi.Blair@ky.gov. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me through email or at 606-677-4017.

Respectfully,



Cathi Blair
District Environmental Coordinator
District 8 - Somerset

CB/ks

Cc: John Mettillie
Mitch Green
Rebecca Turner
Dave Harmon
Joe Cox



KENTUCKY TRANSPORTATION CABINET
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40622
WWW.KENTUCKY.GOV

ERNE FLETCHER
GOVERNOR

December 2, 2004

Mr. Darrell Whitaker
73 Herrin Court
Somerset, KY 42502

RECEIVED DEC 10 2004

MDG-vri
File-corr

MAXWELL C. BAILEY
SECRETARY

RE: Section 106 Consulting Party
Item # 8-59.1 (I-66 Somerset to London)
Pulaski/Laurel Counties

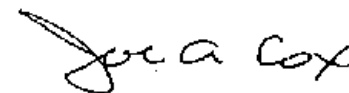
Dear Mr. Whitaker:

As you may know, comments regarding the historic resources information were to be submitted by November 30, 2004. The Cabinet received a request for an extension for submittal of the comments due to the large amount of information to be reviewed. The Cabinet is therefore extending the comment period until **December 31, 2004**. For those of you who have already submitted your comments, you may also submit additional comments during this timeframe.

A second Section 106 consulting party meeting will be scheduled once the Cabinet has had time to review the comments. You will be notified as soon as that meeting has been scheduled. Also, please see the attached APE justification information that you requested during our October meeting.

Please let me take this opportunity to thank you for participating in this process with the Cabinet.

Respectfully,



Joe Cox, P.E.
Project Manager
Kentucky Transportation Cabinet
District 8 -- Somerset

C: Mary Murray, FHWA
John Mettillie, KYTC
Rebecca Turner, DEA
Mitch Green, HMB
Dave Harmon, DEA



KENTUCKY TRANSPORTATION CABINET
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY 40622
WWW.KENTUCKY.GOV

ERNE FLETCHER
GOVERNOR

MAXWELL C. BAILEY
SECRETARY

TO: Dave Harmon, EPM
Division of Environmental Analysis

FROM: Cathi Blair, DEC
Somerset -- District 8

DATE: January 27, 2005

SUBJECT: Section 106 Consulting Party Review Comments
I-66 (Somerset to London)
Pulaski/Laurel Counties
Item # 8-59.10

Cathi Blair

1033 MDG
RDD
file

Attached please find comments from some of the Section 106 consulting parties regarding the identification of historical properties for the above referenced project. These comments are a result of the consulting party meeting that was held on October 12, 2004 in Somerset, Kentucky. Comments were originally scheduled to be submitted by November 30th but on November 22, 2004 representatives of Kick 66 and the Sierra Club requested a 90-day extension of the comment period. Based on discussions between FHWA and KYTC, it was determined that the comment submittal date would be extended to December 31, 2004. Some consulting parties were verbally notified of this extension on November 29, 2004 at a public meeting while ALL consulting parties were notified via a December 2, 2004 letter. (See attached) Mr. Eric James has indicated via email that he will be submitting some additional information to either us or Ms. Bean soon. He was just recently approved as a Consulting Party for this project.

The original maps and comments have been submitted to Mitch Green of HMB so that he can forward that information on to Jana Bean of Wilbur Smith for her review and comments. Copies of this packet have also been sent to Rebecca Turner -- DEA, Mary Murray --FHWA and John Mettillie --CO.

Once Ms. Bean has had time to review and respond to the additional information and comments, KYTC and FHWA will need to meet to discuss the findings, determine the best method of responding to the comments that were submitted as well as set a date for the next CP meeting which should address the "assessment of adverse effects".

Cc: Mary Murray, FHWA
John Mettillie, CO
Rebecca Turner, DEA
Mitch Green, HMB
Joe Cox, D8

An Equal Opportunity Employer M/F/D

Rec'd
11-03-04

Wm A. Montgomery
66 Gorman Ln # B
Cincinnati OH 45215-3626
Cultural Williamsburg Foundation

MY LISTINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

VOL. I:

PU-60 on Shopville Rd.- Listed on National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)

PU-62, James Mansford House on KY 80- Listed on NRHP

PU-64, James House on KY 80. On this site was the elaborate home of John M. James, founder of Pulaski County in 1799, also the towns of Somerset and Shopville, and who was the founder and builder of the Flat Lick Baptist Church, which claims to be the Mother Church of most Baptist churches in Kentucky. If these ruins are of that particular James house where the Bypass intersects KY 80 (known as the Vardeman Tract), this was also the home of Rev. Jeremiah Vardeman, founder of the Missouri Baptist Convention, the Schools of Theology of Georgetown College in Georgetown, Ky., and the William Jewell College in Liberty, Missouri. A state senator also lived in this residence.

A historical commemorative plaque should be placed on this site that reveals these things. There is also a slave cemetery on this property, which adds still more color to its history. Perhaps the Underground Railroad Freedom Center on Cincinnati's riverfront should be notified this situation. They are collecting and compiling this kind of information. It might be fitting if a separate plaque was placed there. It might list the owners of the slaves/where they were attached to, and the types of labor they did in their lifetimes.

The description of this property was inadequate, because there was insufficient research.

PU-65, James Family Cabin- property that fronts on Stuart Rd., eligible under Criterion C.

PU-195 on Soules Chapel Rd.- recommended for eligibility under Criterion C- but is in poor condition; so who is willing to be responsible for repairs and upkeep?

PU-213, Harper residence, 519 N. Harper Rd.- recommended by Wilbur Smith; eligible under Criterion C as an agricultural complex.

PU-224, Cooper School on Lower Line Creek Rd.- recommended as eligible for NRHP.

PU-254, 3058 Hwy. 1675-evaluate under Criterion D.

PU-230, 684 Old London Rd.-evaluate under Criterion D.

PU-274, Burdine School #1; Old Burdine School Rd.-recommended as eligible for NRHP.

PU-301, Short Creek School, Delbert Bullock Rd.- recommended as eligible for NRHP, but the premises do need sprucing up.

PU-302, Pleasant Run Cemetery- It's of sufficient size that it should be left alone, undisturbed.

PU-337, Daryl Whitaker House, 73 Herrin Court- recommended as eligible for NRHP.

PU-350, 4569 Hwy. 652- evaluate under Criterion D.

MY RECOMMENDATIONS (cont.)

Vol. II:

- PU-358, Harold Hargis House, 1405 Barnesburg Rd.- evaluate under Criterion D.
- PU-377, Leo Gilliland House, 252 Leo Gilliland Rd.- recommended as eligible for NRHP.
- PU-438, Pine Hill Baptist Church, 1317 Pine Hill Rd. evaluate under Criterion D.
- PU-441, Phelps residence, Pine Hill Rd., recommended as eligible for NRHP under Criterion C.
- RK-43, Ruby Adams House, Billows, Ky.- recommended as eligible for NRHP.
- RH-44, Post Office & General Store at Billows, recommended as eligible for NRHP.
- LL-11, First Evangelical Reformed Church & Cemetery- currently listed in NRHP.
- LL-48, Nancy Sansabough House, 2315 Lily Rd.- evaluate under Criterion D.
- LL-58, 341 Taylor Bridge Rd.- evaluate under Criterion D.
- LL-66, Cove King House, 2525 Maple Grove Rd.- evaluate under Criterion D.
- LL-67, McDaniel Cemetery- Leave undisturbed; evaluate under Criterion D.
- LL-69, Maple Grove School on KY 80- recommended as eligible for NRHP.
- LL-74, Carl Reed House and Cabin, 4415 W. Laurel Rd.- evaluate under Criterion D.
- LL-98, Sunny Brook School, off White Oak Church Rd.- recommended as eligible for NRHP.

Vol. III

- LL-122, Catherine C. Collier House on Somerset Rd.- evaluate under Criterion D.
- LL-142, Dee Jones House, evaluate under Criterion D.
- LL-171, Reid residence, 3133 Keavy Rd.- evaluate under Criterion D. (Trees and shrubs need to be cut back, from time to time, to reveal the house lines.)
- LL-179, Ward Cemetery on Ward Cemetery Rd.- should not be disturbed. Evaluate under Criterion D.
- LL-180, Robert Gregory residence, 325 Gregory Ln.- evaluate under Criterion D. (Trees and shrubs need to be cut back, from time to time, to reveal house lines.)
- LL-181, 1176 Pleasant View Rd.- evaluate under Criterion D. (Again, trees and shrubs need to be cut back from time to time.)
- LL-182, Jones residence, 3290 W. Laurel Rd.- recommended as eligible for NRHP under Criterion C.
- LL-183, Wyan residence, 3074 W. Laurel- recommended as eligible for NRHP under Criterion C.
- LL-188, Campbell residence with Log Cabin, 2265 W. Laurel Rd.- evaluate under Criterion D.

MY RECOMMENDATIONS (cont.)

- LL-189, Hacker residence, 930 Philpot Rd.- evaluate under Criterion D.
- LL-190, Jamelison residence on W. Laurel Rd.- evaluate under Criterion D.
- LL-198, Massey residence, 520 Wyan Rd.- evaluate under Criterion D.
- LL-202, on Wyan Rd.- evaluate under Criterion D.
- LL-205, Wyatt residence, 781 Abutment Rd.- evaluate under Criterion D.
- LL-222, Gibson residence, 231 Adams Rd., evaluate under Criterion D.
- LL-232, Old Gold Hill School, 2960 Pine Hill Rd.- recommended as eligible under Criteria A and C, for NRHP.
- LL-233, 2811 Pine Top Rd.- evaluate under Criterion D.
- LL-236, Smith residence, 314 Line Creek Rd., evaluate under Criterion D.
- LL-240, 3910 Keller Rd., evaluate under Criterion D. (Trees and shrubs need to be cut back, from time to time.)
- LL-244, 101 Hawk Creek Rd.- evaluate under Criterion D.

Respectfully Submitted,
W. K. W. W. W.

Blair, Cathi (KYTC-D08)

From: Sue Koplowitz [kick66@direcway.com]
 Sent: Wednesday, December 29, 2004 9:13 PM
 To: CATHI.BLAIR@KY.GOV; Joe.Cox@KY.Gov
 Cc: jose.sepulveda@fhwa.dot.gov; BETSY MERRITT; DAVID MORGAN; mary.murray@fhwa.dot.gov
 Subject: I-66 Section 106 review comments

P.O. Box 1133

London, KY

40743

KY Dept. of Highways District 8

1660 S US 27

PO Box 780

Somerset KY 42502

December 29, 2004

I-66

Re: KICK 66 Historical review comments:

Dear Joe Cox and Cathi Blair:

Criteria for Evaluation (NRHP)

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

With regards to Criterion D-practically all properties listed in the survey either do not address it or are listed as N/A. Laurel/Pulaski Counties are an area rich with ancient history. Before settlers inhabited this region, it is believed that nomadic tribes occupied the area. Ancient artifacts including arrowheads and tools have been found along the proposed path of I-66 although many of these sites have been looted. Areas where water/springs are found and or cliffs and cave openings are believed to be sites where ancient nomads may have existed. Numerous sites are found along the route. Two discovered through informal canvassing are: Karl Garland property, 530 White Oak Rd, London, on this property is a hollow with springs that have never gone dry. On the banks, is a pocket in the rocks that once held a pile of arrow heads. Mr. & Mrs. Garland said they received notice that representatives were surveying the area, but never spoke with any official. The Jones family of 3300 block of Sinking Creek Rd reports a cliffline area close to their property which may be archaeologically significant where remnants of ancient occupation has been reported. A thorough investigation has not been completed and it is believed that without the necessary, complete and thorough examination of the area, many ancient historical sites will be destroyed.

The area along Rockcastle River and the entire Sinking Valley region is also thought to be of particular historical importance. The Whitaker residence and cemetery is felt to be of historical significance along with the Rockcastle River Ferry area. The Sheltolee Trace Trail that transverses the area is another. The Swiss Colony area is another area of historical importance and needs to be more thoroughly examined. Of particular concern are the numerous cemeteries along the route that have unmarked graves. Many of these are believed to be the grave sites of Revolutionary War soldiers, whom it is said came from the east coast to this area to claim their land grants which was their payment for service in the war. How can a site be deemed insignificant where it is unknown who is buried in an unmarked grave? The Flat Lick Baptist Church off 461 is believed to be the oldest church in Pulaski County, other historic churches include Swiss Colony, Hart Creek & Sinking Creek. It is in the area of these historic properties where early communities once stood Sites of ruins cannot be deemed insignificant because of their state of disrepair and lack of "aesthetics." The historical review needs to examine and address entire communities and areas, not only individual properties. Isolated farms are believed to be part of rural farming communities as a whole and should not be looked at as separate individual areas but as a part of a unique historical community. Many of these sites may be in disrepair but that doesn't take away from the unique history that comprises Pulaski/Laurel counties. It is impossible to draw a "postage stamp" border around the properties believed to be of historical significance and declare that to be the area of potential effect. The area of potential effect will extend far and wide past the "postage stamp" boundaries. Take for example the farm of WC Wyan, W. Laurel Rd, London. It is Mr. Wyan's farm you can see in the KTCs most recent newsletter, page 3 with the caption KY 192. Mr. Wyan was born in the house that his father built, as far back as anyone can remember, the Wyans lived and farmed this 37 acre

plot of land. If built, I-66 will split his farm in half, destroying habitat for deer & turkeys, and lose a valuable historical and agricultural property. Mr. Wyan states that no official has contacted him concerning the historical significance of his property. Many local residents along the route have reported that they have not been personally contacted by any official concerning section 106 Review. We feel that a thorough analysis and evaluation of the area has not been completed and that every resident along the proposed route, extending beyond the "area of potential effect" needs to be interviewed as to any historical/archeologically sensitive sites that warrant further investigation. Until this is done, how can a claim be made for thorough analysis?

Preliminary review of The James Preservation Trust of the data accumulated to date by the investigating agencies has been determined by the Trust to be insufficient & lacking in known characteristics. Sites are misidentified altogether, and - as in the case of some undocumented burial grounds & other pertinent sites - not identified at all. Eric James, president of the Trust, has applied for, but not received, consulting status which he is assured remains pending. The public investigatory process yet proceeds to its conclusion, deprived of valuable information that can be obtained from the James Preservation Trust, due to a lack of official standing being granted. Such negligence places the investigatory process at risk, since numerous known yet unrecognized issues and information remain unrecognized & unresolved.

According to the James Preservation Trust, the I-80 corridor west of Somerset, and specifically the 5000 acres on either side of I-80 from Pitman Creek to Buck Creek in the study zone, is rich in historical & cultural heritage, historic sites, & residences and ancestral homes to numerous significant historical personages, not identified in the current study's evaluation.

Locations within the study boundaries are the original settlement areas for the founding of Pulaski county and the town of Somerset. They are the ancestral homes of many of the public servants who have served State of Kentucky, its local communities, in addition to communities throughout the United States as the family migrated from the subject location.

The subject study zone was the location of the ancestral family homes pertaining to such personages as:

1. Rev./Sen./Judge John M. James: a founder of The Flat Lick Baptist Church, the county of Pulaski, the town Somerset, and Pulaski's county's first judge executive;
2. Andrew Jackson James, Mayor of Frankfort, Kentucky State Attorney General,

Kentucky Secretary

and Judge, Democratic nominee for Governor of Kentucky.

3. Benjamin James, Senator of Missouri
4. Burton Alleo James, State Representative & Senator of Missouri, and Judge

5. Drury Woodson James, State Representative & Senator of California, San Luis Obispo County Supervisor, Democratic gubernatorial candidate for Governor of California, & founder of Paso Robles, California.
6. Harry Francis James Jr., City Commissioner, Dana Point, California.
7. Henry Field James, Sheriff of Mercer county, Kentucky.
8. John James, founder and 7 time mayor of Alvarado, Johnson county, Texas
9. John Graves James, Kentucky State Representative
10. John Henry James, Missouri State Senator
11. Joseph McAlister James, first cemetery administrator of Danville, Boyle County, Ky; founder of Goodland, Newton county, IN.
12. Marshall "Black" James; Treasurer of Orange county, Virginia
13. Rev. Robert Sallee James, founder of William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri; Father of legendary outlaws Frank & Jesse James.
14. Thomas Henry William James; Postmaster, Kentucky State Senator for 24 years.
15. Thomas Martin James; City Councilman, Kansas City, Missouri.
16. Maj. Thrustin James; Committeeman of James City, Virginia.
17. Lt. Col. Vern James, Adjutant to Gen. George Patton, liberated Buchenwald prison.
18. William James Sr., Postmaster, Charlotte, TN., & Kentucky State Senator for 24 years.
19. Col. William James Jr.; West Point Graduate; Founder of White Bluff, TN.; founder of William James High School, White Bluff, TN.
20. William Allen James Sr. Kentucky State Representative & Senator, 12 years.
21. William Dudley James, Sheriff of Mercer county, Kentucky
22. Franklin Alexander "Frank" James, Confederate Guerilla under Wm. Clarke Quantrill, legendary outlaw.
23. Jesse Woodson "Jesse" James, Confederate Guerilla under Wm. Clarke Quantrill, legendary outlaw.
24. Rev. Jeremiah Vardeman, Founder of Georgetown School of Theology, Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky; William Jewell College School of Theology, Liberty, Missouri; first president of the Missouri Baptist Convention.
25. Samuel Moore "Sam" Walton, founder of Wal-Mart

26. Robson, John, James, & Alice Walton: Owners of Wal-Mart; America's wealthiest family.
27. John "Jack" Griffin Sr., Kentucky State Senator, General in the Mexican War
28. John Griffin Jr., Kentucky State Representative.
29. William Griffin, Senator in Missouri, Judge
30. George Washington Grubbs, Chief of Police, Judge; Young county, Texas
31. John Bradford, Spouse of Elizabeth James; Founder of The Kentucky Gazette; Kentucky State Representative
32. Fielding Bradford, Judge & Kentucky State Representative
33. John B. Cook, Postmaster, Hickman county, KY; & City Treasurer, Columbus, KY.
34. Robert Donovan, Judge in Massachusetts
35. Abraham Filed, Judge in Virginia
36. Ezekiel H. Field, General in the War of 1812
37. Henry Field, Colonial Virginia Burgess
38. John Field Sr. Major in the War of the Revolution
39. Reuben Field, Lewis & Clark Expedition
40. William Field, Sheriff, Magistrate, and Virginia State Representative
41. Harlan Huey, City Councilman, Mayor of Stephenville, Erath County, Texas
42. William Clarkson Hughes; Justice, St. Louis Missouri Court of Appeals
43. Brereton Chandler Jones; Governor of Kentucky
44. Edward Bartow Jones; State Senator of Kentucky
45. Edward Thompson Jones; State Representative, Virginia
46. James F. Malley; State Representative of Massachusetts
47. Robert William Minns; State Representative in Montana, Assessor, Edgerton Co Montana, Treasurer, Park Co, Colorado; Judge, Montana
48. Martin Nalle, Constable in Virginia
49. John S. Phelps, Kentucky State Representative

50. James Randall Ross; Judge, Superior Court, Orange county, California
51. Chapman Coleman Todd Sr.; Admiral in U.S. Navy
52. Chapman Coleman Todd, Jr.; Lt. Commander, U.S. Navy
53. William Tullos; Judge, Franklin County, Kansas
54. William Guy Tullos; Kansas State Representative
55. Thomas Jeffrey "Tommy" Turner; Kentucky State Representative
56. Clyde James VanArsdale; Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy
57. Henry Varble Sr.; Judge, Oldham county, KY
58. Albert Gallatin Walker; Texas State Senator
59. Hugh Campbell Ward; Commissioner of Police, Kansas City, MO; Missouri State Representative
60. Sarah Elizabeth Williams-James; Postmaster, Charlotte, TN

Where is the KYTC and FHWA documentation of their research for the earliest occupation of KY by the white man.... when it was part of Virginia?? Have the Daughters of the American Revolution Virginia and Kentucky chapters been contacted for information on their ancestors who settled in the region after the cessation of hostilities with the British Empire?

The historical record, as recounted by the KYTC and their consultants, potentially fails to address the historic and significant sites which reflect the initial settlement of Pulaski County in general, and along the proposed route alternatives as currently designated, during the period of time when this portion of Kentucky was part of the state (commonwealth) of Virginia. Where is the documentation of historical archive research (in Kentucky and Virginia) reflecting this period of time in the history of the region?? The KTC report is deficient in it's archival historical research, which should be the basis for all ground truth surveys. Potential sites of Revolutionary War veteran land grant settlements should be thoroughly researched prior to any decisions being made.

Certain homesteads may lie along the route alternatives which are currently unknown, but worthy of designation, preservation or restoration based upon our first generations of war veterans who received land grants in stead of pension or war 'bonus' payments. The sites of the homesteads for these initial settlers and a suitable buffer zone about each residence site, whether intact, or in decay, or even absent (but known historically from records in Virginia or Kentucky), should be considered for set-aside in order to determine further the fate of such historic patriot's homesites. These veterans ventured into the wild to claim what was given them as payment for their loyal service to the fledgling United States of America.

It would be sad to consider that the KYTC and FHWA would make important decisions regarding siting of the proposed roadway over our most historic, but not necessarily most famous settlers' homesites without the benefit of thorough archival research to determine their locations. It would be a shame to see only a superhighway historic plaque as the legacy of their courageous settlement of the wilds, which were once this area of Kentucky.

KICK 66 is very disappointed with the lack of support and concern for a thorough historical review by Transportation cabinet officials. An email request to extend the 30 day review period to 90 days was sent on November 22, 2004. A written request was made to extend the 30 day review period to 90 days on November 24, 2004. At the public meetings held in end November, a KICK 66 representative was told that a written response was forthcoming, however, no written response was received. On December 19, 2004 a follow up email was sent to Trans Cab officials. On December 22, an email response was received notifying us of a 30 day extension until December 31, 2004. An attached pdf letter dated Dec. 2, 2004, the written notice sent by Trans Cab officials was never received at our Post Office box. It should be noted that there were no other problems with receiving mail from any other entity during that time at our post office box. The practice of holding public meetings and scheduling periods of public comment during holiday periods is not a sound policy. It inhibits public participation and should be avoided at all costs by the Trans Cab.

KICK 66 believes that I-66 should not be built between Somerset and London. All studies should cease until a thorough cost/benefit analysis be completed. The funding for I-66 should be diverted into making existing hazardous secondary roads safer. We believe that the entire area both north & south of 80 should be declared an archaeological, cultural and historical district and an in-depth and thorough examination of the entire corridor is warranted. It's a former trade route that has existed before recorded history and further study is recommended.

Respectfully yours,

Sue Koplowitz

Kick 66, Sierra Club

Dr. Hilary Lambert

Cumberland Chapter, Sierra Club

1/27/2005

Betsy Bennett

Sierra Club

Cc:

Betsy Bennett,

Sierra Club

PO Box 4307

Midway, KY

William Hopper

2764 Laurel Lake Road N.

London, KY 40744

Eric James

James Preservation Trust

637 N. Third Street

Danville, KY 40422

Elizabeth Merritt

Deputy General Counsel

National Trust for Historic Preservation

1785 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20036

David Morgan

Kentucky State Historic Preservation Officer

1/27/2005

KY Heritage Council
300 Washington Street
Frankfort, KY 40601

William Montgomery
66 Gorman Lane, #B
Cincinnati, OH 45215

Jose Sepulveda, Division Administrator,
Federal Highway Administration
330 W. Broadway,
Frankfort, KY 40601

Mary Murray
Federal Highway Administration
John C. Watts Federal Building
330 West Broadway
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

P.O. Box 1133
London, KY
40743

KY Dept. of Highways District 8
1660 S US 27
PO Box 780
Somerset KY 42502

December 29, 2004

1-66
Re: KICK 66 Historical review comments:

Dear Joe Cox and Cathi Blair:

Criteria for Evaluation (NRHP)

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:

A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or

B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or

C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or

D. That have yielded or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

With regards to Criterion D-practically all properties listed in the survey either do not address it or are listed as N/A. Laurel/Pulaski Counties are an area rich with ancient history. Before settlers inhabited this region, it is believed that nomadic tribes occupied the area. Ancient artifacts including arrowheads and tools have been found along the proposed path of I-66 although many of these sites have been looted. Areas where water/springs are found and or cliffs and cave openings are believed to be sites where ancient nomads may have existed. Numerous sites are found along the route. Two discovered through informal canvassing are: Karl Garland property, 530 White Oak Rd, London, on this property is a hollow with springs that have never gone dry. On the banks, is a pocket in the rocks that once held a pile of arrow heads. Mr. & Mrs. Garland said they received notice that representatives were surveying the area, but never spoke with

any official. The Jones family of 3300 block of Sinking Creek Rd reports a cliffline area close to their property which may be archaeologically significant where remnants of ancient occupation has been reported. A thorough investigation has not been completed and it is believed that without the necessary, complete and thorough examination of the area, many ancient historical sites will be destroyed.

The area along Rockcastle River and the entire Sinking Valley region is also thought to be of particular historical importance. The Whitaker residence and cemetery is felt to be of historical significance along with the Rockcastle River Ferry area. The Sheltoewe Trace Trail that transverses the area is another. The Swiss Colony area is another area of historical importance and needs to be more thoroughly examined. Of particular concern are the numerous cemeteries along the route that have unmarked graves. Many of these are believed to be the grave sites of Revolutionary War soldiers, whom it is said came from the east coast to this area to claim their land grants which was their payment for service in the war. How can a site be deemed insignificant where it is unknown who is buried in an unmarked grave? The Flat Lick Baptist Church off 461 is believed to be the oldest church in Pulaski County, other historic churches include Swiss Colony, Hart Creek & Sinking Creek. It is in the area of these historic properties where early communities once stood. Sites of ruins cannot be deemed insignificant because of their state of disrepair and lack of "aesthetics." The historical review needs to examine and address entire communities and areas, not only individual properties. Isolated farms are believed to be part of rural farming communities as a whole and should not be looked at as separate individual areas but as a part of a unique historical community. Many of these sites may be in disrepair but that doesn't take away from the unique history that comprises Pulaski/Laurel counties. It is impossible to draw a "postage stamp" border around the properties believed to be of historical significance and declare that to be the area of potential effect. The area of potential effect will extend far and wide past the "postage stamp" boundaries. Take for example the farm of WC Wyan, W. Laurel Rd, London. It is Mr. Wyan's farm you can see in the KTC's most recent newsletter, page 3 with the caption KY 192. Mr. Wyan was born in the house that his father built, as far back as anyone can remember, the Wyans lived and farmed this 37 acre plot of land. If built, I-66 will split his farm in half, destroying habitat for deer & turkeys, and lose a valuable historical and agricultural property. Mr. Wyan states that no official has contacted him concerning the historical significance of his property. Many local residents along the route have reported that they have not been personally contacted by any official concerning section 106 Review. We feel that a thorough analysis and evaluation of the area has not been completed and that every resident along the proposed route, extending beyond the "area of potential effect" needs to be interviewed as to any historical/archeologically sensitive sites that warrant further investigation. Until this is done, how can a claim be made for thorough analysis?

Preliminary review of The James Preservation Trust of the data accumulated to date by the investigating agencies has been determined by the Trust to be insufficient & lacking in known characteristics. Sites are unidentified altogether, and - as in the case of some undocumented burial grounds & other pertinent sites - not identified at all. Eric James, president of the Trust, has applied for, but not received, consulting status which he

is assured remains pending. The public investigatory process yet proceeds to its conclusion, deprived of valuable information that can be obtained from the James Preservation Trust, due to a lack of official standing being granted. Such negligence places the investigatory process at risk, since numerous known yet unrecognized issues and information remain unrecognized & unresolved.

According to the James Preservation Trust, the I-80 corridor west of Somerset, and specifically the 5000 acres on either side of I-80 from Pitman Creek to Buck Creek in the study zone, is rich in historical & cultural heritage, historic sites, & residences and ancestral homes to numerous significant historical personages, not identified in the current study's evaluation.

Locations within the study boundaries are the original settlement areas for the founding of Pulaski county and the town of Somerset. They are the ancestral homes of many of the public servants who have served State of Kentucky, its local communities, in addition to communities throughout the United States as the family migrated from the subject location.

The subject study zone was the location of the ancestral family homes pertaining to such personages as:

1. Rev./Sen./Judge John M. James: a founder of The Flat Lick Baptist Church, the county of Pulaski, the town Somerset, and Pulaski's county's first judge executive;
2. Andrew Jackson James, Mayor of Frankfort, Kentucky State Attorney General, Kentucky Secretary and Judge, Democratic nominee for Governor of Kentucky.
3. Benjamin James, Senator of Missouri
4. Burton Allen James, State Representative & Senator of Missouri, and Judge
5. Drury Woodson James, State Representative & Senator of California, San Luis Obispo County Supervisor, Democratic gubernatorial candidate for Governor of California, & founder of Paso Robles, California.
6. Harry Francis James Jr., City Commissioner, Dana Point, California.
7. Henry Field James, Sheriff of Mercer county, Kentucky.
8. John James, founder and 7 time mayor of Alvarado, Johnson county, Texas
9. John Graves James, Kentucky State Representative
10. John Henry James, Missouri State Senator
11. Joseph McAlister James, first cemetery administrator of Danville, Boyle County, Ky; founder of Goodland, Newton county, IN.
12. Marshall "Black" James; Treasurer of Orange county, Virginia
13. Rev. Robert Sallee James, founder of William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri; Father of legendary outlaws Frank & Jesse James.
14. Thomas Henry William James; Postmaster, Kentucky State Senator for 24 years.
15. Thomas Martin James; City Councilman, Kansas City, Missouri.
16. Maj. Thrustin James; Committeeman of James City, Virginia.
17. Lt. Col. Vern James, Adjutant to Gen. George Patton, liberated Buchenwald prison.
18. William James Sr., Postmaster, Charlotte, TN., & Kentucky State Senator for 24

years.

19. Col. William James Jr.; West Point Graduate; Founder of White Bluff, TN.; founder of William James High School, White Bluff, TN.
20. William Allen James Sr. Kentucky State Representative & Senator, 12 years.
21. William Dudley James, Sheriff of Mercer county, Kentucky
22. Franklin Alexander "Frank" James, Confederate Guerilla under Wm. Clarke Quantrill, legendary outlaw.
23. Jesse Woodson "Jesse" James, Confederate Guerilla under Wm. Clarke Quantrill, legendary outlaw.
24. Rev. Jeremiah Vardeman, Founder of Georgetown School of Theology, Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky; William Jewell College School of Theology, Liberty, Missouri; first president of the Missouri Baptist Convention.
25. Samuel Moore "Sam" Walton, founder of Wal-Mart
26. Robson, John, James, & Alice Walton: Owners of Wal-Mart; America's wealthiest family.
27. John "Jack" Griffin Sr., Kentucky State Senator, General in the Mexican War
28. John Griffin Jr., Kentucky State Representative.
29. William Griffin, Senator in Missouri, Judge
30. George Washington Grubbs, Chief of Police, Judge; Young county, Texas
31. John Bradford, Spouse of Elizabeth James; Founder of The Kentucky Gazette; Kentucky State Representative
32. Fielding Bradford, Judge & Kentucky State Representative
33. John B. Cook, Postmaster, Hickman county, KY; & City Treasurer, Columbus, KY.
34. Robert Donovan, Judge in Massachusetts
35. Abraham Field, Judge in Virginia
36. Ezekiel H. Field, General in the War of 1812
37. Henry Field, Colonial Virginia Burgess
38. John Field Sr. Major in the War of the Revolution
39. Reuben Field, Lewis & Clark Expedition
40. William Field, Sheriff, Magistrate, and Virginia State Representative
41. Harlan Huey, City Councilman, Mayor of Stephenville, Erath County, Texas
42. William Clarkson Hughes; Justice, St. Louis Missouri Court of Appeals
43. Brereton Chandler Jones; Governor of Kentucky
44. Edward Bartow Jones; State Senator of Kentucky
45. Edward Thompson Jones; State Representative, Virginia
46. James F. Malley; State Representative of Massachusetts
47. Robert William Mimms; State Representative in Montana, Assessor, Edgerton Co Montana, Treasurer, Park Co, Colorado; Judge, Montana
48. Martin Nalle, Constable in Virginia
49. John S. Phelps, Kentucky State Representative
50. James Randall Ross; Judge, Superior Court, Orange county, California
51. Chapman Coleman Todd Sr.; Admiral in U.S. Navy
52. Chapman Coleman Todd, Jr.; Lt. Commander, U.S. Navy
53. William Tullos; Judge, Franklin County, Kansas
54. William Guy Tullos; Kansas State Representative
55. Thomas Jeffrey "Tommy" Turner; Kentucky State Representative

56. Clyde James VanArsdale; Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy

57. Henry Varble Sr.; Judge, Oldham county, KY

58. Albert Gallatin Walker; Texas State Senator

59. Hugh Campbell Ward; Commissioner of Police, Kansas City, MO; Missouri State Representative

60. Sarah Elizabeth Williams-James; Postmaster, Charlotte, TN

Where is the KYTC and FHWA documentation of their research for the earliest occupation of KY by the white man.... when it was part of Virginia?? Have the Daughters of the American Revolution Virginia and Kentucky chapters been contacted for information on their ancestors who settled in the region after the cessation of hostilities with the British Empire?

The historical record, as recounted by the KYTC and their consultants, potentially fails to address the historic and significant sites which reflect the initial settlement of Pulaski County in general, and along the proposed route alternatives as currently designated, during the period of time when this portion of Kentucky was part of the state (commonwealth) of Virginia. Where is the documentation of historical archive research (in Kentucky and Virginia) reflecting this period of time in the history of the region?? The KTC report is deficient in it's archival historical research, which should be the basis for all ground truth surveys. Potential sites of Revolutionary War veteran land grant settlements should be thoroughly researched prior to any decisions being made.

Certain homesteads may lie along the route alternatives which are currently unknown, but worthy of designation, preservation or restoration based upon our first generations of war veterans who received land grants in stead of pension or war 'bonus' payments. The sites of the homesteads for these initial settlers and a suitable buffer zone about each residence site, whether intact, or in decay, or even absent (but known historically from records in Virginia or Kentucky), should be considered for set-aside in order to determine further the fate of such historic patriot's homesites. These veterans ventured into the wild to claim what was given them as payment for their loyal service to the fledgling United States of America.

It would be sad to consider that the KYTC and FHWA would make important decisions regarding siting of the proposed roadway over our most historic, but not necessarily most famous settlers' homesites without the benefit of thorough archival research to determine their locations. It would be a shame to see only a superhighway historic plaque as the legacy of their courageous settlement of the wilds, which were once this area of Kentucky.

KICK 66 is very disappointed with the lack of support and concern for a thorough historical review by Transportation cabinet officials. An email request to extend the 30 day review period to 90 days was sent on November 22, 2004. A written request was made to extend the 30 day review period to 90 days on November 24, 2004. At the public meetings held in end November, a KICK 66 representative was told that a written response was forthcoming, however, no written response was received. On December

19, 2004 a follow up email was sent to Trans Cab officials. On December 22, an email response was received notifying us of a 30 day extension until December 31, 2004. An attached pdf letter dated Dec. 2, 2004, the written notice sent by Trans Cab officials was never received at our Post Office box. It should be noted that there were no other problems with receiving mail from any other entity during that time at our post office box. The practice of holding public meetings and scheduling periods of public comment during holiday periods is not a sound policy. It inhibits public participation and should be avoided at all costs by the Trans Cab.

KICK 66 believes that I-66 should not be built between Somerset and London. All studies should cease until a thorough cost/benefit analysis be completed. The funding for I-66 should be diverted into making existing hazardous secondary roads safer. We believe that the entire area both north & south of 80 should be declared an archaeological, cultural and historical district and an in-depth and thorough examination of the entire corridor is warranted. It's a former trade route that has existed before recorded history and further study is recommended.

Respectfully yours,



Sue Koplowitz
Kick 66, Sierra Club



Dr. Hilary Lambert
Cumberland Chapter, Sierra Club



Betsy Bennett
Sierra Club

Cc:

Betsy Bennett,
Sierra Club
PO Box 4307
Midway, KY

William Hopper
2764 Laurel Lake Road N.
London, KY 40744

Eric James
James Preservation Trust
637 N. Third Street
Danville, KY 40422

Elizabeth Merritt
Deputy General Counsel
National Trust for Historic Preservation
1785 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

David Morgan
Kentucky State Historic Preservation Officer
KY Heritage Council
300 Washington Street
Frankfort, KY 40601

William Montgomery
66 Gorman Laue, #B
Cincinnati, OH 45215

Jose Sepulveda, Division Administrator,
Federal Highway Administration
330 W. Broadway,
Frankfort, KY 40601

Mary Murray
Federal Highway Administration
John C. Watts Federal Building
330 West Broadway
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

PO Box 1133
London, KY 40746

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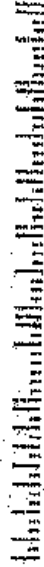
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**RETURN RECEIPT
REQUESTED**

First Notice	12-30-04
Second Notice	1-2-05
Returned	1-2-05

Ms. Cathi Blair
KY Dept. of Highways District 8
1660 S US 27
PO Box 780
Somerset KY 42502

42502+0780 03



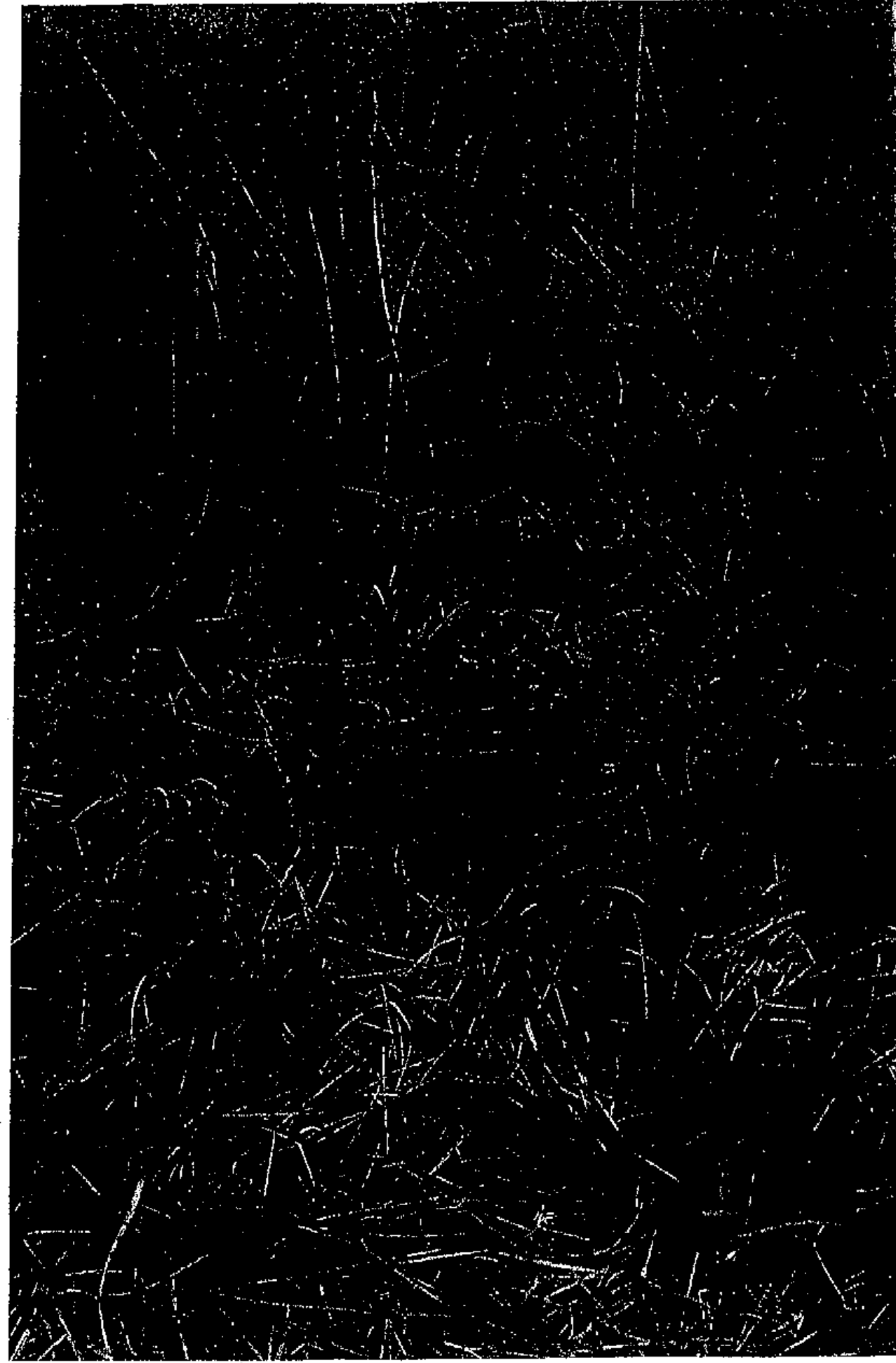
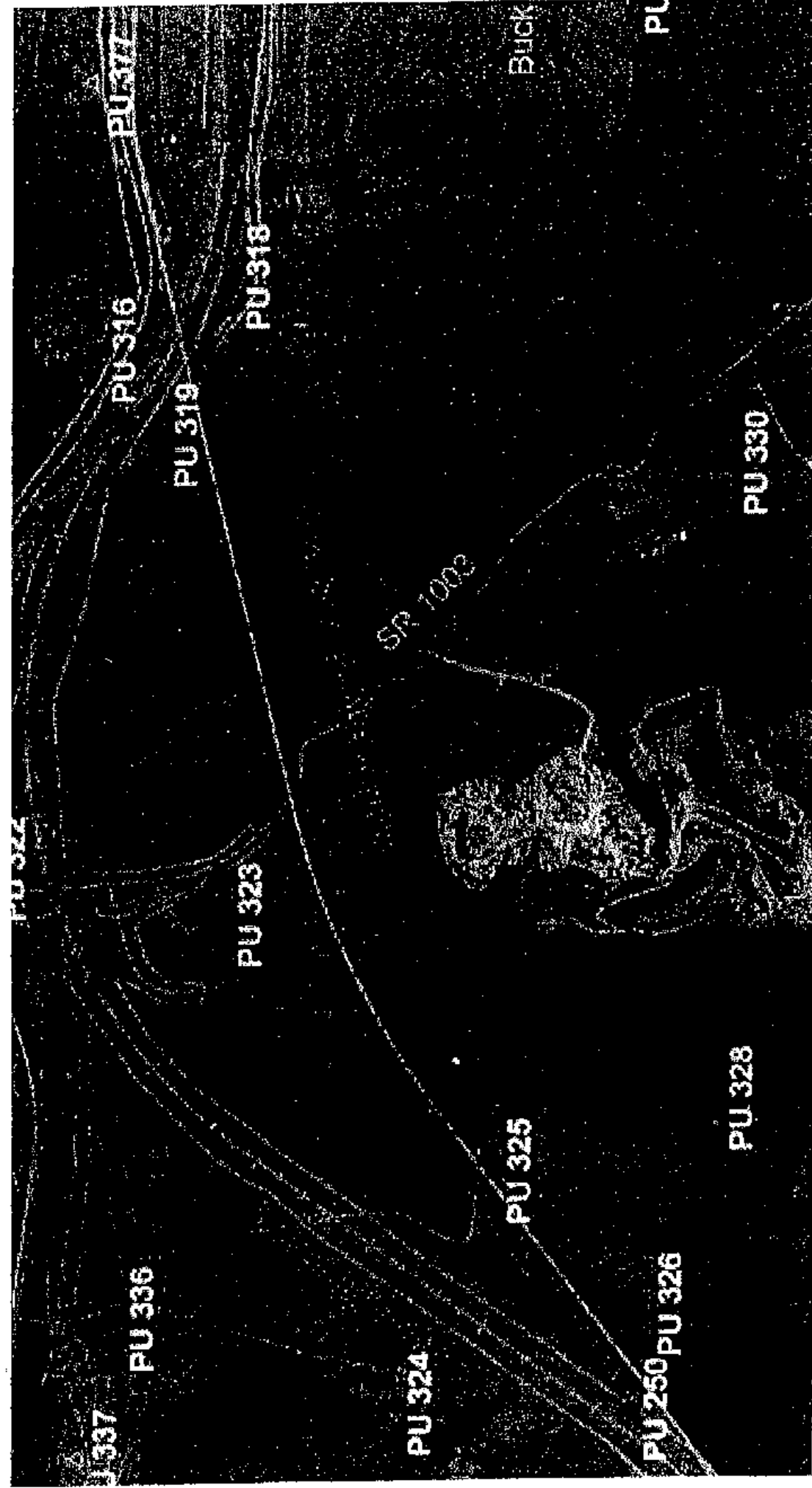
Joe Cox, P.E.
Project Manager
Kentucky Transportation Cabinet
District 8--Somerset

This cemetery is located on state highway 1003, approximately one and one half miles from state highway 80. Cemetery is located on the right of HY1003. There are 4 to 8 graves, with only rock markers. No names or dates can be seen. Cemetery does not have a name that I have been able to find at this time.

Darrell Whitaker

Darrell Whitaker

Summary
1-4-05



Cathi Blair
District Environmental Coordinator
District 8-Somerset
PO Box 780
Somerset, KY. 42502

Dear Coordinator

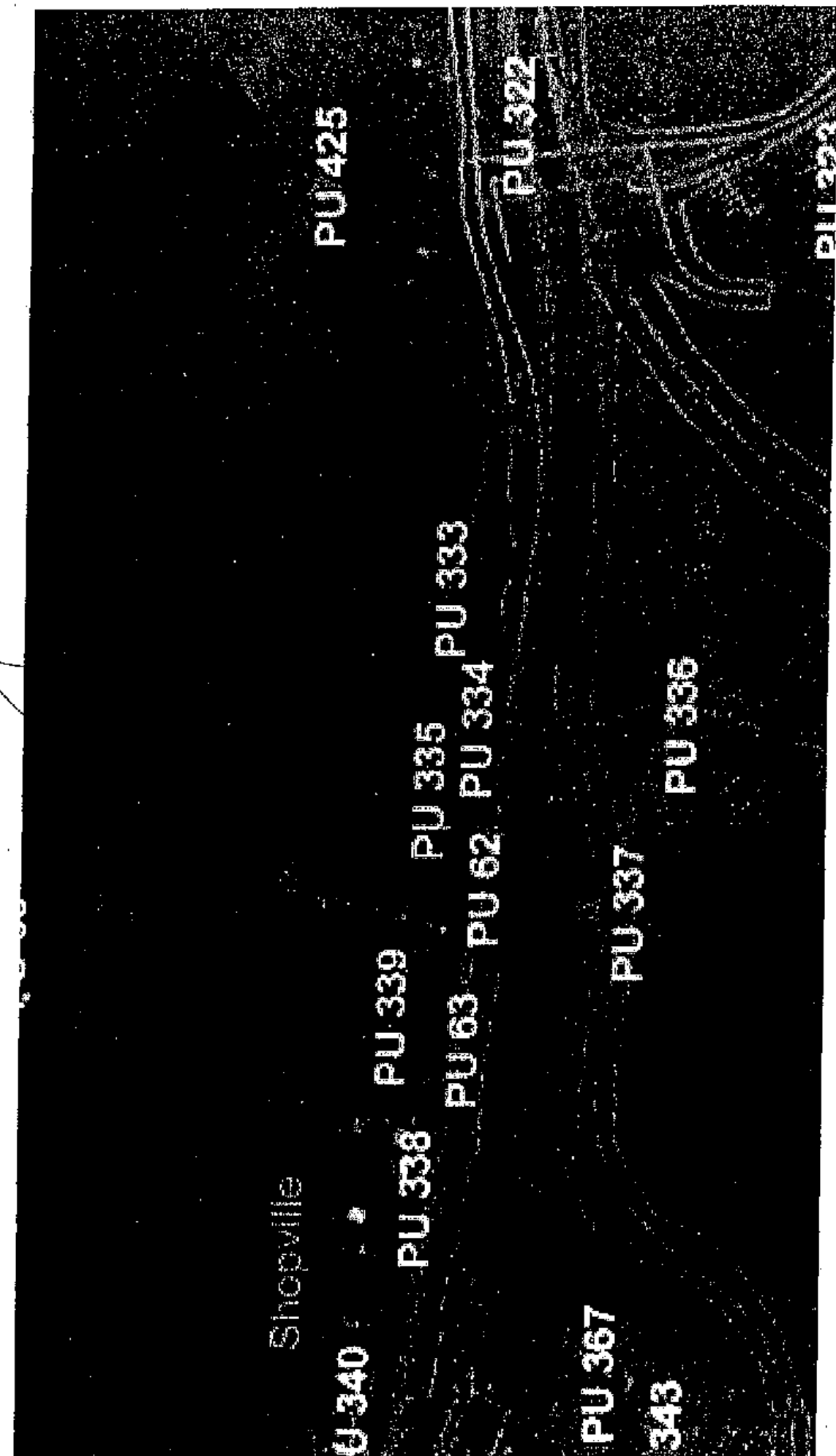
As of this date I have found three sites that have not been documented by the KYTC, in the I-66 corridor. Each of these sites are cemeteries.

I am including a map, with these sites marked A, B, and C. Site A is in the Shopville area just north of 1675, and to the east of Dahl road. This site has no grave markers. Site B is located on Burdine School Road to the south of 1675. There are 20 to 30 marked graves in this cemetery. The cemetery is named Whitaker Cemetery No. 3. Site 3 is located to the north of highway 80, opposite of Chimney Rock Church Road. There are 4 to five marked graves in this cemetery. The cemetery is named Whitaker Cemetery No. 4.

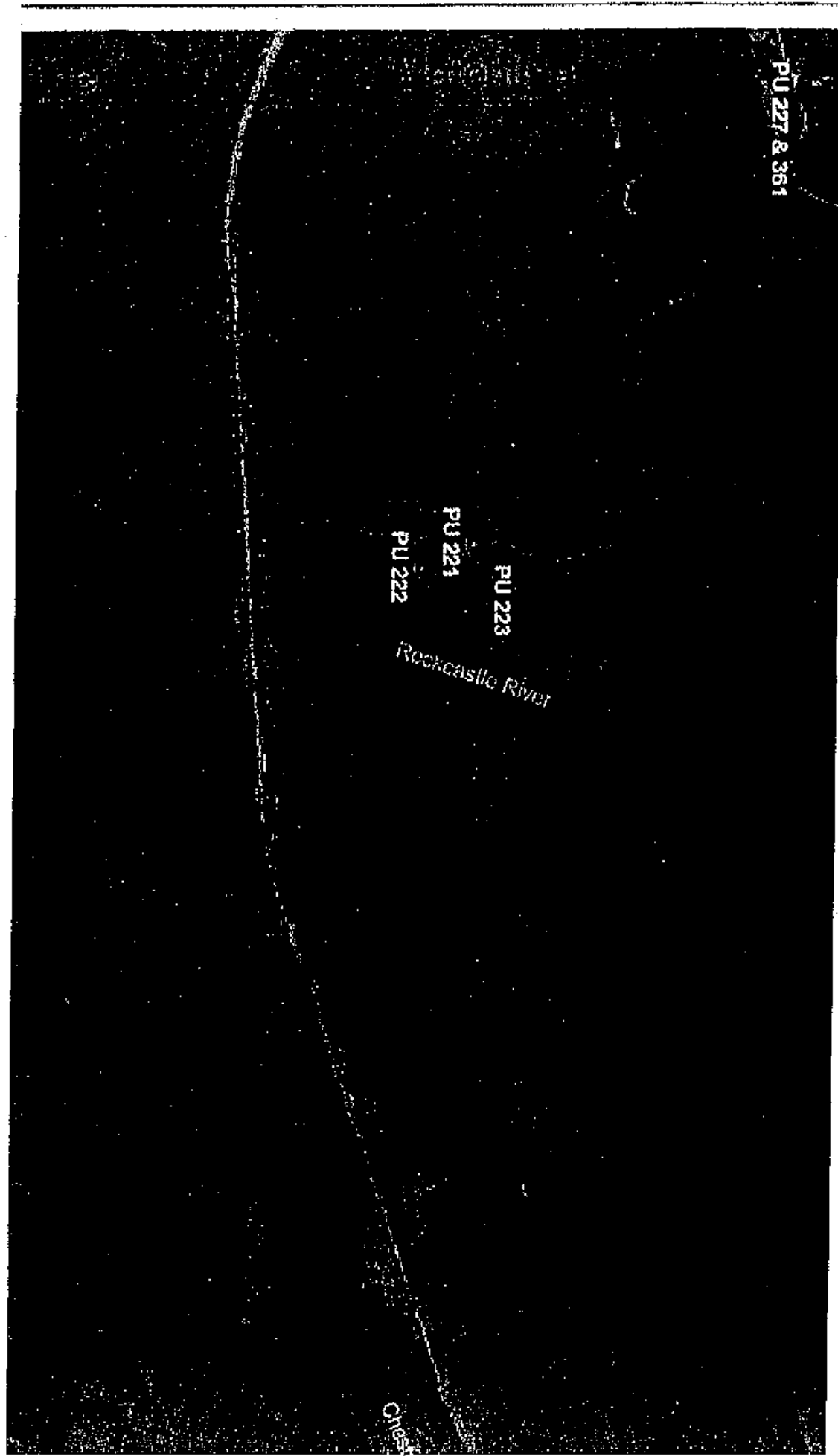
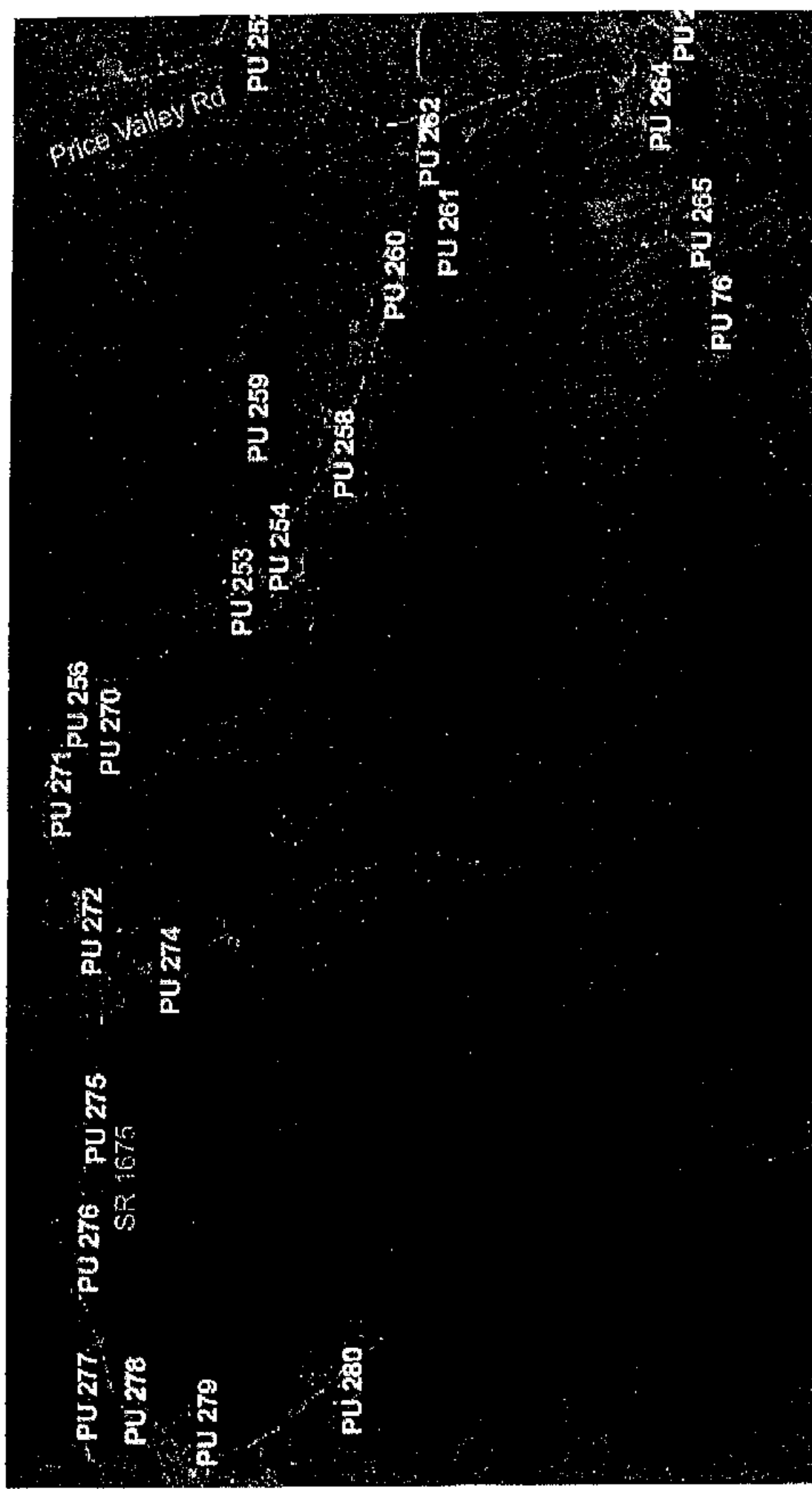
Thank, and you a feel free to contact me if I can be of assistance.

Darrell Whitaker

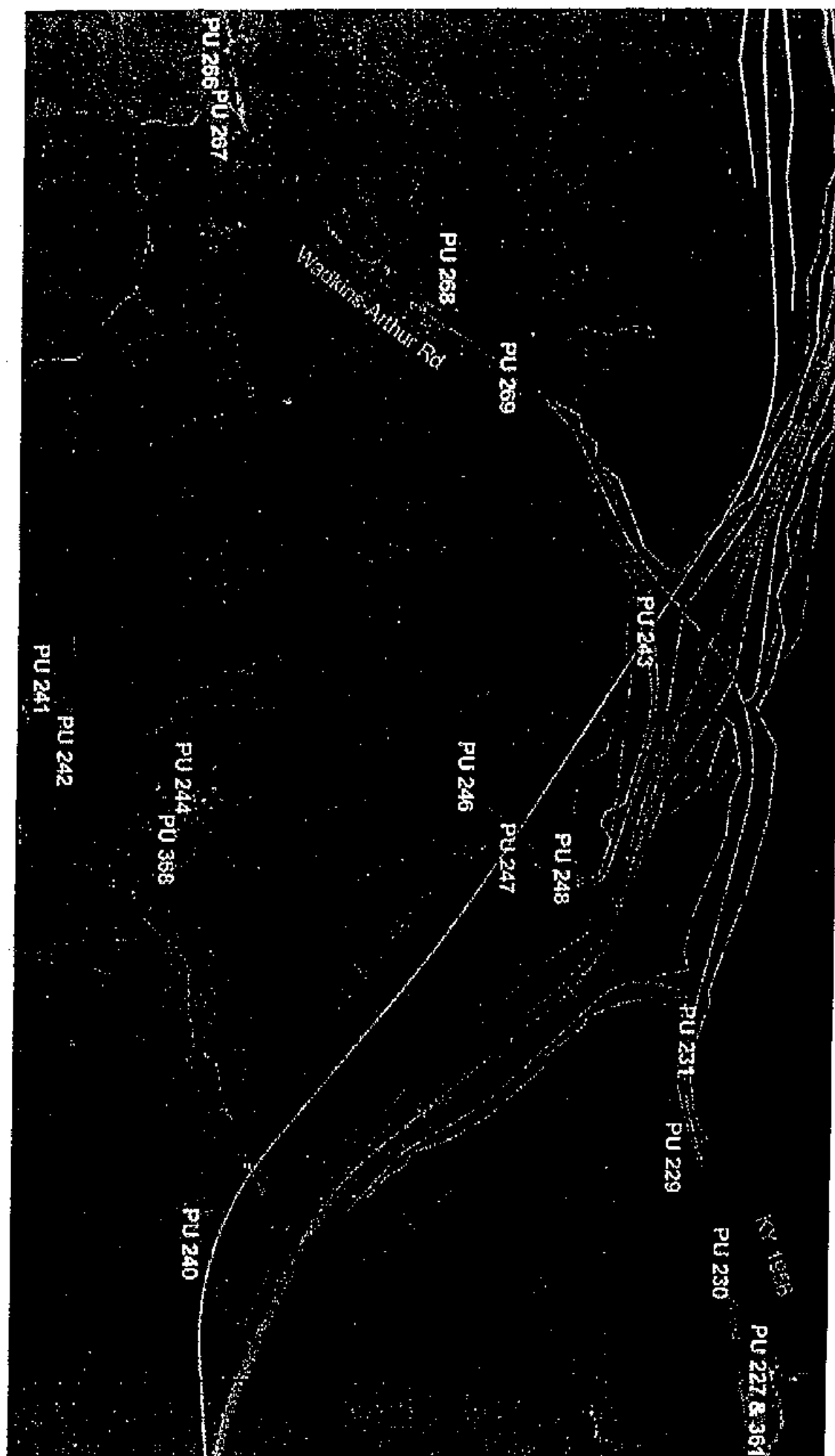
Site A



Site B



Site C



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ERNE FLETCHER
GOVERNOR

MAXWELL C. BAILEY
SECRETARY

January 20, 2005

Mr. William Hopper
2764 Laurel Lake Road North
London, KY 40744

RE: Section 106 Consulting Parties
I-66 (Somerset to London)
Pulaski/Laurel Counties
Item # 8-59.10

Dear Mr. Hopper:

As you know the comment period for the identification of historic properties for the above referenced project closed on December 31, 2005. As of date of this letter, this office had not received any comments or additional information from you.

The Federal Highway Administration and the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet are reviewing all of the information and comments that have been submitted. Their responses to the comments and information relative to the Section 106 process will be sent to each consulting party via certified mail prior to the next meeting.

We look forward to working with you on this project. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Respectfully,

Cathi Blair

Cathi Blair
District Environmental Coordinator
Somerset -- District 8

Cc: Jose Sepulveda, FHWA
John Mettelle, KYTC
Rebecca Turner, DEA
Joe Cox, D8
Mitch Green, HMB

Mary Murray, FHWA
Lewis Phelps, D8 CDE

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MAXWELL C. BAILEY
SECRETARY

January 20, 2005

Mr. Darrell Whitaker
73 Herrin Court
Somerset, KY 42502

RE: Section 106 Consulting Parties
I-66 (Somerset to London)
Pulaski/Laurel Counties
Item # 8-59.10

Dear Mr. Whitaker:

Thank you for your comments and information for the subject project. The Federal Highway Administration and the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet are reviewing all of the information and comments that have been submitted. Their responses to the comments and information relative to the Section 106 process will be sent to each consulting party via certified mail prior to the next meeting.

The intent of the Section 106 process as defined is to "take into account the effects of an undertaking on historic properties". Comments regarding other issues outside of the Section 106 process will be addressed during the public participation phases of the NEPA process and within the project environmental document.

We look forward to working with you on this project. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Respectfully,

Cathi Blair

Cathi Blair
District Environmental Coordinator
Somerset -- District 8

Cc: Jose Sepulveda, FHWA
John Mettelle, KYTC
Rebecca Turner, DEA
Joe Cox, D8
Mitch Green, HMB

Mary Murray, FHWA
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MAXWELL C. BAILEY
SECRETARY

January 20, 2005

Mr. William Montgomery
66 Gorman Lane, #B
Cincinnati, OH 45215-3626

RE: Section 106 Consulting Parties
I-66 (Somerset to London)
Pulaski/Laurel Counties
Item # 8-59.10

Dear Mr. Montgomery:

Thank you for your comments and information for the subject project. The Federal Highway Administration and the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet are reviewing all of the information and comments that have been submitted. Their responses to the comments and information relative to the Section 106 process will be sent to each consulting party via certified mail prior to the next meeting.

The intent of the Section 106 process as defined is to "take into account the effects of an undertaking on historic properties". Comments regarding other issues outside of the Section 106 process will be addressed during the public participation phases of the NEPA process and within the project environmental document.

We look forward to working with you on this project. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Respectfully,

Cathi Blair

Cathi Blair
District Environmental Coordinator
Somerset -- District 8

Cc: Jose Sepulveda, FHWA
John Mettelle, KYTC
Rebecca Turner, DEA
Joe Cox, D8
Mitch Green, HMB

Mary Murray, FHWA
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ERNIE FLETCHER
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MAXWELL C. BAILEY
SECRETARY

January 20, 2005

Mr. Eric James
637 N. Third Street
Danville, KY 40422

RE: Section 106 Consulting Parties
I-66 (Somerset to London)
Pulaski/Laurel Counties
Item # 8-59.10

Dear Mr. James:

Please accept this letter as official notification that you have been approved by the Federal Highway Administration and the State Historic Preservation Officer as a Section 106 Consulting Party for the subject project. We recognize that you have come into the process after the comment period ended. Because of this fact, if you would like to comment we would appreciate any comment and information you would like to submit to us.

The Federal Highway Administration and the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet are reviewing all of the information and comments that have been submitted. Their responses to the comments and information relative to the Section 106 process will be sent to each consulting party via certified mail prior to the next meeting.

We look forward to working with you on this project. If you have any questions please feel free to contact me.

Respectfully,

Cathi Blair

Cathi Blair
District Environmental Coordinator
Somerset -- District 8

Cc: Jose Sepulveda, FHWA
John Mettille, KYTC
Rebecca Turner, DEA
Joe Cox, D8
Mitch Green, HMB

Mary Murray, FHWA
Lewis Phelps, D8 CDE

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ERNIE FLETCHER
GOVERNOR

MAXWELL C. BAILEY
SECRETARY

January 20, 2005

Ms. Sue Koplowitz
Kick 66
PO Box 1133
London, KY 40741

RE: Section 106 Consulting Parties
I-66 (Somerset to London)
Pulaski/Laurel Counties
Item # 8-59.10

Dear Ms. Koplowitz:

Thank you for your comments and information for the subject project. The Federal Highway Administration and the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet are reviewing all of the information and comments that have been submitted. Their responses to the comments and information relative to the Section 106 process will be sent to each consulting party via certified mail prior to the next meeting.

The intent of the Section 106 process as defined is to "take into account the effects of an undertaking on historic properties". Comments regarding other issues outside of the Section 106 process will be addressed during the public participation phases of the NEPA process and within the project environmental document.

We look forward to working with you on this project. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Respectfully,

Cathi Blair

Cathi Blair
District Environmental Coordinator
Somerset -- District 8

Cc: Jose Sepulveda, FHWA
John Mettille, KYTC
Rebecca Turner, DEA
Joe Cox, D8
Mitch Green, HMB

Mary Murray, FHWA
Lewis Phelps, D8 CDE

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MAXWELL C. BAILEY
SECRETARY

January 20, 2005

Dr. Hilary Lambert
Sierra Club, Cumberland Chapter
PO Box 4307
Midway, KY 40347

RE: Section 106 Consulting Parties
I-66 (Somerset to London)
Pulaski/Laurel Counties
Item # 8-59.10

Dear Dr. Lambert:

Thank you for your comments and information for the subject project. The Federal Highway Administration and the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet are reviewing all of the information and comments that have been submitted. Their responses to the comments and information relative to the Section 106 process will be sent to each consulting party via certified mail prior to the next meeting.

The Sierra Club is being recognized as a consulting party under the leadership of Betsy Bennett and we will be sending the information to her for distribution. If you would like to continue as a separate consulting party, please submit in writing a letter stating your interest in becoming a consulting party. This letter should be submitted to me at the District 8 office.

The intent of the Section 106 process as defined is to "take into account the effects of an undertaking on historic properties". Comments regarding other issues outside of the Section 106 process will be addressed during the public participation phases of the NEPA process and within the project environmental document.

We look forward to working with you on this project. If you have any questions please feel free to contact me.

Respectfully,

Cathi Blair

Cathi Blair
District Environmental Coordinator
Somerset -- District 8

Cc: Jose Sepulveda, FHWA
John Mettelle, KYTC
Rebecca Turner, DEA

Mary Murray, FHWA
Lewis Phelps, D8 CDE
Joe Cox, D8

Mitch Green, HMB



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SECRETARY

January 20, 2005

Mr. Howard Floss
231 Hwy 1003
Somerset, KY 42501

RE: Section 106 Consulting Parties
I-66 (Somerset to London)
Pulaski/Laurel Counties
Item # 8-59.10

Dear Mr. Floss:

As you know the comment period for the identification of historic properties for the above referenced project closed on December 31, 2005. As of date of this letter, this office had not received any comments or additional information from you.

The Federal Highway Administration and the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet are reviewing all of the information and comments that have been submitted. Their responses to the comments and information relative to the Section 106 process will be sent to each consulting party via certified mail prior to the next meeting.

We look forward to working with you on this project. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Respectfully,

Cathi Blair

Cathi Blair
District Environmental Coordinator
Somerset -- District 8

Cc: Jose Sepulveda, FHWA
John Mettelle, KYTC
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MAXWELL C. BAILEY
SECRETARY

January 20, 2005

ERNE FLETCHER
GOVERNOR

Ms. Betsy Bennett
Sierra Club, Cumberland Chapter
PO Box 4307
Midway, KY 40347

RE: Section 106 Consulting Parties
I-66 (Somerset to London)
Pulaski/Laurel Counties
Item # 8-59.10

Dear Ms. Bennett:

Thank you for your comments and information for the subject project. The Federal Highway Administration and the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet are reviewing all of the information and comments that have been submitted. Their responses to the comments and information relative to the Section 106 process will be sent to each consulting party via certified mail prior to the next meeting.

The intent of the Section 106 process as defined is to "take into account the effects of an undertaking on historic properties". Comments regarding other issues outside of the Section 106 process will be addressed during the public participation phases of the NEPA process and within the project environmental document.

We look forward to working with you on this project. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Respectfully,

Cathi Blair

Cathi Blair
District Environmental Coordinator
Somerset -- District 8

cc: Jose Sepulveda, FHWA
John Mettelle, KYTC
Rebecca Turner, DEA
Joe Cox, D8
Mitch Green, HMB

Mary Murray, FHWA
Lewis Phelps, D8 CDE

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Mr. William Montgomery
66 Hornum Dr. #8
Cincinnati, OH
45215

2. Article Number (Copy from service label)

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☐ Insured Mail ☐ C.O.D.

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- Print your name and address on the reverse so that we can return the card to you.
- Attach this card to the back of the mailpiece, or on the front if space permits.

1. Article Addressed to:

Darrell Whitaker
73 Herrin Court
Somerset, Ky. 42501

2. Article Number (Copy from service label)

7001 2510 0005 4950 7583

PS Form 3811, July 1999

Domestic Return Receipt

102585-00-M-0952

COMPLETE THIS SECTION ON DELIVERY

- A. Received by (Please Print Clearly) B. Date of Delivery
C. Signature
D. Is delivery address different from item 1? If YES, enter delivery address below:

3. Service Type
☒ Certified Mail ☐ Express Mail
☐ Registered ☐ Return Receipt for Merchandise
☐ Insured Mail ☐ C.O.D.

4. Restricted Delivery? (Extra Fee) ☐ Yes

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100
 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200
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Table 1

表 1 2000 年中国人口年龄、性别构成及人口密度									
人口		年龄		性别		人口密度		人口密度	
总人口	人口密度	0-14 岁	15-64 岁	65 岁及以上	男	女	总人口	人口密度	人口密度
12.95 亿	145 人/平方公里	26.22%	66.15%	7.63%	68.86%	31.14%	12.95 亿	145 人/平方公里	145 人/平方公里
男	68.86%	26.22%	66.15%	7.63%	68.86%	31.14%	男	68.86%	68.86%
女	31.14%	26.22%	66.15%	7.63%	31.14%	68.86%	女	31.14%	31.14%
男	68.86%	26.22%	66.15%	7.63%	68.86%	31.14%	男	68.86%	68.86%
女	31.14%	26.22%	66.15%	7.63%	31.14%	68.86%	女	31.14%	31.14%

[illegible]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

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